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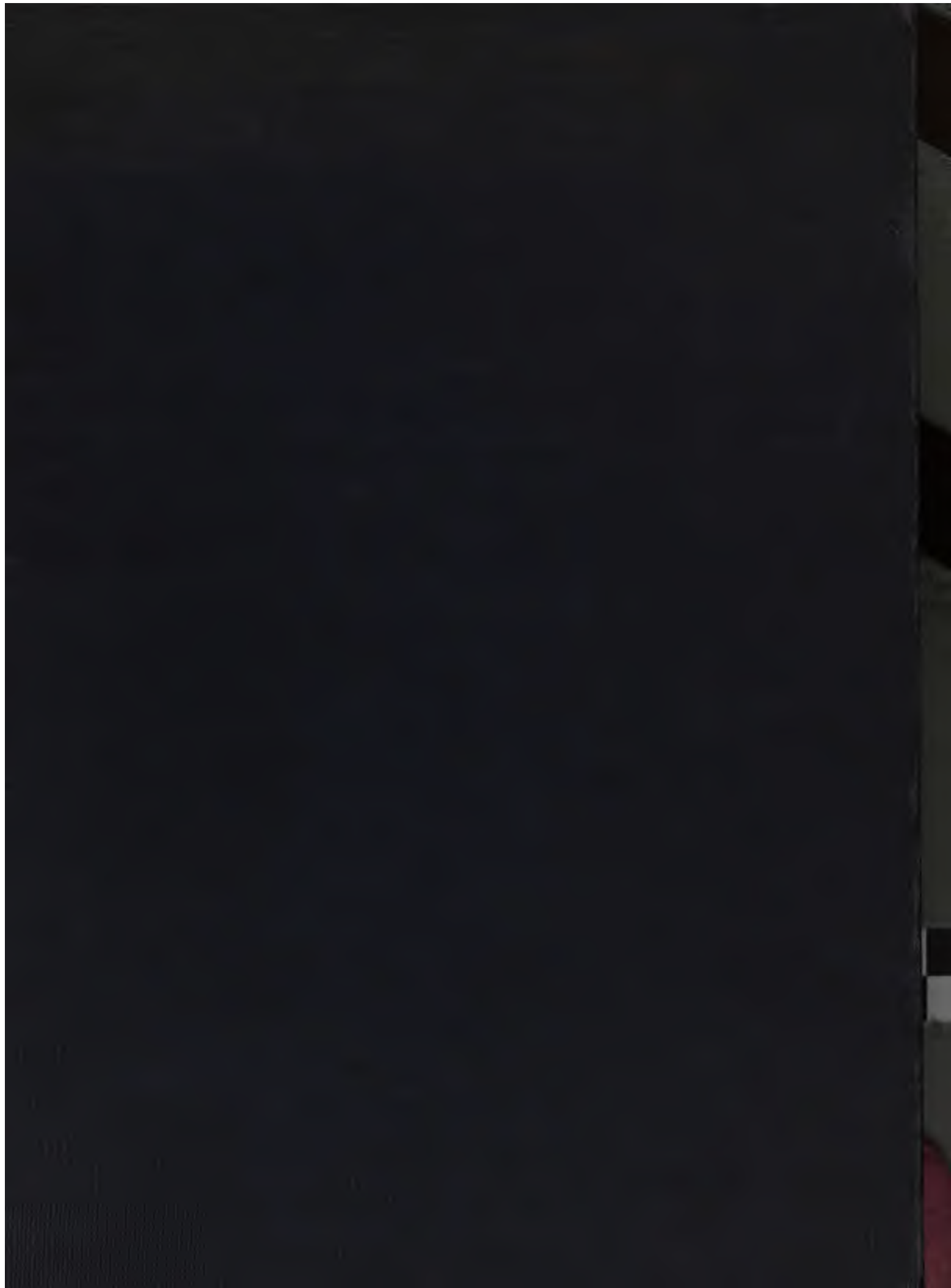
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2

A HISTORY
OF
LONG ISLAND

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
WILLIAM S. PELLETREAU, A. M.

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ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY, EDITOR BROOKLYN EAGLE.

HISTORY OF LONG ISLAND.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY.

St. Clair McKelway, editor-in-chief of the "Brooklyn Eagle," was born in Columbia, Missouri, March 15, 1845. He is descended from a blended Scotch and Irish ancestry, and in him are united the robust physical vigor and strong mental traits of both races. His parents were Alexander J. and Mary A. (Ryan) McKelway, born respectively in Glasgow, Scotland, December 6, 1812, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1812. His paternal grandparents were John and Isabella Buchanan (McGregor) McKelway, both natives of Scotland; the former named was educated in the classics and in medicine at the university in Edinburgh, his birthplace, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1877, aged ninety-one years, his wife having died about three years before. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Patrick A. and Mary Ryan, born in Dublin, Ireland, and baptized into the Church of England; both died in Philadelphia, the former named by drowning, in 1853, and the latter named from old age, many years later.

Alexander J. McKelway, father of St. Clair McKelway, came with his father to the United States in 1817. He was graduated in the classics at Princeton about 1830, and afterward in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

He married Mary A. Ryan, in Philadelphia, in 1834. For some years he practiced medicine in New Jersey, and then moved to Missouri, where four of his seven children were born. He returned to New Jersey in 1853, and at the beginning of the Civil war was commissioned surgeon of the Eighth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. He served until the end of the war and was honorably discharged in 1866. He resumed the practice of his profession in New Jersey, and died of complications resultant from his war service, in Williamstown, Camden county, in November, 1885, in his seventy-fourth year. His widow died of extreme age in Philadelphia in 1898, in her eighty-sixth year. Both were Presbyterians.

St. Clair McKelway attended a classical academy in Blackwood, New Jersey, the academy in Trenton, and the State normal school in that city. In 1863 he was prepared for admission to Princeton College, which he did not enter, preferring newspaper work, which then opened to him. In Trenton he combined newspaper work with the study of law under the late Augustus C. Richey, and continued journalism in New York City on the "World" newspaper of that day, completing his law studies in the office of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, and being admitted to the bar in May, 1866. He did not enter upon law practice, however, but continued in journalism, serving in 1868-

69 as the correspondent at Washington of the "World," and of the "Brooklyn Eagle." January 1, 1870, he became an editorial writer on the latter named paper, and continued as its leader writer until August 15, 1878. He then became editor-in-chief of the "Albany Argus" until December 8, 1884, when he returned to the "Eagle," became its editor-in-chief, and has continuously occupied that position to the present time. With thorough training, true journalistic instinct, broad knowledge of affairs and intimate acquaintance with leaders in all departments of the world's progress, he reflects honor upon his profession, and in his conduct of the "Eagle" he has made it the exponent of the highest interests of the community, of the state and of the nation.

Aside from his newspaper work, Mr. McKelway has performed considerable literary labor of great merit, but is the author of no books except such as have been formed from his addresses upon educational, scientific and ethical subjects, such as "Colleges and Men," "Wealth and Learning," "The Lawyer and the Times," "The Doctor and the Times," "A Plea for Old-fashioned Preaching," "Medical Experts and Other Experts," "Makers of Modern America," and a large number of discourses delivered before universities, colleges, academies, scientific societies and the like. On occasion he has been an effective speaker before assemblages of national importance. He was chosen as orator for Brooklyn Day at the Chicago Exposition, at the Atlanta Exposition, and at the Nashville Exposition, and also as orator for the state of New York at the Pan-American Exposition. At the request of President McKinley he spoke for New York on National Day at the Omaha Exposition. He has spoken before educational and social assemblages in Great Britain as well as in various portions of the United States.

Mr. McKelway has never sought political preferment, but he has received appreciated recognition from and in connection with various educational institutions. In 1883 he was elected a member of the board of regents of the state of New York to succeed Robert S. Hale, deceased, this being a life office. In 1890 he was elected an honorary member of Clio Hall, Princeton Uni-

versity. In 1891 he received from Colgate University the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1893 from Syracuse University the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1898 he received from Union University the degree of Doctor of Literature (D. C. L.), and from St. Lawrence University the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters (L. H. D.). He is a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in descent from his father; an honorary member of the Long Island Historical Society and of the Suffolk County Historical Society; a charter member and director of the American Social Science Association, and a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mr. McKelway is a member of the following clubs in Brooklyn: The Montauk, the Hamilton, the Twentieth Century and the Brooklyn; and in Manhattan (old New York), of the Metropolitan, the National Arts, the Reform and the Barnard.

Mr. McKelway is six feet high, of robust and erect carriage, has blue eyes, brown hair, and weighs a little over two hundred pounds. His travels have comprised a considerable portion of the United States in their range, and several European trips, in which he has studied England, Scotland, France, Belgium and Italy, not merely as a tourist, but as a student of their political and social conditions.

He was married December 19, 1866, to Eleanor Hutchison, the sister of the late Dr. Joseph Chrisman Hutchison, of Brooklyn, his wife being a native of Booneville, in Missouri, near Columbia, where her father, Dr. Nathaniel Hutchison, had practiced medicine often in consultation with the father of St. Clair McKelway. Two sons, Lee McKelway, born in 1872, and Nathaniel C. McKelway, born in 1874, resulted from this marriage. The younger son died in the flower of his youth, July 29, 1896. The elder son is now connected with the Bureau of the "Brooklyn Eagle," in Paris, France. Mr. McKelway's first wife died in Albany, February 28, 1884. January 25, 1888, he married Virginia Brooks Thompson, daughter of Samuel W. Thompson, disbursing officer of the New York custom-house.

BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, LL. D.

Benjamin D. Silliman was born at Newport, Rhode Island, September 14, 1805, and was educated at Yale College, which had also graduated his immediate paternal ancestors through three generations, as well as his maternal ancestors in two generations. In 1873 his scholarly attainments were recognized by Columbia College, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the following year his alma mater bestowed the same honor. He studied law in the offices of Chancellor Kent, and his son, Judge William Kent, and in 1839 was admitted to the profession which he was to adorn during a long and exceedingly active career. In 1889 he completed sixty years of professional life, and the occasion was made memorable by a complimentary banquet given in his honor and graced with glowing tributes paid him by many of the foremost men of the day.

In early life Mr. Silliman was a Whig, and in 1839 he was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention which nominated General William Henry Harrison for the presidency. In 1843 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated with his ticket. Later he served in the general assembly, and at the ensuing election declined a nomination for the senatorship. On the disruption of the Whig party he became a Republican, and he was the first United States attorney for the eastern district of New York, appointed by President Lincoln, and he served until 1866, when he resigned on account of the exactions of his personal practice. In 1872 he was a member of the commission appointed to propose amendments to the state constitution. In 1873, with the remainder of the Republican ticket, he was defeated for the attorney-generalship of the state.

Mr. Silliman was an active member of various social bodies and with others engaged in the promotion of worthy public causes. For more than twenty years he was president of the Brooklyn Club; he was president of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island, and held a similar position in the New England Society of Brooklyn; for nearly forty years he was a manager of the House of

Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in New York, and was one of the founders and a vice-president of the Bar Association of that city; at various times he was a director of the Long Island Historical Society, and he occupied official positions in several benevolent and literary organizations.

Mr. Silliman was surpassingly brilliant as a literateur and critic. Among his many productions, his "Address Before the Graduating Law Class of Columbia College," delivered May 15, 1867, and his "Review of Benedict's Translation of the Hymns of the Middle Ages and other Mediaeval Hymns," published in 1868, are particularly admirable for deep research and discriminating analysis.

ISAAC VAN ANDEN.

Isaac Van Anden, founder of the "Brooklyn Eagle," was of Holland ancestry, and his boyhood was passed upon his father's farm in Dutchess county, New York. With but a common school education, he became an apprentice in the office of the "Poughkeepsie Telegraph," and learned every detail of the typographic art as practiced in the ordinary printing offices of the day. Having finished his apprenticeship, in association with Alexander Lee, a fellow workman, he purchased the Westchester Spy, of West Plains, New York. About 1836 he removed to Brooklyn and formed a partnership with Samuel G. Arnold in the publication of the "Brooklyn Advocate," which they conducted until 1838, when they abandoned it and began the publication of the "Brooklyn Daily News," as a non-partisan paper. This was subsequently bought in the Whig interest, and the firm of Arnold & Van Anden was dissolved, the latter named taking up the occupation of a job printer with a small equipment formerly used in the "Advocate" office.

In the winter of 1840-41 Henry C. Murphy and others began the publication of the "Brooklyn Eagle," as an exponent of Democratic principles. Shortly afterward the projectors felt a necessity for placing a practical newspaper man at the head of the journal, and they employed Mr. Van Anden as publisher. April 19, 1842, the history of the

"Eagle" may be said to have really begun. On that date Mr. Murphy and his associates sold the paper to Mr. Van Anden, who paid on the purchase all his frugal savings, and gave notes for the remainder of the purchase money, as well as for additional necessary equipments. Amid all the struggles which ensued before the "Eagle" was firmly established, Mr. Van Anden labored incessantly, practicing the most rigid economy. In the early part of the day he set type, in the afternoon he worked press, and when his paper was issued he did the work of solicitor and collector on the street. It was afterward a matter of pride with him that as each note fell due he not once asked an extension, but met it promptly and in full. He continued as sole proprietor until 1870, when he disposed of the paper to the Eagle Association. During all the period he had no interest or ambition other than to make the "Eagle" a high class newspaper as distinguished from the mere political organ, and he esteemed it ample reward that he lived to make it a power in the city and an influence throughout the state and nation. His personality was imperishably stamped into the characters of all whom he called into his service. Courageous in the maintenance of his convictions, his independence led him at times to differ widely from his party, but his sincerity was never questioned, and his judgments were habitually vindicated. He was an inspiration to all who came into his service, and faithful effort upon their part won him for a lifelong friend.

An intensely earnest Democrat, he wielded a power which would have commanded high political preferment, but he strenuously resisted all overtures toward candidacy. A loyal friend to the city in which he performed his life work, he advanced its interests in all directions, by personal effort and use of means as well as through his journal. He was with the foremost in the bridge enterprise, and the twenty-five thousand dollars which he subscribed to its building was given in the conviction that no return would ever be received. He was an early advocate of Prospect Park, and was one of the commissioners entrusted with its conduct. In later life he was interested in various banking and insurance companies.

Mr. Van Anden was never married. For many years his home in Columbia street, Brooklyn, was also the abode of his mother and widowed sister. He passed his leisure hours in his well-stocked library, and in pleasant intercourse with his former business and social associates. He was courteous toward all, and those deserving of his bounty were generously relieved. His death occurred August 4, 1875, at the residence of his brother at Poughkeepsie, New York.

ALEXANDER ECTOR ORR.

Alexander E. Orr, for many years prominent in financial and political affairs, is a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was educated with a view to his entering upon judicial or military service in the East India Company, but this purpose was defeated through an accident which he met. He visited the United States in 1850, and came back the following year to remain permanently, taking up his residence in Brooklyn. He was employed successively by Ralph Post, Wallace & Wickes, and David Dows & Company, of New York City, and in after years he became a member of the latter named firm. He became actively connected with the New York Produce Exchange in 1859, and was prominent in its reorganization in 1871-2, and in procuring the erection of the present building. At the present time he is the president of the Rapid Transit Commission, and an officer of a great number of railway, banking and insurance corporations.

He has for many years been active in many public and quasi-public affairs. Almost annually, from 1871 to 1882, he appeared before legislative committees to urge reduction of canal tolls, and in the latter year he was a member of the committee of fifty which demanded free canals. He was one of the committee of four appointed by Governor Tilden, in 1875, to investigate canal management, and the labors of that body resulted in the exposure of the notorious canal frauds. His humane disposition has moved him to take a deep interest in benevolent and charitable institutions, of a number of which he is a trustee and patron. He was originally a Republican, but his warm personal

friendship for Samuel J. Tilden led him to the support of that statesman for the presidency, and he was a member of the electoral college (elected to fill a vacancy) which cast the vote of the state for him in 1876. For many years he has been independent in political action, but active in movements to secure reform in the municipal government of New York and Brooklyn. He was a member of the committee of seventy which nominated Mayor Strong, in 1894, and a leader in the citizens' movement which resulted in the nomination of Seth Low for mayor in 1897. In 1882 he refused the nomination for comptroller of Brooklyn, offered by both Republicans and Democrats, and in 1883 he declined appointment by Mayor Edson to the position of comptroller of New York. He has been twice married, and has three daughters.

LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

This distinguished pulpiteer and writer, who as successor to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the pulpit of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, not only acquitted himself most creditably, but also at the same time maintained the traditions of the church to a degree which could not have been anticipated, was a native of Massachusetts, born December 18, 1835. He was graduated in 1853 at the New York University, and then became a law student in the offices of his brothers, Benjamin and Austin Abbott, who were both successful practitioners. After four years' association with them he abandoned the law and studied theology under his uncle, the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian. He was ordained to the ministry in 1860 and became pastor of the Congregational church in Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1865 he resigned his charge to accept the secretaryship of the American Union Commission, devoted to the well-being of the freedmen, and he removed to New York City, where was the office of the commission. He also entered upon the pastorate of New England Congregational church, in the same city.

In 1868 he resigned his secretaryship, and the following year the pastorate, to devote his attention to literary labors. For some time he was assistant editor of the "Christian Union," in as-

sociation with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and upon the retirement of the latter he became editor-in-chief. At one time he edited the "Literary Record" of "Harper's Magazine," and edited the "Illustrated Christian Weekly." His published works, excluding numerous pamphlets, include "A Dictionary of Bible Knowledge," "Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament" (four volumes), "Jesus of Nazareth," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "A Layman's Story," and "The Evolution of Christianity." He became acting pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, after the death of Mr. Beecher, and succeeded in drawing the congregation closely to himself through his tact and wisdom in the maintenance of lofty ideals. At the expiration of a year he became pastor, and served acceptably and usefully until 1899, when he retired to devote his effort entirely to the editorial conduct of the "Outlook."

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

Timothy L. Woodruff, active in many important business enterprises in Brooklyn, and a leader in political and club affairs in that city, was born August 4, 1858, in New Haven, Connecticut. His parents were John and Harriet J. (Lester) Woodruff, the former descended from a Connecticut family of the colonial period, and the latter from Puritan ancestry. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, entered Yale University in 1875, was graduated at that institution in 1879, and in 1889 received from it the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Following his graduation he completed a course in Eastman's Business College, in Poughkeepsie, and received his diploma in 1879. He began his business career as an employe in the salt fish and provision house of Nash & Whiton, in Poughkeepsie, and a year later, in January, 1881, he was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Nash, Whiton & Company. Later the same year he became a resident of Brooklyn, which has since been his home and the field of his effort. In 1887 he became proprietor of the Franklin, Commercial, Nye and Waverly stores, and of the two grain elevators

on Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock. At the organization of the Empire Warehouse Company, whose properties comprised nearly all the warehouses and the pier on the Brooklyn water front, in 1888, he became a director and a member of its executive committee. The same year, with J. S. T. Stranahan, David Dows, A. E. Orr and others, was organized the Brooklyn Grain Warehouse Company, of which he became a director and the secretary. He has constantly been connected with numerous other financial and commercial bodies, among which are the Kings County Trust Company and the Hamilton Trust Company, of Brooklyn, in both of which he is a trustee, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. In 1891 he was elected president of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In all these and other similar institutions he has displayed those qualities which mark the accomplished man of affairs.

In politics he has always been zealously identified with the Republican party. The year of his removal to the city he connected himself with the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, and engaged actively in the campaigns of 1881 and 1883, when Seth Low was elected to the mayoralty. He was a delegate from the tenth assembly district in the Republican state convention of 1885, and represented that district in many succeeding conventions. In 1888 he was unanimously chosen to represent the second congressional district in the Republican national convention in Chicago, and he was a member of the executive committee of the Kings County Republican Club the same year. In 1889 and 1890 he was a member of the Republican state committee, and of the executive committee of that body. In November, 1889, he was appointed by Mayor Grant to membership in the World's Fair committee.

Mr. Woodruff is an active member of the various leading clubs, and has given much attention to their conduct. He was one of the founders of the Montauk Club, in which he has occupied many important positions, and he also holds membership in the Bryant Literary Society, the Union League, the Riding and Driving Club, and the Crescent Athletic Club.

In April, 1880, Mr. Woodruff was united in

marriage with Miss Cora C. Eastman, daughter of the late H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have from the beginning of their married life been usefully identified with charitable and religious work, and are members of the Memorial Presbyterian church of Brooklyn.

GEORGE RYERSON FOWLER, M. D.

One of the greatest living exponents of the science of surgery, in fact one of the greatest the world has yet furnished, is Dr. George R. Fowler, of Brooklyn. While the city takes pride in laying first claim to him as one of its foremost citizens, his fame has encircled the globe and his great abilities are known throughout the civilized world.

Dr. Fowler was born in New York City, December 25, 1848. His parents, Thomas W. and Sarah Jane (Carman) Fowler, were both natives of Long Island, as was also his grandfather, Duncan B. Fowler, who participated in the war of 1812. The family is of English origin, and the American branches are descended from three brothers who were among the early settlers of Connecticut. Two of them later removed to Long Island, one locating on the northern shore and the other on the southern. From the former of these the Doctor's father, who died in 1897, aged seventy-two years, was descended, while his mother, who resides in Brooklyn, is descended from the other.

The early life of Dr. Fowler was passed in Jamaica, Long Island, whither his parents had removed, and there he laid the foundation of his general education. His medical and surgical education was obtained in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He at once entered upon the duties of his chosen profession in the eighteenth ward, Brooklyn, subsequently removing to the Twenty-first ward, and pursuing a general practice of medicine and surgery for fifteen years. Since that time he has given his attention exclusively to surgery and has one of the largest practices in that line of work on the American continent.



George Ryerson Fowler

In 1872 he was appointed upon the staff of the Central Dispensary of Brooklyn, from which he was forced to resign two years later on account of his rapidly growing practice. Upon the organization of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary in 1878 he became its first visiting surgeon. When the medical staff was complete in its organization he was chosen its presiding officer, and upon his resignation from the active staff in 1887 was made consulting surgeon to that institution. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon in chief to the department of fractures and dislocations of St. Mary's Hospital, and later had entire charge of the department of general surgery. He has been surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn since its establishment in 1887, is senior surgeon to the German Hospital of Brooklyn, surgeon in chief of the Brooklyn Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Relief Hospital of the Eastern District and to the Norwegian Hospital, and professor of surgery in the New York Polyclinic.

When, in 1890, a law was enacted separating the educating and licensing powers in the state, the State Medical Society recommended Dr. Fowler as a member of the medical board and he was accordingly appointed by the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, and at the first meeting of the board he was made examiner in surgery, a position which he still holds. The importance of this position in the state of New York with its many splendid medical colleges and other medical and surgical institutions is very great, as in the past half-century, which has been called the "home stretch of scientific advancement," scarcely any branch has made such rapid and well defined progress as that of surgery. If such credit is due to those who in their respective callings "keep up with the times," how greatly is the world indebted to those who, like Dr. Fowler, set the pace, and, as it were, blaze the way that leads to the establishment of new scientific truths and the solving of scientific mysteries that for countless ages have lain beyond the reach of man.

Dr. Fowler was married, in 1873, to Miss Louise Rachael Wells, youngest daughter of the

late James Wells, of Norristown, Pennsylvania. To this union were born four children, three of whom are living: Russell S. Fowler, M. D., who is practicing medicine and surgery in Brooklyn, and is assistant surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal, Brooklyn and German Hospitals; Miss Florence G. Fowler, who was graduated at the Facker Collegiate Institute in 1898; and Royale H. Fowler, who is a student in the Adelphi Academy. The Doctor and his family are members of the Church of the Messiah, Episcopalian.

For a number of years Dr. Fowler has been a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 704, F. & A. M., and is also a member of Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Montauk Riding and Driving and the Nassau County Clubs.

He resides at 302 Washington avenue, and has adjoining his residence and fronting on DeKalb avenue one of the best appointed surgical offices in the country. His beautiful country home is located in "The North Country" of Glen Cove, Long Island.

CHARLES JEWETT, A. M., Sc. D., M. D.

Among the members of the medical profession of Brooklyn who have attained an international reputation, is Dr. Charles Jewett, professor of gynecology and obstetrics in the Long Island College Hospital. He is a native of Bath, Maine, and is a son of George and Sarah (Hale) Jewett. His father, also a native of Maine, was a sea captain, who later retired to a large farm, where he passed the remainder of his life. Sarah (Hale) Jewett, born in 1815, died in January, 1901. Dr. Jewett's grandparents, Jonathan and Hannah (Hale) Jewett, removed from Massachusetts to Maine about 1800, and were among the early settlers of that state. Among lineal ancestors of an earlier day were Moses Jewett, who participated in the Revolutionary war; Jonathan Jewett and Maximillian Jewett; the latter named, with his brother Joseph, settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639. Those last named were sons of Edward Jewett, of Bradford, England, and previous to that the genealogy of the family has been traced to one Henri de Juatt, a knight

of the first Crusaders. Being Huguenots, the family fled from religious persecution to England, and some of the descendants continue to reside there. Maximillian Jewett was first deacon of the church in Rowley, and was several times a representative of the general court; many of his descendants were well known in New England history, some of them being prominent divines, authors, journalists and politicians. Sarah (Hale) Jewett was a daughter of Eben and Hannah (Savery) Hale, and her prior ancestors were Jonathan Hale, David Hale, Samuel Hale and three successive Thomas Hales, the first of whom came from Hertfordshire, England, in 1638, and settled in Massachusetts.

Dr. Charles Jewett received his early education in the high school of his native town, and in 1864 was graduated at Bowdoin College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1894, the centennial year of the college, the degree of Doctor of Science. In 1867 he began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Hiram Lathrop, M. D., of Coopers-town, New York, attended a course of lectures in the Long Island College Hospital, succeeding courses in the University Medical College and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated at the last named institution in 1871, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Soon after graduation he located in Brooklyn and engaged in practice. For a time his practice was of a general character, but in later years he has given his attention exclusively to gynecology and obstetrics. In those lines he is regarded as one of the most accomplished practitioners in the country, and his attainments have found recognition in his being called to many important positions. After service for some time as a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital, he was, in 1880, appointed professor of obstetrics and pediatrics, and in 1900 succeeded the late A. J. C. Skene, M. D., in the professorship of gynecology. For many years he has occupied the position of consulting obstetrician in the Kings County Hospital, of surgeon-in-chief

to the gynecological department of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, of consulting gynecologist to the Bushwick Central Hospital, of whose board of trustees he is the president; and he is also a trustee of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.

In 1868 Dr. Jewett married Miss Abbie E. Flagg, of New Hampshire, now deceased. To this union were born two children, Harold F. and Alice H. Jewett; the former named embraced the profession of the father, and is usefully engaged in practice in Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER.

Franklin William Hooper, known throughout the scientific world for his high attainments as a scientist and teacher, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Walpole, Cheshire county, February 11, 1851. His boyhood was passed upon the parental farm, and his education was begun in the common schools in the neighborhood. At the age of seventeen years he entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. It had been expected that he would prepare for the ministry, but he became so much interested in science and natural history that he gave them his greater attention, abandoning his first purpose altogether. After studying for two years at Antioch he entered Harvard University, where he continued his scientific studies previously begun, at the same time devoting a considerable portion of his time to philosophy and language. He took special courses in various scientific branches under such famous scientists as Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, Jeffries Wyman, Benjamin Pierce and Josiah P. Cook, and in 1872 he attended the Agassiz Summer School of Natural History at Penikese Island.

In 1876, acting as an agent for the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, he was engaged for some months in a scientific excursion on the coasts of Florida, which afforded peculiar opportunity for the investigation of algæ and coral-line formations. In 1877 he accepted the principalship of the high school at Keene, New Hampshire, and occupied that position until 1880, when he relinquished it to accept the position of professor



Richard D. Fairhead

of chemistry and geology at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York. He was engaged in the latter work for nine years, until June, 1889, when he was elected curator of the Brooklyn Institute. His service in the latter capacity was highly creditable to himself and most advantageous to the institution, and his opinion had much weight in effecting the amalgamation of the institute with the newly established Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which took place in December, 1891, when he was chosen director of the new institute.

In the years which have elapsed, during which the scope of the institute has been greatly broadened, various large departments have been created, and the attending membership has been more than quadrupled, Professor Hooper's influence and effort have been recognized as among the most potent factors in the results attained. In various other ways he has contributed to the advancement of educational movements, and he served as a member of the Brooklyn board of education under the administration of Mayor Boody.

In May, 1876, while returning from Florida, where he had been in service of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Hooper was married to Miss Martha Summer Holden, of Augusta, Georgia, a lady whose father was a man of strong character and a prominent abolitionist during the existence of slavery. Three children were born of this union.

JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD.

In studying the lives and character of prominent men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is a question of genius, as held by many; but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment? For when we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find in nearly every case that there are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty,—these are the traits of character that

insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these may we attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Mr. Fairchild.

Julian D. Fairchild, president of the Kings County Trust Company and the Union Ferry Company, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, April 17, 1850, and is the only child of Douglas and Lydia Esther (Hawley) Fairchild, natives of Connecticut, and of early Scotch ancestry. The name is said to have been originally Fairbairn. The family settled in Stratford at a very early date and the Hawley family were among the early settlers of Dunbury, Connecticut. Douglas Fairchild died November 7, 1898, aged seventy-two years, and his wife died March 30, 1889, aged fifty-nine years. He was a shoemaker by trade and was unable to provide his son with more than a limited education. Julian D. Fairchild attended only the public schools of his native town and later those of New Haven. During the hours out of school he sold newspapers on the streets and frequently during the noon hour went to the campus of Yale College and sold to the students home-made molasses candy, which had been made by his mother.

At the age of thirteen our subject put aside his text-books and entered the employ of a large hardware manufacturing house in New Haven, where he remained for about three years, filling the positions of office boy, entry clerk, and assistant bookkeeper. With the money earned in that time he started a tea, coffee and spice store, which he continued for about a year and sold out. At the age of twenty-one he became secretary of the Quinnipiac Fertilizer Company of New Haven and New London, Connecticut. In 1874 he severed his connection with this company and came to New York, where he became identified with the E. Frank Coe Fertilizer Company, of which he eventually became president. But in 1894 he disposed of all his interests in the fertilizing business, having been elected in May, 1893, president of the Kings County Trust Company, and has been connected with this institution since its inception, contributing largely to its success. He is also a director of the Bedford Bank, the

Nassau Fire Insurance Company, Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company and president of the Union Ferry Company.

He was married January 9, 1879, to Miss Florence I. Bradley, daughter of Charles W. Bradley, of New Haven. They have now two children, Florence E. and Julian P., who has a position in his father's bank. The family attend the Dutch Reformed church. They reside at No. 845 Carroll street, Brooklyn, and have a summer home at Cedarhurst, Long Island.

In 1896 Mr. Fairchild was offered the Democratic nomination for mayor of Brooklyn, but his business interests would not permit him to accept the honor. He was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck one of the commissioners from Brooklyn on the new East river bridge, now in process of construction, and is treasurer of the board. He is also a regent in the Long Island College Hospital, president of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and sciences, a director of the Brooklyn Club, and vice president of the Montauk Club, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Produce Exchange and the Carleton and Field and Marine Clubs. Beginning business life at a very small salary, Mr. Fairchild is a splendid example of what energy and industry, coupled with a determination to win, make possible in this progressive country. Small though his first earnings were he saved a portion of them, not because he was penurious, but because he did not think that extravagance was either a luxury or a necessity. His prosperity is attributable to his indomitable energy and the close and assiduous attention he has paid to the minute portions of his affairs. Courteous, genial, well informed, alert and enterprising, he stands to-day one of the leading representative men of his state,—a man who is a power in his community.

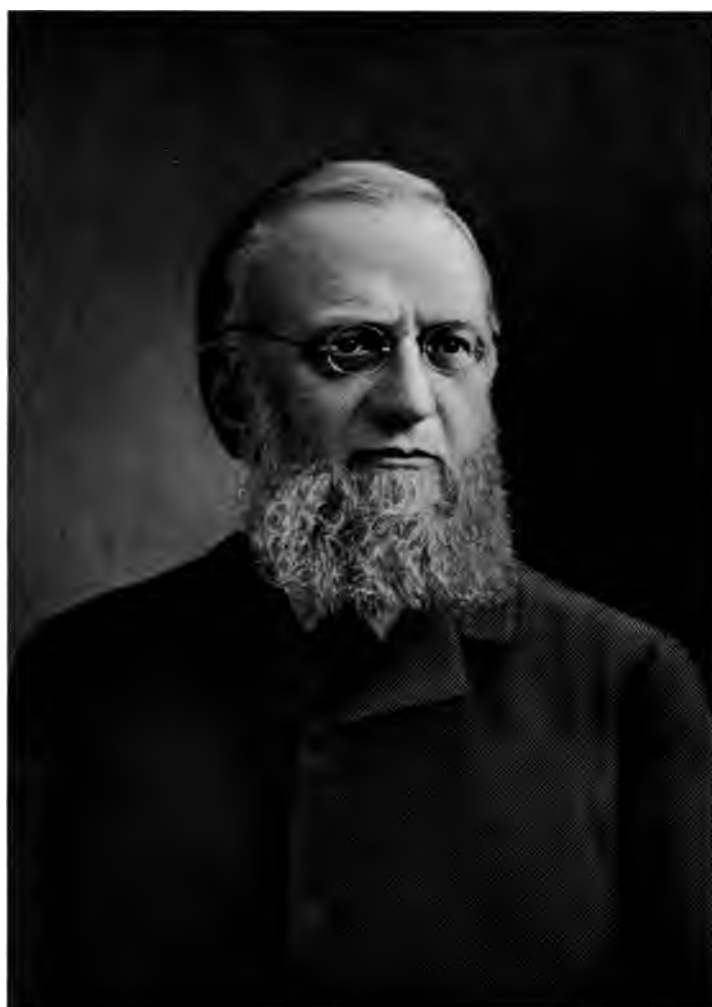
EDWARD G. WARD.

Edward G. Ward, late borough superintendent of the public schools and a prominent factor in the public educational system of Brooklyn, was born in the eastern district of this city in

1843, a descendant of an old patriotic colonial family, which prior to the Revolution came from Connecticut to New York and located there. The family name has been conspicuous in the wars of the country. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war; his grandfather fought in the war of 1812, and two of his brothers were in the Union army during the Civil war.

Mr. Ward was educated in the public schools of New York City and Hoboken and in the New Jersey State Normal School at Trenton. On leaving school he continued his education by a thorough and comprehensive course of private study, covering a period of many years and embracing many branches, including language, mathematics, science, literature and history. He began his career as a teacher at a very early age, and when but seventeen was made vice principal of a grammar school in Hoboken, New Jersey. Shortly afterward he became the principal of what is now grammar school No. 11 in Jersey City. Subsequently he held the chair of mathematics and grammar in the Jersey City Normal School, where he remained for years, until the school was abandoned. In 1879 he was called to the principalship of grammar school No. 19 of Brooklyn, a position which he filled so acceptably that during his first year his salary was raised from the minimum to the maximum figure paid to principals. He remained there until 1885, when, a vacancy occurring in the office of the superintendent of public schools of Brooklyn, he was elected by the board of education to the position of associate superintendent. In 1898, on the resignation of Dr. William H. Maxwell, Mr. Ward was elected superintendent of the schools of the borough of Brooklyn, a position for which his previous career had especially fitted him and which he held with increasing success during the remainder of his life. When nominated for borough superintendent he was thus referred to:

"I refer to Mr. Ward, a practical teacher, a wise and successful principal, an efficient superintendent, who has discharged his duties as such with a single eye and an intelligent purpose, and at the same time has held the friendship and respect of the teachers. What better qualifications



Thomas G. Shearman

could be found by searching in any city or any state? Added to this high order of ability, his familiarity with our schools and our teachers and his seniority on this board of superintendents make him the logical candidate for this position."

Mr. Ward died September 13, 1901.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

"That they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."—Rev. XIV, 13.

The city of Brooklyn is known throughout the world as the "City of Churches," not so much because of the number of its religious institutions as because of their influence on the community. That Plymouth church has been the most potent factor in the accomplishment of these wonderful results goes without saying. Next to Mr. Beecher, the man who exercised the greatest influence and probably did more than any other man to shape its policy was Thomas G. Shearman. He was a man of broad and liberal views, of cool judgment, calm, deliberate and dispassionate in his utterances, and withal intensely earnest, so that he seldom failed to carry conviction except to the most prejudiced minds. At the weekly prayer-meeting his voice was always heard, and his sayings as well as Mr. Beecher's were quoted by the press and echoed and re-echoed from one end of the country to the other.

His passing away was deeply felt by the religious community throughout Greater New York, and his name will live while Plymouth continues to exist as a church. It took years to establish this church, but it came near being wrecked in a day. The consummate skill with which he handled the case, combined with his great legal ability and immense personal influence, was all that saved it from disruption. He stood in front of his pastor and bore the brunt of the battle, hurling thunderbolts of wrath and righteous indignation against the enemies of Mr. Beecher, who sought to crush him. It was one of the most masterly efforts ever made by any lawyer in this country. The very best legal talent was employed on both sides, and the result of the trial—thanks to the efforts of Mr. Shearman!—was a complete vindication of Mr.

Beecher and the establishment of Plymouth church on a stronger foundation than ever. Had this been the only achievement of Mr. Shearman it would have been glory and honor enough for one man; but this was only an incident in his professional career which abounded with great success and gave him a world-wide reputation as a lawyer.

Dr. Hillis, in the course of his remarks on the death of Mr. Shearman (September 30, 1900), said:

"Plymouth church has but one heart to-day, and that heart is sore and heavy. For three and forty years Mr. Shearman has been coming and going out among us and during all these years he has wrought for us as trustee, clerk, teacher, superintendent and friend, loving and beloved. And now that he hath gone, in our grief we have come together in this place that was, save only his fire-side altar, dearer to him than any place on earth, for Mr. Shearman's earliest, latest, profoundest enthusiasm was his enthusiasm for Plymouth. If by reason of his love of affairs, through all the years, he went day by day with eager steps toward the court-room, the forum and the library, yet all will confess that this church was ever first in his loving regard and solicitude. Not Jacob's love for that spot in the desert where the heavens were opened for the shining ladder on which the angels of God were seen ascending and descending; not Martin Luther's love for the monastery, where he was reborn and saw the visions splendid; not Edmund Burke's pathetic attachment for the great abbey, were so striking as Mr. Shearman's love for this building. Oft in retrospective mood he rehearsed for us the associations clustered about yonder pew, that, as he said, he had privately consecrated and baptized with the laying on of praying hands and with the sacrament of tears.

"One Sunday evening in May, 1857, the youth first came in hither out of the darkness and storm. He was the child of a creed that had tortured his just spirit, a creed that filled his days with agony, his nights with sleeplessness; and here Mr. Beecher taught him the love of God, expelled the fear that hath torment, released him from superstition and made him a citizen of the wide-lying universe. But Mr. Beecher and Plymouth church did much

for him, pastor and people received much in return, for Mr. Shearman gave back good measure, pressed down and shaken together, returned an unstinted tide of loyalty, love and self-sacrificing service. While the jurists are praising the great lawyer for his legal knowledge and skill, while social reformers are rehearsing his love for the poor and weak, while the press is capitalizing his fine, high citizenship, we here and now celebrate his great mind less than his great heart. For us his goodness was more striking than his greatness.

* * * We forget the advocate and author and remember the true Christian."

Thomas Gaskill Shearman, who might be termed one of the "old guard" of Plymouth church, was born in Birmingham, England, November 25, 1834. He came to New York at the age of nine years with his father, who was a physician, his mother coming later. For Mr. Shearman the hidings of power were his ancestry. God's first gift was one of his greatest,—the gift of a good mother and grandmother. The tides of intellect and purpose flow down from ancestral hills. But, early overtaken by misfortune through his father's illness, he was thrown on his own resources and self-educated and self-made; his intellect was hammered out upon the anvil of adversity. Romantic, indeed, his life's story. At twelve he was out in the world for himself, at twelve his school days ended forever. At fourteen he entered an office where he received one dollar for the first year and two dollars for the second. Out of his little store of wealth he allowed himself three cents each day for luncheon; but when he heard of Macaulay's History of England he reduced his allowance to two cents, and after two months bought the first volume.

In 1857 he removed from New York to Brooklyn and two years later he was admitted to the bar. The ensuing seven years were spent in writing law books, editing law journals and in other work of this character. He earned for himself even at that early period a reputation for accuracy and thoroughness, and was known to the members of the profession as a painstaking student. His work attracted the attention of that eminent jurist, David Dudley Field, and in 1860 Mr. Field em-

ployed him as secretary to the Code Commission. In 1868 Mr. Field and his son Dudley took Mr. Shearman into copartnership. This was regarded as a high honor for so young a professional man, Mr. Shearman being then only thirty-four years of age. Five years later—in 1873—the firm of Field & Shearman dissolved and Messrs. Shearman and Sterling (John W. Sterling), both members of the firm of Field & Shearman, entered into close professional relations under the name of Shearman & Sterling.

It was about this time that Mr. Shearman figured largely in proceedings in which the Erie Railroad Company was made a conspicuous litigant. Injunctions were the order of the day, and Mr. Shearman earned even from those who opposed him the name of being one of the ablest legal strategists as well as one of the best informed railroad lawyers in the country.

His originality in devising new and more effective methods in litigation subjected him to much criticism, but these methods were literally copied by his opponents and critics. His practice of serving injunctions by telegraph, which was the most severely criticised at the time, has since been sanctioned by the highest courts in England as well as by some of the most prominent American judges.

After the close of the Beecher trial, to which reference has already been made, Shearman & Sterling were retained in numerous litigations arising out of the famous gold speculations of 1869, in all of which they were successful. They were also largely employed in the foreclosure of railway mortgages, the reorganization of large railway companies, the organization and administration of various corporations, etc.

Mr. Shearman always took an active interest in public questions. From his youth up an advocate of the total abolition of slavery, he worked vigorously with the Republican party from 1856 to 1868, but was never a candidate for office. In respect to tariff, prior to 1860, he was a "protectionist," but he then became a convert to free trade. From 1880 during the remainder of his life he devoted much time to the promotion of absolute free trade and the abolition of all indirect taxa-



S. B. Dutcher.

tion. He made numerous addresses and published several pamphlets upon these subjects, which awakened much interest in different parts of the country. Mr. Shearman was probably as well known as a public economist as for his great legal attainments.

Among his most important works, all of which are recognized as standard publications, are "Tillinghast & Shearman's Practice" (1861-1865); "Shearman & Redfield on Negligence" (1869-88); "Talks on Free Trade" (1881); "Pauper Labor of Europe" (1885); "Distribution of Wealth" (1887); "Owners of the United States" (1889); "The Coming Billionaire" (1890); and "Crooked Taxation" (1891).

Mr. Shearman married, January 29, 1859, a Miss Elmira Partridge, a daughter of James Partridge, of Brooklyn.

SILAS B. DUTCHER.

"Those who have attained the age of seventy years, as a rule, attest the fact of a sound constitution and a well spent life," said the "Brooklyn Eagle" editorially, July 12, 1899. "The one is a fine inheritance. The other is a fine record. Inheritance and record are both the possession of the well known Brooklynite, President Silas B. Dutcher, who was born seventy years ago to-day. He at once becomes a hope and a vindication. A hope he is to those who would equal his claim to respect and regard, who would match him in mentality and bodily vigor, when they reach his present years. A vindication he is to those who seek for examples to prove that three score years and ten may be really the best period of a man's life. Mr. Dutcher very likely never thought of himself either as a hope or as a vindication. He has been too busy to do so. That fact is one of the reasons why he is both. Life takes care of the fame of those who are more concerned with duty than with distinction, for distinction is a consequence best following from fidelity, energy and wisdom. It is the aroma of a career, when the career is what it ought to be."

Silas B. Dutcher was born July 12, 1829, on his father's farm on the shore of Otsego lake, in the

town of Springfield, Otsego county, New York. He is a descendant of an old and highly respected family. His parents were Parcefor Carr and Johanna Low (Frink) Dutcher. His paternal grandparents were John and Silvey (Beardsley) Dutcher. His grandmother's ancestor was William Beardsley, who was born at Stratford, England, in 1605, and came to America in 1635, settling at Stratford, Connecticut, four year later. His great-grandparents were Gabriel and Elizabeth (Knickerbocker) Dutcher. Elizabeth Knickerbocker was a granddaughter of Harman Janse Van Wye Knickerbocker, of Dutchess county, New York. His great-great-grandparents were Ruloff and Janettie (Bressie) Dutcher, who were married at Kingston, New York, in 1700 and in 1720 removed to Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Ruloff Dutcher is believed to have been a grandson of Dierck Cornelison Duyster, under commissary at Fort Orange in 1630, whose name appears in deeds of two large tracts of land to Killian Van Rensselaer.

Mr. Dutcher's maternal grandparents were Stephen and Ann (Low) Frink, and maternal great-grandparents were Captain Peter and Johanna (Ten Eyck) Low, and his great-grandfather was an officer in the Continental army. Johanna Ten Eyck was a descendant of Conrad Ten Eycke, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to New York in 1650, and owned what is now known as Coenties Slip, New York City.

Mr. Dutcher attended the public schools near his father's farm each summer and winter, from the age of four until the age of seven years. After that he had a little more schooling in the winter season and one term at Cazenovia Seminary. He began teaching school winters at the age of sixteen and taught every winter until he was twenty-two, working on his father's farm during the balance of each year. In the fall of 1851, owing to a temporary loss of his voice, which prevented him from teaching he found employment at railroad construction, but soon became a station agent and subsequently a conductor, and for more than three years was employed on the old Erie Railway from Elmira to Niagara Falls, New York. He then went to New York and entered mercan-

tile business, to which he devoted his energies through the terrible panics of 1857 and 1860 without severe misfortune. In 1868 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue, a position which he at first declined, but was urged to accept by William Orton and other friends. Against his own judgment, and, as events proved, greatly to the detriment of his financial interests, he took the office. He was unable to give attention to business, his partner was not equal to its management, and he soon discovered that all he had accumulated by twelve years of hard work was scattered and gone, and he was obliged to sell the real estate he owned to meet his liabilities.

Even as a boy he had been more or less interested in politics. His grandfather was a Democrat, and Silas was often called upon to read his Democratic newspaper to him; his father was a Whig, and the result was that he had an opportunity to learn something of the claims of both parties at an early age. Before he was twenty-one he became interested in the question of freedom or the extension of slavery in the territories,—the most vital question of that day,—and while yet little more than a boy, in 1848, did some effective campaign speaking for General Taylor.

When he went to New York Mr. Dutcher resolved to have nothing to do with active politics, but the breaking up of a Republican meeting in the Bleeker building in the ninth ward brought him out most decisively and he was quite active politically from 1856 to 1861. In 1857 he was president of the Ninth Ward Republican Association; 1858-59 he was chairman of the Young Men's Republican Committee, and in 1860 he was president of the Wide-Awakes Association. During the year last mentioned he became a member of the board of supervisors of the county of New York. His business demanded his attention and there were other reasons why, in the fall of 1861, he moved to Brooklyn in order to sever his relations with that body. William M. Tweed was a member of the board at that time and began to develop some of the schemes which eventually caused his downfall. Mr. Dutcher was not willing to vote ignorantly on any question or to act

upon the representations of other members, who he believed held their personal interests above the interests of the county. As a resident of Brooklyn he again resolved to keep out of politics, but the riots of 1863 brought him in close relations with active Republicans and he found himself again in political harness. He held the office of supervisor of internal revenue from 1868 until 1872, a period of four years, at first under appointment of Hugh McCullough, the secretary of the treasury, and later under appointment of President Grant. In November, 1872, he was appointed United States pension agent, resigning that office in 1875 to accept a position in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which he held until appointed United States appraiser of the port of New York, by President Grant, which latter position he held until 1880. He was superintendent of public works of the state of New York from 1880 until 1883, appointed by Governor Cornell. At the close of his term in the last named office, President Arthur requested him to accept the office of commissioner of internal revenue, to which he replied that he had held office fourteen years and that all he had to show for that service was a few old clothes: that if he accepted the position tendered him and held it one or more years, he would retire with about the same quantity of old clothes as he had at the beginning and so much older and less available for other business, and that the remainder of his life must be devoted to making some provision for his wife and children, and consequently he must decline further office-holding.

He was a member of the charter commission which framed the charter of Greater New York, appointed by Governor Morton, and was appointed a manager of the Long Island State Hospital by Governor Black and re-appointed by Governor Roosevelt. He was a Whig from 1850 to 1855 and became a Republican at the organization of that party. After locating in Brooklyn he was the chairman of the Kings county Republican committee for four years, a member of the Republican state committee for many years, and was the chairman of the Republican executive committee of the state in 1876. He served as a delegate to several

Republican national conventions and was on the stump in every presidential campaign from 1848 to 1888.

From the time he became a resident of Brooklyn until the consolidation was consummated, Mr. Dutcher was an advocate of the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York. As a member for four years of the Brooklyn board of education, he exerted all his influence for the advancement of the public schools. As a member of the charter commission for Greater New York, he labored earnestly to secure equal taxation and home rule for the public schools, believing that the system and management were better than in Manhattan and better than any other submitted to the community. No work of his life has given him more satisfaction than the results in the charter on these two points. He has also taken an active interest in Sunday-school affairs and was superintendent for ten years of the Twelfth Street Reformed church Sunday-school, at a time when it was one of the largest schools in the state.

Mr. Dutcher resumed business to some extent in 1885, when he formed a co-partnership with W. E. Edmister in a fire and marine insurance agency, which still exists. He was one of the charter trustees of the Union Dime Savings Institution, of New York City, organized in 1859, and became president of that institution in 1885 and is now the only one of the charter trustees remaining on the board. In the spring of 1901 he was invited to and accepted the presidency of the Hamilton Trust Company. He has been for twenty years a director in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is a director in the Garfield Safe Deposit Company and the Goodwin Car Company. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church, treasurer of the Brooklyn Bible Society, one of the managers of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton Clubs and of the Masonic fraternity, and he was president of the Association of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans in 1896.

When Mr. Dutcher took up his residence in Brooklyn the population of the city was about two hundred and seventy-five thousand. What is now the Park Slope was then open fields. The small

settlement known as Gowanus was all there was south of Flatbush avenue. He has seen the city grow from a little more than a quarter of a million souls to a million and a quarter. He has seen the Park Slope transformed into one of the finest residential sections of the city, and he has seen the three or four churches in that part of Brooklyn increase to more than twenty. When he came the prominent Republicans of Brooklyn were Charles W. Goddard, James Humphrey, William Wall and J. S. T. Stranahan. He soon made the acquaintance of that good old Dutch mayor, Martin Kalbfleisch, whom he regarded as one of the sturdiest men he ever met. He has known every one of Brooklyn's mayors from George Hall, the first executive, down to the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Dutcher has lived in Third street since 1872, and his present home is at No. 496.

His family consists of his wife and six children. He married Rebecca J. Alwaise, February 10, 1859. Mrs. Dutcher is a descendant of John Alwaise, a French Huguenot, who came to Philadelphia in 1740. Her grandmother was a descendant of John Bishop, who came from England in 1645, and settled at Woodbridge, New Jersey. The children of Silas B. and Rebecca J. (Alwaise) Dutcher are DeWitt P., Edith May, Elsie Rebecca, Malcomb B., Jessie Ruth and Eva Olive. Two of Mr. Dutcher's daughters are members of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century.

The first visit Mr. Dutcher ever made to Brooklyn was to hear Henry Ward Beecher preach in Plymouth church. He has stated that he was directed, as others were, at the usual hour of church service to cross Fulton Ferry and follow the crowd: "I arrived at the church a little late," he said, "and found only standing room and but little of that. When I entered the church the congregation was singing the hymn All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name to the good old tune of Coronation, and I do not recollect of ever hearing in any other church such a volume of music. My first impression was that Henry Ward Beecher was the strongest preacher to whom I had ever listened, and that first impression has never been removed." Mr. Dutcher has known personally

every governor of the state of New York, from William H. Seward to Benjamin B. Odell, except Governor William C. Bouch and Governor Silas Wright. When he went to New York he was brought in contact in both business and politics with men much older than himself, among whom were Edwin D. Morgan, William M. Evarts, William Curtis Noyes, David Dudley Field, Luther R. Marsh, Abram Wakeman, John A. Kennedy, Washington Smith, William Orton, George Briggs, General James Bowen and Thomas C. Acton, very few of whom are now living. He believes the day is not far distant when the borough of Brooklyn will have the largest population, the greatest number of voters and be the most important factor in Greater New York. He predicts that the year 1910 will show Brooklyn with a larger population than the borough of Manhattan at that date, and a population that for intelligence, independence and a desire to secure the best possible local government, will not be surpassed by any people in the world. Mr. Dutcher owes nothing to favor. He "hewed his own path" and found his opportunities and improved them; but he did not neglect the better things than success, such as education, culture and other refining and strengthening aids. His political career has been one to note with respect. He has never been an applicant for any office that he has filled, and he has never become a dependent on a political office. Every public employment to which he has been called has been a business employment, and he has fulfilled its duties in a way to prove his fitness for private employment, and his life exhibits a union of public and private service which is creditable citizenship.

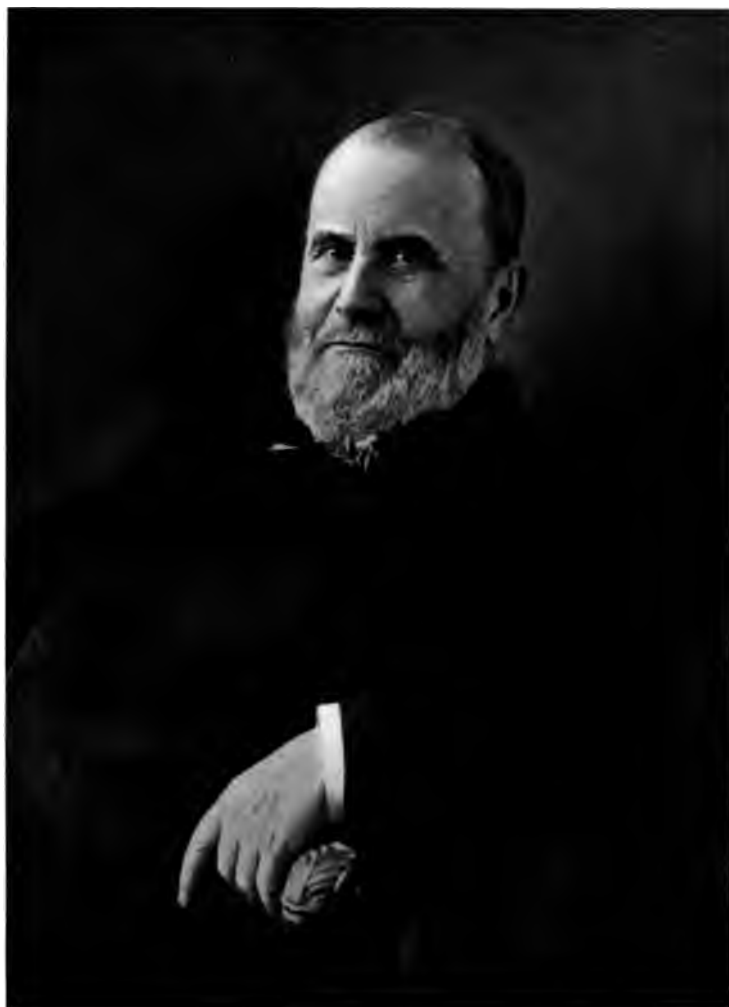
STEPHEN V. WHITE.

In studying the lives and characters of prominent men we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is a question of genius, as held by many, but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment? For when we trace the careers of those who stand highest in public esteem we find in nearly every

case that they are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy and honesty are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these we may attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Mr. White.

Stephen Van Culen White was born in Pittsboro, Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831. His father, Hiram White, married Julia Brewer, and in September, 1831, the parents removed from North Carolina to Illinois, where they spent their remaining days, the father passing away in 1860 and the mother in 1868. Mr. White traces his ancestry back to David White, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to what is now Wilmington, Delaware, about the year 1720. His son Charles was born about 1727, and became the father of Stephen White, whose birth occurred in 1751. The last named was the father of Hiram White, who was born August 16, 1799, and became the father of our subject. He was a Baptist in his religious belief and was opposed to slavery. During the Nat Turner uprising in 1831 he defied the sentiments of the community in which he lived in North Carolina, refusing to do police duty to guard against difficulties with the slaves, and for this he was obliged to leave the state. He took his family by wagon through Tennessee and Kentucky and settled in Illinois. In the family were two sons and a daughter. One of the former, Nathaniel Brewer White, died in Florida, in the year 1888. The daughter, Jane Elizabeth Allen, is now living in St. Louis.

In 1857 Mr. White was married to Eliza Matilda Chandler, of Staunton, Illinois, a daughter of Hiram Chandler, and a granddaughter of Joseph Chandler, who was at his father's side in the battle of Bennington, when the latter was killed. He bore the name of Benjamin Chandler. Mrs. White is of the eighth generation in descent from Miles Standish and from John Alden and his wife Priscilla. Unto Mr. and Mrs. White have been born two children: Jennie, who is the wife of Franklin W. Hopkins, a banker and broker, and they have two children, Elsie White Hopkins and Stephen V. White Hopkins; and Arthur, a stock-



Faithfully yours
J. V. White

broker, who married Margaret Beecher, a daughter of Colonel Harry Beecher, of Brooklyn, and a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher. They have two children,—Dorothy and Stephen Van Culen.

In his political views Mr. White is a stalwart Republican, recognized as one of the leading members of the party. He was a member of Congress from a Brooklyn district in 1887-9, and for some years prior to that time served as a park commissioner. He takes a deep and active interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare, withholding his support from no movement or measure calculated to advance the material, social, intellectual and moral progress. A member of the Plymouth church of Brooklyn, he has served as the treasurer and a trustee for over thirty years. He has been a trustee of the Polytechnic Institute from 1884 until the present time, and for more than a third of a century has been a life member of the Brooklyn library. Socially he is a valued representative of the Union League, Hamilton, Lincoln and Brooklyn Clubs. He has never permitted the acquisition of wealth to affect in any way his actions toward those less successful than he, and has always a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all with whom he comes in contact.

THE RAPELYE AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

DESCENDANTS OF JORIS RAPALIE, OF LONG ISLAND.

According to recent discoveries, Gaspard Colet de Rapella (of Rapella), the founder of the Rapalye family of America, belonged to the celebrated Coligny family of France, and was a nephew of Admiral Coligny, who suffered martyrdom for his religious belief at the instigation of Queen Catharine, of Navarre, being one of the victims of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The titles which he bore were Gaspard de Coligny, Marquis de Chatillon, Admiral of France, Colonel of French Infantry, Governor of Picardy, Isle de France, Paris and Havre.

"The house of Coligny was," says a well known authority on French heraldry, "next to those of Montmorency, Rohan, Leval and a few others, and, always excepting the semi-royal

house of Lorraine, one of the first in France. The ancestry of the family was traced back to the first Duke of Burgundy. In the sixteenth century they had been a great house for four hundred years and more. They founded the Abbey of Le Mirerir in 1121; those of Montmerle and Crillon in 1202. Humbert de Coligny is said to have followed Conrad III in the second Crusade, but this name does not occur in the Cartulary of Jerusalem or in the lists of Families d'Outre Mer. * * * The place from which they took their name is a small town or village in the department of Ain on the line from Lyons to Strasburg, some forty miles west of Geneva and twenty-five miles north of Main. About one hundred years before the birth of Admiral Coligny the family removed from Coligny to Chatillon-sur-Loing, from which place they took their title. The Admiral's father, high in favor with Francis the First, was marshal of France, governor of Picardy, lieutenant of the principality of Orange and the county of Guienne."

Of Admiral Coligny it is said: "He received in 1577 the Collar of the Order and the command of the French Infantry. He acted against the English at Boulogne, and negotiated the treaty which restored the place to the French in 1550. In 1557 he commanded the infantry in the campaign of Lorraine and was engaged in the taking of Metz, Soul and Verdun, and in the sieges of Rodermark, Damvilliers, Ivry and Montmedy. Fighting under the Duke of Vendome in Picardy, he carried by assault Hesden and Seronanne.

"Espousing the cause of the Protestants, he incurred the animosity of Queen Catharine of Navarre, and was assassinated August 24, 1572. The monument erected to his memory recites briefly his virtues, his achievements and the honors he had won. The ormonial bearings of this noble family are described as: Coligny-Chatillon: de gueules a l'aigle d'argent becquee membre et couronnee d'azur ongles d'or couronnee, de due centier; une demi-aigle poses de profil, couronnee de becquee d'azur. Supports: deux limions, d'argent affrontes assis et accolés de gueules. Devise (motto), Je les prouve tous. Issue, au dixieme siecle des comtes souverains de Bour-

gogne, cette maison illustre a pour chef de nom et d'armes le marquis de Coligny-Chatillon au chateau de Choye, Haute-Saone."

"The origin of the Rapelye family," says a recent writer in the Brooklyn Eagle, "has often been erroneously stated as being of French or Dutch extraction; but the true origin of the family is Italian, they having come from Rapelia, a town in Italy, from which place they emigrated to France in the fifteenth century. The first mention of the family of which we have any detailed account is Gaspard Colet de Rapella, who was a nephew of the celebrated Admiral Coligny. Gaspard Colet was born in Chatillon-sur-Loing, a town in France, in 1505. He was an officer in the French army, and a staunch Protestant, and during the religious persecutions in that country he was compelled to flee to that haven of refuge, Holland, in 1548. There he settled and married the daughter of Victor Antoine Jansen, or in plain English Johnson, of Antwerp, and had three children. The first he named after his uncle and himself, namely, Gaspard Coligny; the second preserved the family name, Abraham Colet; the third was a daughter, Briekje, and she married her cousin, Victor Honorius Jansen, and had one son, named Abraham, who became an historical painter. He married the daughter of Hans Loedwick, of Amsterdam, and had three sons, William, Joris and Antoine.

"The two eldest determined to leave Holland and emigrate to America. They sailed from Rochelle, in France, in 1623, and settled at Fort Orange, now Albany. William died unmarried, but his brother, whose full name was Joris Jansen de Rapalie, married Catalyntie Trico, of Paris, France, and, dropping the name of Jansen, assumed that of Rapalie, and became the founder of the entire Rapelye family of this country. The younger brother, Antoine, who also emigrated to this country, in 1631, preserved the true family name of Janssen, and was the founder of one branch of the family in this country."

Joris Rapalie removed from Fort Orange to New Amsterdam in 1626, and resided there till after the birth of his youngest child. On June 16, 1637, he bought from the Indians two hundred and

thirty-five acres of land, called Runnegaconck, now embraced within the city of Brooklyn. He became the first settler on Long Island, and his eldest child, Sara, who was born on June 9, 1625, was the first white child born on the island. She married Hans Bergen, and they in turn became the founders of the Bergen family of Brooklyn. Joris was the leading man and took a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony. He died soon after the close of the Dutch administration, his widow surviving him many years. Their children were:

I. Sara, born June 9, 1625, married first Hans Bergen, and secondly Teunis Gysbert Bogert.

II. Marritie, born March 11, 1627, married Michael Van De Voert.

III. Jannietie, born August 16, 1629, married Rem Remsen de Breck.

IV. Judith, born July 5, 1635, married Peter Van Nist.

V. Jan, born August 28, 1637, married Marya Maer, and had no issue.

VI. Jacob, born May 28, 1639, was killed by the Indians.

VII. Catalyntie, born March 28, 1641, married Joremus Westenhout.

VIII. Jeronemus, born June 17, 1643, married Annetie, daughter of Van Teunis Dennis.

IX. Annetie, born February 6, 1646, married first Martin Ryerse, and secondly Joost Fransz.

X. Elizabeth, born March 28, 1648, married Cornelius Derrick Hogeland.

XI. DANIEL, born December 29, 1650, married Sara, daughter of Abraham Clock.

Daniel Rapalie, youngest child of Joris Rapalie, was born on Manhattan Island December 29, 1650, later removed to Brooklyn, and died there December 26, 1725. He was a man of high standing and respectability, and was an elder in the Brooklyn Reformed Dutch church. He married, May 27, 1674, Sara, daughter of Abraham Martensen Clock. The latter was one of the early proprietors of New Amsterdam. His name appears on an old map of New Amsterdam, the location being Hanover Square, and the tradition being that this name was given to it by the family of Daniel Rapalie, by his wife. Sara (Clock) Rapalie had issue: Joris, born March 4, 1675;

Daniel; Catharine, who married Joseph Van Clief; Annetie; Mary, who married Elbert Hegeman; Sarah, who married Peter Luyster; and Daniel, born March 5, 1691, who married, October 17, 1711, Aeltie, a daughter of Johannes Cornell. He removed to Newtown and bought the farm on Flushing Bay.

Lieutenant Joris Rapelie, eldest son of Daniel and Sara (Clock) Rapelie, was born in Brooklyn March 4, 1675. He was the chief brewer of the town, held the position of lieutenant in his Majesty's forces, and resided in Newtown. In the building of the edifice of the Reformed Low Dutch church congregation of Newtown, December 2, 1731, it is said that "encouraging advance having been made in obtaining subscriptions (amounting to £277 12s.), the congregation, on May 27, 1732, appointed their brethren and faithful friends, Abraham Remsen, Isaac Brogaw, Joris Rapelie, Abraham Lent, Nicholas Berrien and Abraham Brinkerhoff, a committee to superintend the building of the church, who forthwith entered upon arrangements for the work."

Lieutenant Joris Rapelie married Agnes, daughter of Cornelius Berrien. He was a man of education and prominence. He settled in Flatbush, and later removed to Newtown, where during the previous year he and his brother-in-law, Abraham Brinkerhoff, bought over four hundred acres of land at the head of Flushing Bay. His wife was Jannetje, daughter of Jan Stryker. Lieutenant Joris Rapelie, by his wife Agnes (Berrien) Rapelie, had issue, Daniel, Cornelius, Abraham, Jane, John, Jacob and Jeromus.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN RAPELYE, FIFTH CHILD OF JORIS.

John Rapelye, fifth child of Lieutenant Joris and Agnes (Berrien) Rapelye, was born June 11, 1711, in the house which his father Joris built. This is still standing and in good preservation, being the property of the Elliott family, of Corona. In 1743 John and his brother Jeromus bought the paternal estate, which they divided, John retaining the farm more recently occupied by Robert Willett. He died of consumption February 11, 1756. He

married, January 12, 1733, Maria, daughter of Abraham Lent, son of Ryck, eldest son of Abraham Rycken, who assumed the name of Lent. Their children were: George, born October 22, 1733; Anna Catrina, born August 10, 1736, who married Jacobus Riker; Abraham, born November 21, 1739; and Daniel, born August 15, 1745, who married Ellen, daughter of William Livisay.

George Rapelye, eldest son of John and Maria (Lent) Rapelye, was born October 27, 1733. After the Revolution he settled at Communipaw, New Jersey, and on March 22, 1791, was accidentally drowned in coming to New York. His remains were recovered and buried at Communipaw. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Bernard Bloom, of Newtown. His widow died June 4, 1819, aged eighty-six, and was interred at Newtown. Their children were: John, born February 7, 1757; Bernard, born August 27, 1759; and George, born March 14, 1763. The latter married Anna, daughter of Paul Vandervoort, and being knocked overboard by the boom of a vessel, was drowned in the East river May 28, 1789, leaving issue two sons, George and Paul, the first of whom was also drowned at New York several years after. Thus by a singular fatality a father, son and grandson, each bearing the same name, met a watery grave. Paul occupied the farm upon Newtown creek formerly owned by Thomas Alsop.

John Rapelye, eldest child of George and Mary (Bloom) Rapelye, was born February 7, 1757. He purchased a farm in Newtown from Captain William Weyman, and resided in the old farm house, which is still standing, being occupied by the son and daughters of his son-in-law, Benjamin Moore. He married Lemma Boice, of New Jersey, and died April 5, 1829. She died September 15, 1832. They had issue George I., Jacob, Jane, who married Benjamin Moore, and Mary. The eldest son, George I., was born in Nova Scotia, his parents and grandparents having gone there with many other loyalists at the close of the Revolution. Both their sons became two of the most prominent members of the Rapelye family. George I., the eldest son, was born February 7, 1787, and came with his parents to Newtown, first locating for a few years at Bowery Bay, and afterward purchased

Captain William Weyman's farm. He lived there for the rest of his life—a period of almost ninety years, dying on April 23, 1883, at the ripe old age of ninety-six years and two months. He was familiarly known as "Uncle George," and for the latter part of his life was the oldest inhabitant of the town. He was a vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal church of Newtown village, and held that and the office of warden for a period of sixty years. He held several town offices, notably that of commissioner of highways, and also inspector of turnpikes. He was the last of his generation.

Jacob Rapelye, the second child of John and Lemma (Boice) Rapelye, was born in Newtown September 8, 1788. When he was twenty-one years of age he became a clerk in the United States Bank in New York City, but on the breaking out of the war of 1812 he obtained a commission as first lieutenant of artillery, and was very active in the defense of New York City. He was afterward appointed adjutant to General Izard and did active duty throughout the war, and at its close removed to Charleston, South Carolina, and engaged in the dry-goods business. In 1816 he received the appointment of deputy secretary of state of South Carolina. During the insurrection of the negroes in that state Mr. Rapelye was placed by the governor on a committee of investigation, and he did much in restoring public safety.

In 1828 Mr. Rapelye settled in Brooklyn and made his home at the corner of Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, where the South Brooklyn Savings Bank now stands. After living there for many years he removed to 145 Columbia Heights. When he came to Brooklyn he entered into the real estate business, with Mr. Charles Hoyt as his partner, and he was largely instrumental in the widening and improvement of Atlantic avenue and in the opening of Clinton and Court streets. He was also interested in the establishing of South Ferry and did much to further the work. In 1837 he invented a machine to clean the streets, the brooms of which were on long arms which revolved like a windmill; but on its first trial it was destroyed by an angry mob who thought that its use would throw them out of employment!

Mr. Rapelye, in connection with Cornelius J. Bergen and Alexander Bergen, took a very active part in the opening of that part of South Brooklyn that is near Carroll Park. In 1853 he bought one hundred acres of land at Newtown and named the tract Laurel Hill. There Mr. Rapelye built himself a fine mansion and made it his home up to the time of his death, August 21, 1867. Always of a kindly and charitable disposition, he possessed many friends. He was identified with the Protestant Episcopal church, and rendered material aid toward the building of St. Luke's, the first St. John's and Emanuel churches of Brooklyn. He married, September 9, 1818, Elizabeth Van Mater, and had issue: Margaret, born December 11, 1819; Lemma Ann, born at Laurel Hill September 17, 1821, and died January 31, 1824; Catharine, born at Charleston, South Carolina, December 26, 1822, and died at Newtown December 18, 1895; John, born in Newtown December 30, 1824, died December 10, 1825; Gilbert Van Mater, born at Newtown August 18, 1826, and resides at Rhinebeck, New York; John, born August 4, 1828, and died August 10, 1844; Augustus, born March 29, 1830, and died February 7, 1900; Lemma Ann, born September 11, 1831, and died November 26, 1874; Mary Elizabeth, born June 11, 1833, died May 29, 1866; and Jane Moore, born September 28, 1839, and died September 17, 1883.

Augustus Rapelye, seventh child of Jacob and Elizabeth (Van Mater) Rapelye, was born in Brooklyn March 29, 1830, and died February 7, 1900. After his father's death he resided for some years at Laurel Hill, where his father had previously settled. In June, 1885, he married Miss Helen Schroeder, of Woodside, a daughter of Herman Schroeder, of an old and highly honored family of German descent. Mr. Rapelye in 1890 removed to Newtown village and purchased the Sackett-Moore place, where he resided until his death. For many years he conducted a real estate business in New York, but about 1890 he retired from active business life and occupied his time with his many home pursuits. He was a public-spirited man and took an active interest in town and church affairs. For a number of years he was a member of the board of education for district

No. 1 of the old town of Newtown, and on the retirement of Judge Garretson from the presidency of the board he was elected to that position, continuing until the consolidation of the town with Greater New York. He took a great interest in the school and was a most active and useful member of the board. In church affairs he was one of the most distinguished laymen in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island. For some years he was warden and treasurer of St. James' church, of Elmhurst, of which he had been a faithful member for many years, and was the chairman of all the important committees of the vestry of that church. He was a member and secretary of the standing committee of the diocese of Long Island, and was one of its trustees as well as a member of the missionary committee. He was a lay delegate from St. James' church to the arch-deaconry of Queens and Nassau in 1898, and was a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, held in Washington, D. C. He was treasurer of the jubilee fund of thirty thousand dollars, which was added to the Episcopal fund of the diocese to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bishop Littlejohn's episcopate. Mr. Rapelye was an intimate and confidential friend of the bishop, and was greatly respected and esteemed by all the clergy throughout the diocese.

LINE OF CAPTAIN JEROMUS RAPELIE, YOUNGEST CHILD OF LIEUTENANT JORIS AND AGNES (BERRIEN) RAPELIE (JORIS, DANIEL, JORIS).

Captain Jeromus Rapelie, youngest child of Lieutenant Joris and Agnes (Berrien) Rapelie, was born September 14, 1717. He bought the homestead half of the paternal farm on Flushing bay, and succeeded his father in business. He held a commission as captain of militia, was a man of great resolution and energy, and is said to have been a man of large and heavy frame, while his wife was remarkable for her diminutiveness. He married Wyntie, a daughter of Abraham Lent, a son of Ryck, eldest son of Abraham Rycken, who assumed the name of Lent.

An interesting incident is related of Wyntie

Rapelie, showing the strong political differences that divided neighbors and friends at the beginning of the Revolution. Mrs. Maria Rapalie, mother of George Rapalie and grandmother of the last Cornelius, was spending a social afternoon with her neighbor, the wife of Captain Jeromus Rapelie. At the tea table the good hostess had prepared to serve up her choicest tea, not recognizing the right of Congress to deprive her of her favorite beverage. But her guest, who entertained opposite views, declined to partake, and upon being pressed for her reason, replied: "Cousin Wyntie, I cannot do it: it's against my principles." Overcome by a sense of their unhappy position, both fell to weeping. Mrs. Rapelie adhered to her purpose, though the two friends lived to drink tea together in more auspicious times.

Captain Jeromus Rapelie, by his wife Wyntie (Lent) Rapelie, had issue: George, born December 12, 1739; Abraham, born December 10, 1741; Daniel, born November 27, 1743, died September 9, 1762; Jacobus, born February 15, 1746; *Cornelius*, born August 10, 1748; Jeromus, born August 23, 1751; and John, born March 9, 1755, and died September 9, 1776.

CORNELIUS RAPELIE, fifth child of Captain Jeromus and Wyntie (Lent) Rapelie, was born at Newtown August 10, 1748, resided in Newtown until the close of the war, and then went to Nova Scotia and remained some years. On his return he took charge of the tavern (now the Rapelye House), which he carried on until his death. He married, November 17, 1780, Maria, daughter of his cousin, Jacobus Riker.

Jacobus Riker was born in 1736 and named after his uncle, Jacob Van Alst. He remained on the parental farm at Newtown. He married, February 20, 1761, Anna Catrina, daughter of John Rapelye, and May 1, 1770, after his father's death, bought the homestead. In the Revolution he desired to take no part, and only by circumstances and influences peculiarly adverse was he found, like many others, to yield an apparent compliance with loyalist measures. But his observation and own bitter experience during that reign of terror had the effect of attaching him firmly to the Republican party, with which from the peace of 1783

he uniformly acted in exercising the right of suffrage. He was a man of considerable ingenuity, and thoroughly Dutch in language and habits. Faithful in the practice of useful industry, prudence and strict integrity, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen. He served as an elder in the Dutch church at Newtown. Maria, his eldest child, born March 27, 1762, was married to Cornelius Rapelie. Jacob Riker was the son of Abraham (3d), son of Abraham (2d), son of Abraham Riker, the ancestor.

Cornelius Rapelie, by his wife Maria (Riker) Rapelie, had issue: Grace, born August 20, 1782; Jeromus, born May 27, 1784, at Newtown; Jeromus, born at Shelburn, Nova Scotia, May 27, 1788; James Riker, born in Nova Scotia, January 3, 1790; and *George*, born in Newtown February 15, 1793.

GEORGE RAPELYE, the last mentioned, was born in Newtown February 15, 1793, and became a prominent New York merchant and carried on the wholesale grocery business on Catharine street for many years, where he accumulated a fortune. He owned a fine residence on Madison street, which was then a fashionable part of the city, making his summer residence at the present Rapelye homestead in Astoria. He married Jane Maria, daughter of James and Adrienne Suydam, son of Captain Lambert, son of Hendrick (2d), son of Hendrick Rycken.

Hendrick Rycken, a member of the Riker family, came from Suydam, Holland, in 1665, and settled in New Amsterdam, at what was called Smith's Fly, where he purchased a house and land in 1678. He removed to Flatbush with his wife, Ida Jacobs, and acquired a large estate. His children took the name of Suydam.

Hendrick Suydam, son of Hendrick Rycken, became a farmer at Bedford (a part of Brooklyn), where he bought a farm of his father in 1698. He died subsequent to 1743. By his wife Bennetie he had Lambert Hendrick (3d) and Elsie.

Captain Lambert Suydam, eldest child of Hendrick (2d) and Bennetie his wife, resided at Bedford. In 1749 he was commissioned captain of the Kings county troop of horse. He died in 1767.

He married Abigail Lefferts and had Hendrick, Bennetie, Jane, Ida and Jacobus.

Jacobus Suydam was born at Bedford December 4, 1758, became a New York merchant and resided at Bedford. In 1794 he bought the estate of William Lawrence, in Newtown, and lived there until his death, June 11, 1825. He married Adriana, daughter of Captain Cornelius Rapelye, and had issue: Lambert, Cornelius Rapelye, Abigail, Adriana, James, Jane Maria and Henry.

Jane Maria married George Rapelye, and had a son named Cornelius.

Cornelius Rapelye, only child of George and Jane Maria (Suydam) Rapelye, was born in New York November 16, 1833. His mother died during his early childhood, and he was raised by his aunt, Grace Rapelye Trafford, who did her best to supply the place of a mother. She was the widow of John Trafford, and her son became prominent in the public affairs of Astoria and did much for its growth and development.

The following armorial bearings were granted June 27, 1586, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to William Burroughs, Esq.: "Clerk and comptroller of the Queen's Navy, son of Walter Burroughs, at Northam, near Barnstable in the county of Devon." ARMS—Azure; a bend wavy; argent, between two fleurs de lis, ermine. The family of Burroughs have been highly honored by their sovereigns at different periods, and always distinguished for their loyalty and great learning.

John Burroughs, the progenitor of the American family of this name, was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1617, and is found at Salem in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1642. He was a member of the Long Parliament that assembled November 3, 1640, which was dissolved by Cromwell, and with many others fled from England to escape religious persecution. He removed from Salem, Massachusetts, to Newtown, Long Island, of which he was one of the patentees in 1666. He was a fine penman, and filled the office of town clerk for eleven years. He was a man of resolute character and a warm advocate of popular rights. He died in August, 1678. His will is on record in the surrogate's office in New York City. He left

issue Jeremiah, Joseph, John, Joanna and Mary.

Joseph Burroughs, son of John (1st), was a worthy citizen and a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church. He died February 16, 1738. His son, John Burroughs, married Margaret, daughter of James Renne. He served the next year as constable of the town, and was subsequently justice of the peace. He owned land at Trenton, New Jersey, and was also interested in the New Cornwall mines. He died in Newtown July 7, 1750, and his widow died July 11, 1767. Their children were John, Samuel and Joanna.

John Burroughs (2d), son of John (1st), married, April 26, 1747, Sarah Hunt, then the widow Smith. He inherited the paternal farm, and died February 18, 1755, leaving an only child, Joseph. The latter occupied the paternal estate, was a leading man in the Episcopal church, and died December 24, 1820, in his seventy-third year. He was twice married,—first to Lydia, a daughter of Thomas Hallitt, by whom he had issue John, Thomas, Joseph Hallitt, Anna and Benjamin.

Thomas Burroughs, son of Joseph, succeeded to the paternal farm, and married Sarah, daughter of George Wyckoff, of Flatlands. He died September 20, 1835, leaving issue: Lydia, who married George Rapelye; Sarah, who married Charles H. Roach; Joseph; and Ann, who married John B. Hyatt; and George Wyckoff Burroughs. Ann became the mother of Lydia Hyatt, who became the wife of Cornelius Rapelye, and still resides at the old homestead in Astoria.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D. D.

Plymouth church, Brooklyn, made world-famous through the ministry of Henry Ward Beecher, is scarcely less famed for the fact that one from the west, a man differing in perhaps all respects from the great preacher named, has commended himself through his deep conscientiousness and great ability to its large, intelligent and discriminating congregation. Reference is made to the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, who received a unanimous call to the pastorate here January 1, 1899, and was installed in April following, suc-

ceeding the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who had served since the death of Mr. Beecher, and who, on retirement, devoted himself entirely to literary work.

Mr. Hillis was born September 2, 1858, at Magnolia, Iowa, a son of Samuel Ewing and Margaret Hester (Reichte) Hillis. His father was a typical Puritan, in early life an ardent Whig and afterward an Abolitionist, and was deeply interested in higher education and social reform. He was of Scotch-English origin, Hyllis being the ancient form of the family name, and his ancestors fought under Cromwell, removing to Ireland after the restoration of the monarchy. Members of the American branch of the family served in the Revolutionary war and during the subsequent war with Great Britain. The mother of Dr. Hillis was of German descent. His parents made their home in the place where he was born and where he completed the high school course, afterward attending an academy in the village. He further pursued his studies in Lake Forest University and in McCormick Seminary, graduating at the former named in 1884 and at the latter in 1887, with high honors.

His life found early direction to the pulpit. At the early age of seventeen years he became a missionary for the American Sunday-school Union, and for two years he labored energetically in establishing Sunday-schools and churches. His first pastorate, of the First Presbyterian church of Peoria, Illinois, was eminently successful. For four years and a half afterward he served the First Presbyterian church of Evanston, Illinois, and with such signal success that he was called to the pastorate of the Central church, Central Music Hall, Chicago, as a successor to the distinguished Professor David Swing. He was then but thirty-six years of age, but he amply demonstrated his genius and power, and among his congregation were many who, as did the writer of this sketch, estimated his ability as beyond that of him whom he succeeded. Some four years later he was called to his present charge, as hereinbefore related.

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tions. His methods and style are peculiar to himself, and he is comparable with none other. Orderly and logical in his mental processes, thoroughly trained in theology but too broad-minded to make subtle theological distinctions, a profound lover of the truth, his teachings are eminently practical and helpful to "all sorts and conditions of men." With wonderful command of language, never hesitating for want of a word or misusing one, his utterances flow with almost poetic rhythm. His illustrations, drawn from every-day life and from recollections of scenes of nature, are captivating. He has none of the trickeries of stage oratory, and in none of his utterances does he merely strive to please the ear. In all, he impresses the hearer with the conviction that he seeks to aid him to a better personal life and a broader scope of mental vision.

The congregation to which Dr. Hillis addresses himself is not to be numbered by those who hear his voice. During his pastorate in Chicago his sermons were published in full in one of the leading daily newspapers, and since his coming to Brooklyn a journal of that city has given them similar publicity. Aside from his church labors he is a very busy man, and is much in demand as a lecturer before leading educational institutions and other important audiences. His is a prolific pen, and among his best known works are "A Man's Value to Society" (1896, thirteen editions); "The Investment of Influence" (1896, nine editions) "Foretokens of Immortality" (1897, seven editions), and "How the Inner Light Failed" (1898, four editions). His lecture on "John Ruskin's Message to the Twentieth Century" has been delivered over two hundred times. In January, 1902, Dr. Hillis entered upon an effort for the erection of a Beecher Memorial Building adjacent to Plymouth church. In recognition of his scholarly attainments, Dr. Hillis received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Northwestern University, Illinois, in 1894.

Dr. Hillis was married, April 14, 1887, at Marengo, Illinois, to Miss Annie Louise, daughter of R. M. Patrick, and two children have been born of the marriage.

EDWARD DAILY.

Edward Daily, a prominent and representative citizen of Babylon, Long Island, was born in that town February 6, 1851, a son of Nicholas and Ann Daily, the former named being a native of County Westmeath, Ireland. In 1847 Nicholas Daily emigrated to this country with the view of improving his opportunities in life and settled at Babylon, Suffolk county, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was a man of keen discernment and practical business knowledge, and his time and attention were devoted to various occupations. He married Miss Ann Corcoran, who was also born in County Westmeath, Ireland, a daughter of Michael Corcoran, who was for many years a worthy and respected citizen of County Westmeath, and about the year 1853 he came to the United States and settled in Suffolk county, where he resided for a short period of time. His death occurred in New York City in 1854, and his wife, Mary Corcoran, died in the land of her nativity. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Daily, seven of whom are still living: Annie, wife of James Doran; Thomas, a resident of Jamaica, Long Island; Louise, wife of John M. Bayles; William J., who resides in New York City; Julia, wife of Edward McAuliff, and Charles S. Daily, a prominent citizen of Islip, Suffolk county. The father of these children died at Babylon, September 6, 1900, and his wife passed away January 25, 1893.

Edward Daily, eldest son of Nicholas and Ann Daily, received his education from private tutors until he attained the age of ten years, when he entered the public school of his native town. After completing his studies he learned the paper making trade, which he pursued for a short period of time. When only sixteen years of age, having acquired a fondness for horses, he assumed the responsible charge of one of the best stables in the country, which was located at Islip, Long Island, among the horses stabled there being the renowned gelding "Dexter." Mr. Daily was both industrious and frugal in his habits, and in 1871 he was enabled to establish business on his own



Edward Daily

account. His first enterprise was in the town of Babylon, when he engaged in the livery trade, and in 1875 and 1876 he conducted an undertaking business in connection with his livery establishment. His business methods were honorable, his energy unflagging, his perseverance unwavering and his integrity unassailable, and to these qualities his splendid success is attributable.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Daily is an ardent Democrat in the true sense of the word and has served his party in numerous county conventions. In 1876 he was nominated and elected to the office of highway commissioner, and served two terms of three years each; in 1883 he was elected overseer of the poor, and served three terms of one year each. In 1893 he was instrumental in the incorporation of the village of Babylon, and the following year was elected a member of the board of trustees, and served for four consecutive terms. In 1900 he was elected president of the village, and re-elected in 1901 and 1902; in 1899 Mr. Daily was elected to the office of supervisor of the town of Babylon, and in 1901 was re-elected for a term of two years.

January 31, 1875, Mr. Daily was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Horan, daughter of Hugh and Ann (Burns) Horan. The surviving children of this union are: J. Henry, Edward H., Helen M., Elizabeth D., Grace C., Raymond, and William Daily. In social circles the family hold an enviable position and their home is justly celebrated for its hospitality.

HENRY N. CORWITH.

The Corwith family of Bridgehampton, Long Island, have a tradition that their first ancestor was a French Huguenot, but the name is decidedly of Welsh origin. The founder of the American branch of the family was David Carwythen, as the name was then written, who became a prominent resident of Southold, Long Island. In England the family name appears as Carwithe. It appeared as Corwithe for many years on Long Island and was given its present form of Corwith by Henry Corwith, son of Gurdon Corwithe. David Carwythen lived for a

time at Marblehead, Massachusetts. In 1643 he served the town in the capacity of constable, became a member of the church at Salem in 1649, and his death occurred at Southold in the year 1665. His will, dated August 30, 1665, and proved the same year, mentions his children as Caleb, Elizabeth, who became the wife of a Mr. Crowmer of Corwin, David, Sarah, who became the wife of a Mr. Curtis, and Martha Corwithen. David Corwithen, of East or Bridgehampton, was born in Boston in 1661, and his sons, David, James and John, were all baptized in East Hampton in 1711. David Corwithe was born about the year 1700, and married a sister of Deacon James Haines; he resided in Rufus Rose's Lane, where he conducted a store; his children were Caleb and David Corwith, who had children, David Burnett, Henry and Caleb. He was a resident of the state of Connecticut, removed from there to Lyon, New York, was one of the founders of the town, and finally located on Long Island. Henry Corwith, born on Long Island, had the following named children: David, Frank, Gurdon and William Corwith. Gurdon Corwith had the following named children: Henry, Nathan, Susan, Mary, Phoebe, John, Edward, Sarah and John Erastus Corwith.

Edward H. Corwith, father of Henry N. Corwith, was born at Bridgehampton, Long Island, where he was reared upon a farm, but in early life he, accompanied by his three brothers, went out west and settled in Galena, Illinois, where they became merchants, lead miners and bankers, and were also extensively engaged in lumber operations in northern Wisconsin. The brothers were very successful in all their enterprises, and controlled the largest trade in that section of the west; they rapidly extended their operations and in time amassed a competence, and were the owners of an extensive tract of land. They established their headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Edward H. Corwith was united in marriage to Julia, daughter of Solomon Gray, and three sons were born to them: Edward G., who is now a resident of New York City; George R., who died in Wisconsin; and Henry N.

Corwith. The father of these children died in 1858 or 1859.

Henry N. Corwith, youngest son of Edward G. and Julia Corwith, was born in Orange county, New York, December 14, 1857, and was two years old when his father died, and only five years of age when his mother was taken from him. He was reared in the family of his uncle, Nathan Corwith, in Galena and Chicago. The Corwith family are well known in Chicago, being ranked among the leading business men of that city. Young Henry acquired his education in a boarding school, then he attended the Flushing school, and later he was a pupil at the military academy in Chester. A large part of his boyhood days were spent with his grandparents in Bridgehampton, and when he had attained the age of eighteen years he commenced his business career in the knit goods trade, and he has continued in the same line in New York City ever since. In his political views Mr. Corwith is a Republican, and takes an active part in supporting the men and measures of that party. He is an active and consistent member and serves in the capacity of deacon of the Brick Presbyterian church in New York City.

Mr. Corwith was united in marriage to Miss Sarah H. Post, daughter of William Post, of Quogue, Long Island, and one child has been born to them, Louise Post Corwith. They have a handsome and commodious residence on Riverside Drive, New York City, and some years ago Mr. Corwith purchased a home in Bridgehampton, which is the most attractive in the village, where they spend the summer months in the full enjoyment of the delightful scenery of that section of Long Island.

TIMOTHY M. GRIFFING.

Timothy M. Griffing, a leading lawyer at the Suffolk county bar, was born at Riverhead, in this county, November 22, 1842, and is a son of Hubbard and Polly (Miller) Griffing. The Griffing family have for years been residents of Riverhead, William Griffing, grandfather of Timothy M., having been born in that town March 18,

1770. He built the old Long Island House, of which he was proprietor for many years, and died October 6, 1848, leaving two sons, Wells and Hubbard. Wells Griffing succeeded to the proprietorship of the Long Island House, and served as postmaster of Riverhead for several years, with the postoffice in his hotel.

Hubbard Griffing was born in Riverhead in 1792. In early life he was a sea captain. Later he engaged in farming in Riverhead and owned the property lying west of what is now Griffing avenue, below the railroad and on both sides above it. He was a prominent citizen, at one time a candidate for the assembly, and an active worker in the Congregational church, which he served as deacon. He was three times married: His first wife, Elizabeth Edwards, died in 1819; his second wife, Huldah Terry, died in 1830, leaving one son, Oliver Hazard. This son was born in 1825, for many years was connected with the Seventh Ward Bank of New York, was a resident of Brooklyn, and died in January, 1894. He left a widow, Serena H., and four children, Reba, Helen, Edith and Hollis. Mr. Griffing's third wife was Polly, daughter of Timothy Miller, a prominent farmer. She was born at Miller's Place, May 31, 1806. She was one of the original members of the Congregational church at Riverhead, the only others now surviving being Mrs. Ira Lane and John P. Terry. Mrs. Griffing lived until nearly ninety years of age and died September 30, 1895, at the home of her only son, Timothy M.

Timothy M. Griffing prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and in 1860 entered Yale College. He was graduated from that institution in 1864, standing among the first in his class. He commenced to read law in the office of Miller & Tuthill (the late Judge George Miller, uncle of Mr. Griffing, and the late Judge James H. Tuthill). In 1866 the degree of LL. B. was conferred upon him by the Albany Law School, and in October of that year he opened an office at Patchogue. His career was attended by rapid success, and he still retains an office there.

In 1875 he came to Riverhead and at once rose

to prominence as a lawyer and as a citizen. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a public spirited and influential member of the community, forwarding all matters in the educational and social and material interests of the village, but has repeatedly refused office. Mr. Griffing has established a prosperous and successful professional business and has attained an eminent position at the Long Island bar. He is a trustee of the Riverhead Savings Bank, for which he is attorney and counsel. He is also vice president of the Suffolk County National Bank, and is the owner of the fine tower and mill, a striking landmark near his residence.

In 1869 Mr. Griffing married Caroline A. Perkins, a daughter of John Perkins, a prominent citizen of Riverhead, who died in 1866. She is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an active and effective worker in many charitable enterprises. For many years she has presided over the Friendly Aid Society, and by her untiring efforts has founded homes for many destitute children.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffing have five children, Frederick L., who lives in Hastings, Nebraska; Grace, the wife of Irving W. Hoen, of Baltimore, Maryland; Angeline, the wife of I. S. George Wolf, also of Baltimore; Mabel, and Robert P. Their three daughters are graduates of the Woman's College of Baltimore, and Robert P. of Yale University.

Mr. Griffing lives in the house in which he was born. The private park forming a part of his home is one of the most beautiful places on the island. Mr. Griffing received from the Paris Exposition of 1900 a bronze medal as an award for some photographic views of his grounds which were exhibited there at the request of the United States Horticultural Department. The park is known as "Grangebél," having been named after his three daughters.

HIRAM GERARD.

Hiram Gerard, for many years a prominent resident of Patchogue, Long Island, was born in the village of Middle Island, Suffolk county, in

1799, a son of Zophar and Hannah (Nevins) Gerard. ——— Nevins, maternal grandfather of Hiram Gerard, was a native of England and served in the English navy on board a man-of-war, commanded by Captain De Verl. Mr. Nevins came to this country in his early manhood, settled in Setauket, Suffolk county, Long Island, where he was united in marriage. He then located in Patchogue, purchased a large tract of land and pursued the occupation of farming up to the time of his death, which occurred when he had attained the age of ninety years. Zophar and Hannah Gerard, parents of Hiram Gerard, had a family of two sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to years of maturity.

Hiram Gerard acquired his literary education in the public schools of Patchogue, and after completing his studies he learned the trade of carpenter with his father; he also obtained a thorough knowledge of the boat and ship building business, which at that time was one of the principal industries of Patchogue. Mr. Gerard eventually devoted all his time and attention to his trade, and soon became the leading ship builder on the south side of Long Island. He designed and built between sixty and seventy vessels for some of the best known captains of his day, constructing the entire ironwork on some of them with his own hands. He possessed a natural mechanical genius, unbounded energy, perseverance and honesty, and the name of Hiram Gerard was regarded by all who knew him with respect and confidence in both social and business circles.

Mr. Gerard was married at Patchogue, to Miss Hannah Nevins, daughter of William and Martha (Smith) Nevins, and the following named children were born to them: Hannah, born September 4, 1824; Hester Ann, born September 3, 1826; Sarah Jane, born August 12, 1828; Augusta, born October 9, 1830; Anna Louisa, born December 23, 1832, died in October, 1877; Hiram Edwin, born June 29, 1834, died September 26, 1864; Charles H., born May 15, 1837; William R., born January 1, 1840, died October 23, 1858; Marietta and Loretta, twins, born June 15, 1842. Loretta died September 15, 1843, and Marietta died February 20, 1847; and Thotinus, born February 3,

1847, died ————. Hiram Edwin Gerard, sixth child in order of birth born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, was drowned by accident in the East river while crossing on a ferryboat from Hunter's Point; two ferryboats met in collision and it is supposed that he was thrown overboard by the force with which they came together. His body was found six days later and identified by means of money and articles found in his clothes; he was thirty years of age and unmarried. The father of these children died at his residence in Patchogue on April 21, 1860, from an attack of typhoid fever; his wife passed away March 19, 1877. His life was noble, honorable, kindly and just, his reputation was unassailable, and he left to his sons and daughters not only the accumulations of a successful business career, but the priceless heritage of a good name.

HENRY COOK, M. D.

Dr. Henry Cook, deceased, who was one of the representative members of the medical profession in Suffolk county, Long Island, was born in London, England, in 1814, where his elementary education was acquired. In 1832 his father, Harry Cook, with his family, came to this country from England. Dr. Cook desiring to make the practice of medicine his life work, entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Shortly after his graduation Dr. Cook commenced the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, New York, and after remaining there for a few years in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, he removed to Sag Harbor, at the solicitation of his father-in-law, Benjamin Huntting, and having a natural inclination and aptitude for the department of surgery, to which he had devoted much time and attention, his services were in great demand all over Suffolk county, Long Island, and the success which attended his efforts was but a natural sequence. He was a man of dignified appearance, strong in mind and of marked intellectuality, was thoroughly engrossed in his profession, and gained not only

the respect and confidence, but the appreciative affection of his patients, as his humanity was ever paramount to his professional or scientific instincts.

Dr. Cook was united in marriage, in 1850, to Miss Eloise Augusta Huntting, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin and Mary R. (Howell) Huntting. Seven children were born to them, namely: Mary Howell, Mary, Henry F., Annie A., Ferdinand, Huntting, and the late Dr. Edmund Howell Cook, of Flushing, whose death occurred recently. Some years after the death of his first wife, the Doctor was joined in marriage to the widow of the late Nathan P. Howell. Dr. Cook died in the village of Sag Harbor in 1887, at the age of seventy-three years. Although having been a resident of Sag Harbor for over forty years, he never became a citizen in the sense of naturalization, as he always claimed that he was satisfied with enjoying the advantages which a residence in this country offered him without asking the special prerogatives of a native born.

HENRY F. COOK.

Henry F. Cook, well known both in New York City and Sag Harbor, Long Island, as a prominent and prosperous business man, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1855, a son of Dr. Henry and Eloise Augusta (Huntting) Cook. When he was a very small child his parents moved to Sag Harbor, and he acquired his literary education in the public and private schools of that village, and in Auburn, New York, graduating from Crittenden's Business College, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1872. Upon the completion of his studies he commenced his business career by engaging with Joseph Fahys in the manufacture of watch cases in New York City. His careful attention to duty and his earnest desire to become familiar with all the details of the business soon won the confidence of Mr. Fahys, and he was admitted as a partner in 1880, and since that time he has been the active business man of the firm. The following year the business was incorporated with Joseph Fahys as



president and Henry F. Cook as treasurer and secretary, and within the past few years they have absorbed several of the leading concerns in the country, such as the Brooklyn Watch Case Company, of Brooklyn, New York, who make a specialty of solid gold cases of a high grade, and the Alvin Manufacturing Company, of New Jersey. Mr. Cook acts as the secretary and treasurer of this plant; the Alvin Manufacturing Company make a specialty of solid silver ware, and Mr. Cook acts as the vice president of this plant. Under the management of Mr. Cook the plant at Sag Harbor has grown to large proportions, and now gives employment to about one thousand hands and the weekly pay roll is upwards of nine thousand dollars, thus making the Fahys Watch Case Company, which was started by Joseph Fahys in 1857 in a very small way, the leading industry of the village of Sag Harbor, and the largest manufactory in this line in the United States. The general offices of the company are in their own building at 54 Maiden Lane, and 29 and 31 Liberty street, New York City, with offices in Chicago, San Francisco, Boston and London, England. In addition to the duties that devolve upon him through his connection with this corporation, Mr. Cook up to two years ago was the president of the Montauk Steamboat Company, which was later purchased by the Long Island Railroad Company. At the present time (1902) he is the president of the Sag Harbor Real Estate Company, president of the Sag Harbor Water Works, vice president of the Peconic Bank of Sag Harbor, secretary and treasurer of the Sag Harbor Heating and Lighting Company, and trustee of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank. Also trustee of the Presbyterian church. He is also actively interested in the improvement of North Haven, a beautiful suburb of Sag Harbor, situated on Peconic Bay, where he and Mr. Fahys have purchased one thousand acres of land with two miles of frontage on the bay. Here he has erected a summer residence, which is considered one of the most artistic and beautiful houses on the island, and his city residence is situated at No. 9 East 82nd street, New York City.

In his political affiliations Mr. Cook is a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican

party, and he takes a keen interest in the local affairs of Sag Harbor, having acted in the capacity of village trustee. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, having derived his membership through the admirable services rendered by the distinguished Captain Stephen Howell, one of his ancestors; a member of the colonial wars, through Major John Howell, whose services in colonial days are a matter of history; the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; the Union League Club of New York; the Republican Club of New York City, and the Down Town Association. He is also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Cook was united in marriage, November 15, 1883, to Miss Lena Marianne Fahys, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Fahys. Their children are: Edith Eloise, Joseph Fahys, Madeline Hunting, Henry, Francis Howell and Maria Fahys.

Henry F. Cook dates his ancestry on his mother's side to Edward Howell, who was the leader of the small band who settled Southampton in 1635, the first English speaking settlement in New York state, and to the Rev. John Hunting, the leader of the band who settled East Hampton, Long Island, in 1639. Mr. Cook traces his English ancestry on his father's side in a direct line as far back as Christopher Cook, of Devonshire, England, born in the year 12—.

GEORGE F. TUTHILL.

Captain George F. Tuthill, president of the People's National Bank of Greenport, and one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of that community, was born in East Marion, Suffolk county, New York, February 4, 1830, his parents being James G. and Lucinda (Clark) Tuthill. He is of the seventh generation in direct descent from Henry Tuthill, one of the original settlers of Southold, Long Island (1640). Captain Tuthill's grandfather, Samuel Tuthill, was born in Orient, and was a man of prominence in his time. He had four sons, James G., George, Harmon and Maxon, all of whom were masters of vessels, enjoying substantial success, and were highly re-

spected citizens. James G. Tuthill, the eldest of this family and father of Captain George F. Tuthill, was born in East Marion, March 25, 1803, and was married on the 20th of December, 1825, to Lucinda, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Hannah Clark, also of East Marion. Of this marriage two children were born, Benjamin Clark Tuthill, now living in East Marion (whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work), and George F. Tuthill, the subject of our sketch. James G. Tuthill married, second, Miss Cleora Rackett, by whom he had three children.

George F. Tuthill was reared in his native village of East Marion, receiving a common-school education. At the age of thirteen he obtained employment during the summer months on a vessel, continuing to attend school during the winter time until the completion of his education. To the occupation then begun he devoted his entire attention for more than twenty years, becoming mate of a vessel at eighteen, and at twenty-one being made captain of the coaster "J. Truman," of which his uncle, J. Truman, was part owner. Subsequently he was in command, and part owner, of various vessels, making voyages from every port between Newfoundland and Mexico. He was for some years engaged in the trade between New York City and points in Texas, and during the Civil war was employed by the United States Government in the transportation service.

After the war Captain Tuthill retired from the seas and embarked in the fish, oil and guano business, being one of the pioneers in this important line of industry in eastern Long Island. In this enterprise, which he conducted under the name of G. F. Tuthill & Company, with works at Promised Land, Long Island, he was highly successful. Upon the organization of the Fisheries Company, in 1897, he sold out his interest to that corporation, and he has since been living in retirement from active business. He still retains, however, an interest in various merchant vessels.

Captain Tuthill was one of the organizers, in 1884, of the People's National Bank of Greenport, has been one of its directors from the beginning, and has served as its president since 1892. He is

one of the foremost men of the community, and in all ways a public spirited and useful citizen. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He is a leading member of the Baptist church, in which he has served for many years as president of the board of trustees.

He married Hannah M. Webb, daughter of David D. Webb, who was one of the principal merchants of his times in Greenport and one of the earliest steamboat agents there. Their children are Anna M., wife of Frank L. H. Phillips; G. Frank, who married Helen P. Case, and David W., who married Lora Young.

G. FRANK TUTHILL.

G. Frank Tuthill, of Greenport, son of Captain George F. and Hannah M. (Webb) Tuthill, was born in that village on the 7th day of November, 1864. He received his education in the Greenport schools, the Southold Academy, and Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. After leaving school he became connected with the fish and oil enterprises of his father, and occupied the position of superintendent of the Falcon Oil Works of G. F. Tuthill & Company at Promised Land, Long Island, from 1882 until the sale of the business to the Fisheries Company. He was then for some two years employed with the latter company. Since 1899 he has been successfully engaged in the wholesale fish business at Montauk Point with his brother, David W. Tuthill (firm of Tuthill Brothers). Mr. Tuthill is a well known and popular citizen of Greenport. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

He married, November 26, 1884, Helen P. Case, of Sterling, Illinois. Two children have been born of this union: Hattie M. and Anna (deceased).

MANUEL CLAUDIO.

Manuel Claudio, a prominent and respected citizen of Greenport, was born at Fayal on the Azores Islands, December 25, 1839, his parents being Joseph and Mary Claudio. Mr. Claudio's

ancestors for several generations were natives of the Azores, the family having originally come from Portugal. His father, Joseph Claudio, was a custom house officer at Fayal, where he died at the age of ninety-seven. In the paternal family were fifteen children, of whom Manuel was the only one that became a citizen of the United States.

He continued at his native place until the age of twelve, and then went to sea. He was engaged for six years on whaling vessels, making two voyages to the Arctic regions. He was then for some thirteen years connected with the merchant marine, visiting in that time every portion of the globe.

Mr. Claudio's first visit to Greenport was made in 1856, on the whaling bark Neve, which was owned by Greenport people. In 1870, after retiring from the seas, he decided to make that village his home, and established himself in the hotel business there. In this enterprise, which he still continues, he has enjoyed marked success, and he is one of the best known and most substantial old citizens of Greenport and that section. Mr. Claudio has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the community, and he is among the leading and influential men of the Democratic party in Greenport.

He was married in 1868, and has two sons, Frank J. and William, both of whom are well known young men of Greenport. His eldest son, Frank J. Claudio, is also successfully engaged in the hotel business in that village.

ALVAH W. HAFF.

Alvah W. Haff, of Amityville, was born in that village on the 22nd of May, 1847, son of Uriah and Mary (Weeks) Haff. The Haff family has been resident in Amityville for several generations. Both his father and grandfather, Cornelius Haff, were engaged in the carpentering business there. His father, who died in 1883 at the age of seventy-six, was one of the most prominent citizens of the place, and built most of the houses constructed in his time in Amityville and that vicinity. Through his mother, who was a daughter of Obadiah Weeks, Mr. Haff is de-

scended from an old family of Babylon, Long Island. The paternal family consisted of four children: George, deceased, who was in business in New York; Mary, deceased, who married Daniel Van Nostrand, formerly of Amityville; Cornelius L., a resident of Amityville; and Alvah W.

Alvah W. Haff continued with his parents until his fifteenth year, and then came to New York City, where he has since been engaged in business. After about a year in a grocery store he became bookkeeper for the firm of Moon & Lanphear, in the Fulton Fish Market. With this concern he remained until October 1, 1872, when he embarked in the wholesale fish business for himself as a member of the firm of Woolley, Lanphear & Company. Upon the death of Mr. Woolley in 1876, the firm style was changed to Lanphear & Haff. In 1889 he bought out Mr. Lanphear's interest, and he has since conducted the business alone under his individual name. His business headquarters are at No. 12 Fulton Fish Market, and he is known as one of the most successful and representative men in the fish trade in the metropolis.

Mr. Haff resides in Amityville, and is a highly esteemed citizen, being one of the board of trustees of said village, also president of the Bird Paper Manufacturing Company of Manhattan. He married, first, Marietta Cornell, and, second, Elizabeth Pollock, and has two children, Alvah C., who is associated with him in business, and Carrie, wife of William H. Cornell, attorney at law, of Brooklyn.

CHARLES THEODORE SAMMIS.

For several generations the family of this name have been connected with affairs of Huntington township, which is one of the political divisions of Suffolk county, New York. Though not following those lines which lead to especial prominence nor belonging to the noisy and self-assertive class, examination will show that the members of the Sammis family have done well their duty in the various relations of life, and at every juncture have proven good citizens and good neighbors. These remarks are especially applicable to the gentleman whose name heads this

sketch, and who for many years has been well known in the business world of Northport. He is a grandson of Bethnel and a son of Henry Scudder Sammis, both natives of Huntington township and identified all their lives with its business interests. Henry S. Sammis was engaged for many years in the coal and lumber business at Northport, and at the time of his death was able to transmit to his son and successor a valuable inheritance in the shape of a well established plant. He married Elizabeth Ackerly, and their son, Charles Theodore Sammis, was born at Little Neck, Queens county, New York, September 30, 1845. When of sufficient age he was taken into the establishment of his father and by the latter taught the details of the business with a view to succeeding in the management. In due time this change occurred, and young Sammis soon proved himself equal to the responsibilities devolved upon him by control of the business. In fact he enlarged the stock and increased facilities, with the result that he has for years enjoyed a profitable patronage.

Mr. Sammis carries in stock all kinds of lumber and other building materials, besides a large supply of coal, and the steady increase of his trade is pleasantly proved by a balance on the right side of the ledger at the annual invoice and summing up of profits. He has been kept so busy with his large operations that he has had little time to devote to other affairs, though he acts on the board of directors of the Northtown Bank, in which he is also a stockholder. Though a hereditary Democrat, he takes no active interest in politics, and has never sought or held an office of any kind. As a business man Mr. Sammis ranks among the best, and his enterprise and public spirit have been felt as factors in helping the community by giving employment to labor. He is always found on the right side of such questions as are agitated for the industrial or moral improvement of the community and willingly bears his full share of all the public burdens.

In 1875 Mr. Sammis was united in marriage with Miss Alice E., daughter of John and Susan Udell, residents of Huntington township, and has two children: Susan E. and Charles T., Jr.



Portrait by George Washington Peckham, 1880.

John J. Pirie

JOHN T. PIRIE.

The delightful residence village and summer resort, Sea Cliff, one of the most beautiful spots on Long Island, situated some distance up Hempstead Harbor, which opens upon Long Island Sound, owes much of its development and prosperity to a busy merchant, John T. Pirie, who makes it his summer home, while he maintains his winter residence at No. 181 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Mr. Pirie is a native of Scotland, and his father was a carpenter. He tilled the soil in his native land, and there he acquired the rudiments of an education, and acquired a thirst for knowledge which inspired him to habits of reading, from which he derived immeasurable benefit. As a young man he was for a time employed as a clerk in a dry goods store in Belfast, Ireland. Ambitious of entering upon a field promising larger opportunity for his ambition, when twenty-seven years of age, in 1854, he came to the United States. He established himself in a small town in Illinois, where for ten years he conducted a small dry goods business. He accumulated some means, however, and, what was of greater importance, he formed those methods of business which were to prove his best capital in larger undertakings. With Samuel Carson he went to Chicago, where they laid the foundations for the now immense mercantile firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, famous throughout the business world, with sales amounting to over twenty millions dollars annually, and affording employment to fifteen hundred people. In the achievement of this magnificent result little is to be ascribed to aught but industry, perseverance and remarkable business sagacity. The field upon which the young merchants entered afforded them no monopoly or exceptional opportunity. The rivals were many and the struggle was severe. Many fell by the wayside, overtaken by misfortune, or succumbing to the inevitable result of incapability and looseness of method. The Carson & Pirie firm weathered various financial storms in safety, and were able to re-establish themselves securely even after the terrible Chicago fire dis-

aster, which swept away so much property and rendered valueless the greater part of the fire insurance policies held in the city. Mr. Pirie was actively engaged in the daily business of the rapidly growing establishment for about ten years, when he located in New York city to take charge of the goods purchasing department, an occupation which has claimed his attention to the present time. For many years his has been a familiar figure in the commercial circles of the metropolis, and his judgment upon business affairs is regarded with interest.

In 1874 Mr. Pirie's attention was directed to the village of Sea Cliff, and, as a result, that little community entered upon a career of greater importance than had ever been anticipated. An association had been formed for the purpose of developing a model town, which should be made attractive to those who would establish permanent homes, as well as to summer sojourners. Large tracts of land were purchased and buildings and improvements were projected, but the purchasing public failed to afford a sufficient patronage, and the financial affairs of the association fell into confusion. In this emergency Mr. Pirie was solicited to take affairs into his own hands, liquidate the indebtedness and save from the wreckage what was possible. The task was onerous, but he finally assumed it, and set to work persistently and methodically to ascertain the exact condition of affairs, and to provide for the discharge of the corporation indebtedness. Many prophesied utter failure, but Mr. Pirie's plans were well laid, and success was ultimately achieved. He improved the streets, improved the water works system and aided in various personal ways to secure the interest and co-operation of wealthy people seeking homes outside the larger cities, and made the village so attractive and placed its finances in such condition that a new population came to reinforce the old, imbued with a spirit of determination that conquered all obstacles. Mr. Pirie finally accomplished the result for which he had so long labored, paying all the debts of the association and securing clear titles to the property owners. From that time the permanency and desirability of Sea Cliff as a

place of residence has been unquestioned, and no place on inland waters is more sought or more favorably regarded.

Mr. Pirie was married to Miss Sarah Carson, a sister of Samuel Carson, his early and almost lifelong business partner. He was a deacon and trustee in the First Baptist church of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Merchants' Club of New York city, and an honorary member of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club.

EDMUND J. HEALY.

Edmund J. Healy, who has attained a distinguished position in connection with the bar of Queens county and is now serving as city magistrate of the borough of Queens, is a gentleman of strong mentality, of keen discernment and marked ability in the line of his profession. He was born in New York city, July 14, 1848, and now makes his home in Far Rockaway. His father, John J. Healy, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and the grandfather was a silk merchant of that city, carrying on an extensive and profitable business. In his native land John J. Healy spent the days of his boyhood and youth and then, thinking to enjoy better opportunities on this side of the Atlantic, sailed from the Emerald Isle for the United States, landing in New York city, where he engaged in business as a dry goods merchant, his efforts being so discerningly directed that he won splendid success. He was a man of keen business insight and sagacity and from 1853 began making investments in real estate at Far Rockaway, where he and his family spent the summer months. He believed that the place had a bright future before it and purchased property from which the family have since realized a handsome income. His death occurred in 1880. He had married Jane O'Meara, who was born in Ireland but was brought to the United States when a little maiden of three summers. Here she was reared and educated, and, surviving her husband for a long period, she passed away in August, 1895, at the age of eighty-two years. She became the mother of seven sons and a daughter and five of the number

are still living, including the Rev. Gabriel Healy, who was pastor of St. Bernard's church, of New York city, which church was built through the instrumentality of the mother about thirty years ago. The other members of the family were: James, deceased; Margaret, the wife of Thomas O'Kane; John J.; Edmund J.; Thomas F., who was a successful practicing physician but now is deceased; Joseph, who has also passed away; and Augustine, a merchant of New York city.

Under the parental roof Edmund J. Healy spent the days of his boyhood and youth and pursued his education in Seton Hall College, of New Jersey and in St. Francis Xavier College, of New York, being graduated in the latter institution with the class of 1868 and winning therefrom the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. Wishing to follow a professional career and choosing the practice of law as a life work he began studying under the direction of Judge Elias J. Beach, of Queens county. Subsequently he entered Columbia College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1873. For some years he was in the law office of Judge O. Gorman, of New York city, and in 1880 was elected justice of the peace of Far Rockaway, in which position he served most acceptably for four years and was then re-elected for a similar term. He was appointed magistrate of Queens upon the consolidation, and was the first president of the village upon its incorporation in 1889. In that capacity he tested the new ballot law in 1890, having put in the new ballot boxes and booths, both of which he designed, and when the first election was held after the new law went into effect crowds came to witness the operation of the new system. Mr. Healy served as president of the village for three consecutive terms and his administration was practical, progressive and beneficial. He instituted many reforms and new measures which proved of value and his course was highly commended by people of both parties. Mr. Healy has always been a staunch Democrat and on that ticket was chosen to the office of city magistrate of the borough of Queens. His course on the bench has justified the confidence of his supporters. He has been

inflexible in dispensing justice, neither fear nor favor biasing his opinions in any way and thus he aids largely in maintaining order. He is identified with a number of the local Democratic clubs and is deeply interested in the growth and success of his party.

On the 27th of April, 1886, Mr. Healy was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Kane, a daughter of M. J. Kane, of Nebraska. They have a beautiful home in Far Rockaway and he is one of the most extensive property holders here. He possesses many historical relics of interest and value connected with Rockaway and is well versed in the history of the place, for throughout the greater part of his life he has spent at least the months of summer here. He was at one time a director and the counsel for the bank at Far Rockaway. He belongs to the Alumni Association of St. Xavier and is identified with social organizations here, in all of which he is regarded as a popular and valuable member. He has ever occupied a foremost position in the legal fraternity of this part of the island. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with success, yet he is not less esteemed as a citizen than as a lawyer, and his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner render him exceedingly popular among all classes.

JOHN R. CARPENTER.

While "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong," the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of John R. Carpenter, who for many years has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of Long Island as a dealer in both lumber and coal.

He was born on the 17th day of January, 1842, at the family homestead in the town of Jamaica, and is a worthy representative of an old and highly respected family of Queens county, which was founded here by his great-grandfather, Jacob Carpenter, who came to the

new world about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled on Long Island. His son, Nathaniel, was the grandfather of our subject.

Nathaniel Carpenter, Jr., our subject's father, was born at the old homestead at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, in 1794, and there spent his early life. Loyal to the interests of his country, he entered the army during the war of 1812, and fought for American rights. In his younger years he followed the shoemaker's trade, but later devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. His last years were passed on the old homestead, where he departed this life in 1869, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was twice married, and by the first union had four children, namely: Tuttle, Elias, Priscilla and Ephraim. The last named died in 1895, leaving two sons, James Tuttle and Nicholas Smith, both residents of Springfield.

For his second wife Nathaniel Carpenter married Miss Elizabeth Rider, who was also born in the town of Jamaica, and was a sister of James Rider, a man of prominence who represented his district in the state legislature for two terms. Her father, John Rider, was one of the leading architects and builders of this section. He made the plans for remodeling the Presbyterian church of Jamaica and assisted in the construction in other large buildings. At his death he left property valued at fifty thousand dollars. Mrs. Carpenter died in 1867. Both she and her husband were faithful and consistent members of the Presbyterian church of Jamaica, in which he served as elder for upwards of fifty years. Upright and honorable in all things, he commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact either in business or social life, and in his death the community realized that it had lost one of its most valued and useful citizens. The children of his second marriage were Phebe, Rebecca, Patience Anna and John R. Patience A. married Isaac C. Hendrickson, one of the leading citizens of Jamaica, being proprietor of a lumber yard, director in a bank and a member of the board of control of the Jamaica Normal School.

During his boyhood John R. Carpenter

attended the district school near his home, and completed his education at the Union Hall Academy of Jamaica. When not in school he aided his father in the work of the farm, and remained under the parental roof until the country became involved in civil war, when he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the old flag and the cause it represented. Accordingly he enlisted in the New York Independent Battery, with which he served two years and eight months, being on detached duty most of the time. For meritorious service he was promoted to the rank of third lieutenant.

On leaving the army Mr. Carpenter returned to his home in Jamaica, and for two years was engaged in the butchering business, after which he resumed work on the farm and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for some time. It was in 1885 that he first became interested in the lumber and coal business, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Isaac C. Hendrickson, under the name of the Jamaica Lumber & Coal Company. That connection continued for three years, but at the end of that time Mr. Carpenter withdrew from the firm and established his present business, taking as a partner his nephew, Robert W. Higbie, who retired from the firm on the 1st of February, 1895. In 1901 the firm of John R. Carpenter & Co. was formed, taking in his two sons, Tredwell L. and Alexander H., and Robert W. Higbie, a nephew. Since that time the business has increased fifty per cent, so that it now amounts to over \$400,000 annually. Their trade now extends all over the Island, and is one of the most important of the kind outside of Brooklyn.

In 1861 Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Davison, a daughter of Tredwell Davison, a farmer and stock-raiser of the town of Hempstead. By this union were born three sons, but Frank N. died in infancy. Tredwell was formerly connected with a wholesale house of New York city, but is now engaged in business with his father. He married Elizabeth Wasson, a native of Canada, and they have two children, Marguerite and Adaline. Alexander, the youngest son, was cashier in a wholesale

establishment in New York until he became associated in business with his father as above mentioned. He is married and has two children, Helen Davison and John Ditmars. The family have a pleasant home near the yards in Jamaica, surrounded by four acres of land.

In religious faith Mr. Carpenter is a Methodist, and was for twenty-five years a member of the official board of his church at Springfield and superintendent of the Sunday school seventeen years. He takes deep interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare of his town, and withholds his support from no enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit. He has made for himself an honorable record in business, and by his well directed efforts and strict integrity has acquired a handsome competence. As a citizen, friend and neighbor he is true to every duty and justly merits the esteem in which he is uniformly held.

GEORGE B. STODDART.

George B. Stoddart, a most capable trial lawyer, residing at Oyster Bay, was born in Brooklyn, November 22, 1857. His father, Alexander Stoddart, was born in Scotland and came to the United States in 1832. He was a printer by trade and secured a position on the Evening Post, of New York, with which he was long connected. He held membership in the Presbyterian church. His wife bore the maiden name of Helen Buchanan and her father was also a native of Scotland. Mrs. Stoddart is still living and five of her seven children yet survive.

In the public schools of Brooklyn George B. Stoddart began his education, which he continued in the high school of New York. After the completion of his literary course he determined to become a member of the legal profession, and to this end matriculated in the Columbia College Law School, in which he was graduated in 1879. He began to practice in Brooklyn but took up his abode in Oyster Bay, and has an office in this place and also in Mineola, the county seat of Nassau county. He is the legal adviser for the county sheriff and also for the town of Oyster



George B. Goddard

Bay. His private practice is continually growing and has connected him with some of the most important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and seems every ready to meet any argument or point of attack that the opposition may make. He is logical in his education, strong in argument and forceful in his pleading, and never fails to leave an impression upon judge and jury and seldom fails to convince. In a most able defense recently he secured a verdict of sixteen years imprisonment at Sing Sing for the defendant, who by the grand jury had been indicted for murder in the first degree. His defense was most masterly and his talent and skill have often elicited high admiration from his fellow practitioners at the bar.

On the 30th of November, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Stoddart and Miss Annie Dundon, a daughter of James Dundon, of New York, and they have three children, Lawrence, Gertrude and Percival. They have many friends in the community and enjoy their warm regard. In his political affiliations Mr. Stoddart is a Democrat, prominent in the ranks of the party, and is now chairman of the town committee and a member of the committee for Oyster Bay. Socially he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Woodbine Club, of Oyster Bay.

ISAAC CORNELL REMSEN.

A member of the Remsen family needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for the student of history cannot carry his investigations far into the annals of Long Island before he learns that the Remsens have figured long and prominently in public affairs here and that public progress and improvement is largely indebted to their aid. The first of whom we have record was Esquire John Remsen, who had three sons, one of whom was Richard Remsen, born at the family home at Flatlands. The ancestral farm was a large one and when the sons had reached man's estate the father divided his land between them and each erected a home upon his portion. Richard Remsen, like his brothers, thus became

the possessor of a farm and as the years have passed and the population of Long Island has rapidly increased, this land had become of great value. The father of our subject is still living at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He has long been accounted a prominent resident of the community and for many years was a very active and enterprising citizen, but at the present time is living retired. He married Miss Cornelia A. Kowenhoven, and they became the parents of nine children, six of whom are yet living.

Of this family I. Cornell Remsen was the sixth in order of birth. He pursued his early education in the common schools and afterward became a student in Brown's Business College of Brooklyn, so that his educational advantages well fitted him for the practical duties of life. He also received good training upon the home farm in the labor of the fields and meadow and thus through early years of life was identified with agricultural pursuits. He became a member of the Queens County Agricultural Society and a director of that organization. After he had attained his majority he carried on farming for a number of years but is now living retired and is the possessor of valuable property. He was on the building committee to remodel the Reformed church of Jamaica.

Mr. Remsen was united in marriage on the 13th of December, 1882, to Miss Georgiana J. Ditmis, a daughter of George O. Ditmis, of Queens. After one year's residence in Flatlands, Mr. Remsen and his young wife removed to a farm which once belonged to her uncle, M. G. Johnson, but at the present time they are living in Jamaica, where they have a beautiful residence. Their marriage was blessed with three children, of whom two are yet living. George O., who was born August 7, 1886, died March 16, 1888. Those who still survive are: Richard, who was born June 22, 1889, and Martin Johnson, born January 4, 1892.

In his political views Mr. Remsen is a Republican and strongly endorses the principles of the party but has never sought or desired office, although he has served as tax collector, being called to these positions by the vote of his fellow

townsmen. He has taken quite an active interest in military affairs and at one time was captain of a company of militia. His church relationship connects him with the Dutch Reformed denominations and he has served as an elder in the congregation with which he retains membership. Having spent his entire life in this portion of the island, he is widely and favorably known and his worth as a man and citizen are recognized by all who know him. In manner he is courteous, in disposition genial and kindly, and his circle of friends is extensive.

EDGAR P. ALLYN.

Edgar P. Allyn is now living a retired life in Woodhaven, but for many years he was associated with the manufacturing interests of the East New York Shoe Company.

Mr. Allyn is a native of Brooklyn and represents an old New England family. Lewis Allyn, Luther Allyn and Edgar Walter Allyn, the great-grandfather, the grandfather and the father of our subject, were all natives of Vermont. His father emigrated to this state in 1860 and until the time of his death, which occurred in 1864, was secretary of the East New York Shoe Company of Albany. He was also very fond of music, possessed considerable talent in that direction and did all in his power to foster a taste for the art in the community in which he lived. He was also an active member of a debating society and belonged to the Congregational church, of which he was a zealous and consistent representative. He married Georgianna Louise Pitkin, a daughter of John R. Pitkin, who was at one time the owner of the greater part of East New York and Woodhaven. John R. Pitkin was loyally devoted to the interests of the latter named village and aided every local enterprise. Among other benefactions, he donated the site for the Congregational church, and the edifice erected thereon was dedicated December 27, 1866, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivering the dedicatory sermon. Mr. Pitkin was a noted and prominent man and was numbered among the merchant princes of

the American metropolis. His business interests assumed vast proportions and his life illustrated the possibilities of accomplishment in this free land. His daughter, Mrs. Allyn, passed away in 1898.

Edgar P. Allyn was the only child born to his parents. In the local schools of Woodhaven he began his education, which was continued in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. For a number of years he was connected with the shoe trade and was the vice president of the East New York Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Albany, New York. Mr. Allyn continued his connection with the business until 1896, when he retired.

In 1879 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Allyn to Miss Helen M., daughter of John De Runderau, of Brooklyn, and to them were born six children: Walter E., Harry O., Edgar P., Georgianna L., Helen M. and Olive. The family have a very attractive home in Woodhaven, celebrated for its gracious hospitality. In addition to this property Mr. Allyn owns much land in the village. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, belonging to Jamaica lodge, of which he is a past master. He is also president of the Queens Borough Club, a member of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, and his geniality, his social nature and kindly interest in all make him a valued representative of these organizations.

W. T. SCOVIL, M. D.

"Earn thy reward, the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus, and the truth of this admonition has been verified in all ages which have run their course since that time. In no profession does this adage find stronger exemplification than in the medical. Not by gift, by inheritance or by purchase can one secure skill and advancement, but through the acquirement of comprehensive knowledge, and through the exercise of sound judgment and great care in administering to the needs of suffering humanity. That Dr. Scovil has attained to a position of distinction in the line of his chosen pursuit is indicated by a large and lucrative

practice and by the regard in which he is held by the members of the medical fraternity. He is now residing in Richmond Hill, but his patronage comes from a much wider area and he is professionally connected with a number of important medical institutions.

The Doctor is a native of St. John, New Brunswick, where his birth occurred on the 3d of May, 1867. At an early period in the development of this land by the white race the ancestors of the Doctor came to the new world, and one of the emigrants settled in Connecticut, another in New Brunswick, the latter establishing the branch of the family to which the Doctor belongs. Honorable and distinguished has been his ancestry—a people of high intellectual culture and moral worth. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all ministers of the Episcopal church and through several generations the pulpit of one church was filled by members of his family. The grandfather of the Doctor was the author of an excellent system of shorthand for pulpit use. William E. Scovil, the Doctor's father, was also a native of St. John and he, too, devoted his life to the work of the Christian ministry and exerted a strong influence for good in his locality.

The Doctor was afforded excellent educational privileges and after completing his preliminary course entered McGill College, of Montreal, Canada, where he was graduated with the class of 1888. He determined to devote his life to the alleviation of the physical ills of mankind and to this end became a student in the Long Island College Hospital, completing the course in that institution with the class of 1891. He has also taken a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic and has put forth every effort to advance toward a high degree of perfection that his efforts might be of the greatest possible good to his fellow men. He has made a specialty of obstetrical practice and in this branch of the profession has attained great proficiency. He is a lecturer at the Jamaica Hospital Training School for Nurses, and is examining physician for a number of societies and life insurance companies, which duties he

performs in addition to meeting the demands of a large and constantly growing private practice.

Everything which tends to advance his profession, raise its standard or promote the efficiency of the efforts of its representatives elicits the warm interest of Dr. Scovil, and he keeps in touch with the most advanced medical thought of the day through his membership in the Medical Association of Long Island, the Kings County Medical Association, the Queens County Medical Association and the Queens & Nassau Medical Association. Concentration of purpose and energy, persistently applied, rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task, however great, and in tracing the career of Dr. Scovil it is plainly seen that these have been the elements forming the secret of his rise to a prominent and distinguished position as a member of the medical fraternity.

The Doctor has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Berlin, who died in May, 1895, and for his second wife chose Hattie A., daughter of William Kessler, of Richmond Hill. Their marriage was celebrated in 1896, and they have two children: Aubrey E., and Francis K. The parents hold membership in the Episcopal church and occupy a prominent position in social circles. The Doctor also belongs to the Richmond Hill Association, the Richmond Hill Golf Club and the Republican Club, the last named plainly indicating his views on political questions. Skilled in his profession, genial in manner, cordial and social in disposition, Dr. Scovil has made many friends on Long Island, both through professional intercourse and through social relations.

JAMES VANDERVEER.

James Vanderveer is residing at Queens, Long Island, where he is identified with agricultural interests, successfully operating a rich tract of land. He was born at New Lots, on the 15th of September, 1858, his father, Stephen L. Vanderveer, being a native of the same place and there died on the 10th of March, 1897. His wife was a daughter of John A. Kowenhon of Gravesend. She still survives her husband and

is now seventy-six years of age. In their family were six children: Ida, the wife of George Ryerson, of Gravesend; John K., who is living in Brooklyn, Henry S. and Peter L., both of whom are residents of Flat Bush; James, whose name introduces this review, and May E., who completes the family. James Vanderveer attended the public schools and became proficient in the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions. With farm work he early became familiar and throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits. Since 1897 he has resided at his present home in Queens, where he has thirty-four and one-half acres of rich land on which he is engaged in raising vegetables for the market. He thoroughly understands the business and his products are of such excellent size and quality that he has ever commanded a high market price and finds a ready sale for all that he produces.

Mr. Vanderveer was united in marriage to Cornelia A. Van Siclen, a daughter of Martin R. Van Siclen of Jamaica, the wedding being celebrated on the 6th of December, 1882. Their only living child is a daughter named Ida J. The family attend the Jamaica Dutch Reformed church, of which Mr. Vanderveer is a very active and zealous member. He is serving as one of the elders of the church and is a worker in the Queens' Sunday-school. His influence is ever on the right side of right and he has contributed largely to the material up-building of the neighborhood in which he is living. His life is in harmony with his principles and through a successful business career his word has ever been synonymous with integrity.

HON. SAMUEL V. SEARING.

Judicious investment in real estate and the consequent rise in property, together with activity in the insurance business, have made Hon. Samuel V. Searing one of the prosperous residents of Mineola, but it is not alone on account of the very gratifying success he has achieved that he deserves to be mentioned in the history of Long Island, but on account of the straightfor-

ward policy he has ever followed and the fidelity and capability which he has manifested in official life. In whatever relation he has been placed he has been found true to a high standard of manhood and therefore he enjoys the warm regard of his fellow men.

His father was the Hon. John A. Searing, who was born in Searingtown, North Hempstead, September 15, 1812, and was reared to manhood upon the old homestead owned by his father, Colonel Searing. When he had attained adult years he married Susan E. Valentine, and to them were born two children, but our subject is now the only survivor of the family. His father was a man of wide influence, well fitted to become a leader of public thought and action. Called to the office of justice of the peace, he served for eighteen months, and his decisions were strictly fair and unbiased by personal prejudice or feeling. For one term he filled the office of county sheriff, but still further political honors awaited him, for his fellow townsmen chose him to represent them in the general assembly of the state. In 1855 he was elected to congress and in the legislative halls of the nation he was found an able and active member, who fearlessly upheld the principles in which he believed and did all in his power to promote the country's welfare. He was a stanch advocate of the Democracy, and although he never again entered official life after his retirement from congress he always maintained a deep interest in the political situation of the country, and kept well informed on the issues of the day. The remaining years of his life were devoted to farming. He was an active and consistent member of the Episcopal church, and in his life exemplified his Christian faith. He died on the 5th of May, 1876, and his wife survived him only a few days, passing away on the 27th of the same month. His life work was in many respects beneficial to the community and his influence was ever on the side of reform, improvement, advancement and the right.

At the family home near Mineola Mr. Searing was born on the 20th of January, 1836, and at the usual age he entered the public schools, later continuing his studies in Union Hall Acad-



Saml V. Searing

emy, in Jamaica. When sixteen years of age he entered upon his business career as an employe in the clothing house of P. C. Barnum & Company, where he remained for four years, and then entered the jobbing house of Booth & Tuttle, dealers in dry goods. In 1858 he was appointed chief clerk in the appraiser's office in the custom house, in which capacity he served for three years. In 1862 he accepted a position in the shipping house of Charles L. Colby & Company, where he remained until 1866, when, desiring to enter upon an independent business career, he established a shipping business on his own account, shipping to southern ports, but the Civil war had impoverished the country to such an extent that the new enterprise did not prove profitable and after a year was abandoned. Turning his attention to the insurance business in Mineola, he became agent for a number of the old line companies, and since that time has had a continually increasing clientage in that line, annually writing up a large amount of business, representing many thousand dollars. In 1890 he also began dealing in real estate and platted a portion of his property near the village, which he has sold in lots. He is a man of sound business judgment, enterprising, energetic and progressive, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, so that he is now one of the affluent men of the community.

On the 3d of May, 1860, Mr. Searing was united in marriage to Miss Annie A. Searing, a daughter of Aldred L. Searing, of Brooklyn. She was born in Jamaica, her father at that time being a business man of that place, and by her marriage she has become the mother of one son, Frank A. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Searing have been members of St. George's Episcopal church of Hempstead, and their membership is now in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, where Mr. Searing has been usher for a number of years. Mr. Searing gives his political support to the Democracy, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office. In 1867 and 1868 he was elected town clerk and in 1871 was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served

for a term of four years. In 1891 he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as justice of the peace and was then re-elected for another full term. His "even-handed justice won golden opinions from all sorts of people" and his decisions were characterized by the utmost fairness and impartiality. His incumbency continued until 1899. In 1892 he was chosen to represent his district in the legislature by the largest majority ever given in the district and his course in the general assembly was creditable alike to himself, his constituents and the people at large. He fearlessly supported every measure which he believed would be for the good of the people and as fearlessly opposed those which he believed would be detrimental to the best interests of the state. In December, 1894, he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the first district of New York. The list of the leading citizens of Queens county always contains his name as one of its representative and honored citizens. His record as an official and as a business man has been so commendable that he has gained the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and as justice of the peace, assemblyman and in other offices he has won still higher encomiums from his fellow men by reason of the fidelity and ability which he has manifested in the discharge of his duties.

CORNELIUS D. CURNEN.

Cornelius D. Curnen is well known in business circles both of New York city and Far Rockaway, while connected also with social progress and public affairs. He makes his home in the last mentioned place and is accounted one of its most progressive men. His birth, however, occurred in the metropolis, his natal day being August 29, 1865. His father, L. Curnen, was born in Ireland and emigrating to America became an active factor in industrial circles of New York city as a prominent contractor and builder. He not only put up many large and substantial structures there but was also identified with the building interests in Far Rockaway, where his family spent the summer months. Mr.

Curnen is still living and has now reached the advanced age of ninety years.

Cornelius D. Curnen obtained his education in the public schools and though still a young man has already obtained very desirable success in business circles. A year ago he organized the Brewers & Distillers Mercantile Agency, doing business at No. 309 Broadway; has been president of this firm from the beginning and is doing an extensive business with wholesale grocers, brewers and other men in the trade.

In 1893 Mr. Curnen was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Reilly, a daughter of Bernard Reilly, of New York, and their union has been blessed with three interesting children, Adrian, B., Josephine and Mary. They have a very pleasant and attractive home at Far Rockaway where for twenty-nine years Mr. Curnen has spent the summer months and now makes his home throughout the year. For three years he has been the president of the Far Rockaway Tax Payers Association and is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare, upbuilding and advancement of the place. He is a young man of enterprise, laudable ambition and determination and these qualities are manifest in his prosperous business career.

JOHN L. LAWRENCE.

John L. Lawrence was born in New York city, as was his father, Alfred N. Lawrence, and the grandfather, John B. Lawrence, first opened his eyes to the light of day in the American metropolis. Alfred N. Lawrence became a very important factor in commercial circles, being an importer of drugs and a wholesale dealer in New York. His business reached extensive proportions and brought to him a splendid annual income. His commercial pursuits were conducted along the lines of the most strict business ethics and his house there sustained an unassailable reputation; his capable management, keen foresight and untiring diligence resulting in bringing to him prosperity, and with a handsome income he retired from business life in 1874. In the meantime, he had placed much of his money

in that safest of all investments, real estate. In connection with his brother he went to Far Rockaway, where in 1856 he purchased a large tract of land and improved the property upon which the depot is built in the former village and he and his brother were very important factors in beautifying and improving this section of the Island, making it what it is today. With keen foresight they realized that the future of this portion of the Island was a bright one and that investment must eventually bring a splendid financial return. Alfred N. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, a daughter of John L. Lawrence, and they became the parents of three children, of whom two are living. The parents both died in 1884.

In taking up the personal history of John L. Lawrence, whose name introduces this record, we present to our readers the life of one who is widely and favorably known, having always resided in this portion of the Empire state. He pursued his education in New York city, but has for a number of years maintained his abode in the village of Lawrence, superintending his property interests, but at the present time he is otherwise living retired. In local affairs he takes an active and influential part, co-operating in all measures for the general good and improvement of the village. Four times he has served as its president and his administration has been practical and progressive. His political support is given the Republican party.

In November, 1895, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Work, a daughter of J. H. Work, of New York, and their home has been blessed with one daughter, Alice. Mr. Lawrence belongs to the Rockaway Hunt Club.

A. J. VAN SICLEN.

It is a well known fact that in no section of the country do families, through succeeding generations, retain their residence in one place as they do on Long Island, and in tracing genealogical lines we find that the original representative of the family on the island has been followed by sons, grandsons, great-grandsons, and even by

a more remote posterity who have retained their homes in the same section of the island where the ancestor first located. The Van Siclens are one of the old Holland families of the island and through succeeding generations its members have been loyal to the best interests of their neighborhood and have been known as reliable and trustworthy business men. The family was founded by Holland emigrants at New Lots. Abraham Van Sicien, the great-grandfather of our subject, was there born and reared and in the locality spent his entire life, following farming for many years and also engaging in other branches of business. He had three sons, John, Abraham and James. The last named, grandfather of our subject, was born on what is now Van Sicien avenue in East Brooklyn, New York, and during the twenties removed to Jamaica, where he remained until his death which occurred prior to the Civil war. His wife, whose maiden name was Ida Kouwenhoven, was born at Flatlands, of an old Long Island family also of Holland lineage, and survived her husband ten years.

Garrett Van Sicien, one of her sons and the father of our subject, was born in Jamaica South and about 1852 removed to Flushing, where through the great part of his life he has carried on farming. He married Matilda Hagerman, a daughter of Andrew Hagerman, of Roslyn, Long Island, and they became the parents of six children. The mother died in 1898 but the father is still living at the age of seventy-two years.

On the old family farmstead at Flushing, on the 10th of December, 1855, A. J. Van Sicien was born and in the public schools of the neighborhood he obtained his education. He early became familiar through practical experience with the work of the farm and when he began business on his own account it was in the line of labor to which he had been reared, following agricultural pursuits until 1900 when he established a coal yard in Jamaica, where he is still engaged in business, having already secured a good patronage. He also sells fertilizers and his trade is constantly increasing, for his honorable methods commend him to all.

On the 23d of February, 1880, Mr. Van Sicien was united in marriage to Miss Carrie A. Lott, a daughter of Hendrick Lott, of Jamaica, and they now have one son, G. M. Mr. Van Sicien and his wife hold membership in the Reformed church, of Jamaica, and he is now serving as one of its elders.

E. WILLARD JONES.

The little rock-ribbed country of Wales has furnished a relatively large percentage of citizens to the new world. It was in that land that the ancestors of our subject lived, although the family was founded on American soil at an early day. John Jones, the father of our subject, was born in New York city and became a noted man. He was one of the owners of Jones Woods, on Manhattan Island, a very favorite resort at one time.

E. Willard Jones was also born in the metropolis and in the public schools pursued his education and at an early age became connected with the hat business, in which he has steadily advanced until as proprietor of a large establishment of his own he is reaping a rich financial reward for his labors. He placed his dependence upon close application, attention to details, enterprise and diligence and found that they proved an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of prosperity. As the years have passed he has also made judicious investments in real estate and has developed valuable property. In 1892 he purchased the old Nosstrand farm and laid it out into lots, calling the place Brooklyn Manor. He built many houses there, making the place an attractive suburban town. He has also prospered in making additions to Ocean Grove and Asbury Park and his labors have also been of such a character that they have benefitted the communities in which he has carried on his real estate dealings.

On the 28th of September, 1871, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Breakel, a daughter of Dr. J. B. Breakel, of New York, and unto them have been born five children, of whom three are living: Ivan A., Mil-

dred G. and May N. In 1888 the mother departed this life. Fraternally Mr. Jones is connected with the Royal Arcanum. He belongs to St. John's Methodist church, of Brooklyn, gave the land for St. Matthew's Episcopal church, of Brooklyn Manor, and has been a most generous donor to church work in many of its departments. He is deeply interested in the progress and welfare of Long Island and has contributed in many ways to its substantial upbuilding and to its development along intellectual and moral lines.

O. C. JACKSON, D. V. S.

Dr. O. C. Jackson, who is engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery at Jamaica, was born in New York city on the 29th of January, 1845. His grandfather was Obediah Jackson, and his father, T. T. Jackson, was born at Cedar Swamp, Long Island. The Doctor obtained his literary education in the public schools of Jamaica and at the early age of seventeen years responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting in the Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, known as Dur-ye's Zouaves. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and had reached the captaincy of his company when only nineteen years of age. He served four years and eight months and was always found at the head of his men when duty called. He did much scouting duty and twice his horse was wounded under him, but though several times bullets pierced his clothes he was never injured thereby. He took part in several pitched battles and for a time was in the United States Colored Cavalry. At the close of the war he returned to his home with an honorable military record.

Taking up again the pursuits of civil life, he engaged in operating the old homestead farm for a time and also conducted a store there. He likewise ran a stage line from Flushing to Jamaica and was in charge of the mail line for three years, during which time he never missed a trip. Determining to devote his life to the practice of veterinary surgery, he was graduated at the ~~American~~ Veterinary College of New York with ~~the rank of Major~~. He then came to Jamaica and

opened an office, since which time he has been very successful in his treatment of diseases common to horses. He has cured eight out of twelve cases of lock-jaw and has compounded a colic remedy and other remedial agencies of great value. He also conducts a farm and breeds Belgian hares and Flemish giant rabbits for the market and is also engaged in the breeding of driving ponies.

Dr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Burdett, a daughter of John A. Burdett, of Williamsburg, and unto them have been born eight children: Laura, the wife of George Covert, of Floral Park, Long Island; Maude, the wife of George Wiggans, of New Hyde Park, Long Island; Oscar C.; Julia, wife of Oliver Tunis, of Flushing; Timothy T.; Carrie; William; and John. The Doctor still maintains pleasant relationship with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and his religious faith is that of the Society of Friends. He has long resided in this portion of the Island and has a wide acquaintance. As a citizen he is interested in all measures for the general good and his worth is widely recognized.

W. S. NICHOLS.

W. S. Nichols, of Queens, Long Island, is descended from an old New England family of Mayflower fame. They lived in Rhode Island, and there Walter Nichols, the father of our subject, was born and reared. A half century ago he removed to Brooklyn and, establishing an office there, became one of the best known and most successful insurance men on the island. He was long connected with its business but is now living retired at the age of eighty-four years and well does he deserve this rest in the evening of life.

W. S. Nichols was born in Rhode Island and obtained his education in the local schools. At an early age he entered upon his business career and has since been engaged in the commission business, which he has mastered in its various departments. After serving as an employee of others



Ob Jackson
D.V.S.

for eight years, he was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of Jed Frye & Company and is meeting with success in his undertakings as a commission merchant. The members of the firm are well known and the house sustains an unassailable reputation. Since 1888 Mr. Nichols has been located in Queens where he still maintains his residence.

In 1872 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Nichols and Miss Susan E. Losee, a daughter of Valentine Losee and a representative of one of the old families of Hempstead. Their marriage has been blessed with six children, of whom three are yet living. Mr. Nichols belongs to the Reformed church, is a liberal contributor to its support and takes a helpful interest in many movements for the general good. The favorable judgment which the public passed upon him in his early years has never been set aside or in any degree modified and all who know him unite in bearing testimony to his high character.

HON. MORRIS FOSDICK.

To indulge in prolix encomium of a life which was eminently one of subjective modesty would be palpably incongruous, even though the record of good accomplished, of kindly deeds performed and of high relative precedence attained, might seem to justify the utterance of glowing eulogy. He to whom this memoir is dedicated was a man who "stood four-square to every wind that blows," who was possessed of distinguished ability and was vitally instinct with the deeper human sympathies, and yet who, during his long and useful life, signally avoided everything that smacked of display and notoriety,—and in this spirit would the biographer wish to have his utterances construed. The veil was lifted to gain the new glory of a true and beautiful life when death placed the seal upon his mortal lips. As has been well said of him in a previous tribute, "He was a man of great strength of character and wielded an influence in public affairs that is still felt throughout the community. The son of poor parents, and starting in life without the prestige of fortune or influential friends, he

achieved a success that was noteworthy and gained a name that was the synonym of personal and judicial integrity." Queens county, Long Island, held him in high honor while living and reveres his memory while he has passed through the sunset gates of the life eternal and rests from his labors, his death having occurred at his old and cherished home in Jamaica June 26, 1892.

Judge Fosdick was a native of Long Island, having been born in the village of Springfield, town of Jamaica, Queens county, on the 7th of November, 1814, the son of Morris Fosdick, Sr., who was born at Oyster Bay, Nassau county, Long Island, on the 21st of November, 1770, and who was a teacher in the Springfield school at the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1835. So far as authentic records indicate, the original American ancestor was Stephen Fosdick, who, it is believed, came from Lincolnshire, England, settling in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1635. One of his descendants was Samuel Fosdick, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1710, and who removed to Oyster Bay, Long Island, about 1730, there continuing to make his home during the remainder of his life, while his patriotism and loyal zeal were manifested by his active service as a soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. His son Morris, father of the subject of this memoir, was reared and educated on Long Island, and that he duly profited by the advantages afforded him is evident when we revert to the fact that at the early age of eighteen years he began teaching school, engaging in pedagogic work at various points on the Hudson river, later following the same vocation at Oyster Bay until 1792, while he subsequently taught for sixteen years in Far Rockaway, whence, in 1808, he removed to Springfield, where he taught successfully until the time of his death,—a period of a quarter of a century. He was also a land surveyor, and his services were in much demand in this capacity. While residing at Far Rockaway he was united in marriage to Jane Doughty, a birth-right member of the Society of Friends and a lineal descendant from Rev. Francis Doughty, who was numbered among the early settlers on Long Isl-

and. Of the children of this union we may record that John D. lived in New York city and Charles in Jamaica; Seaman was a prominent and honored citizen of Springfield, where he was incumbent of various local offices, including those of justice of the peace and town trustee; his son Stephen died from wounds received while in active service in the war of the Rebellion; Solomon was a resident of New York city, and his son Alexander was likewise a soldier in the Union army, having been a sergeant in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Regiment (zouaves) and having been wounded in attack on Port Hudson, whence he was sent to New Orleans and thence to New York, arriving in Brooklyn July 31, 1863, and dying a few hours later, as the result of his injuries.

Judge Morris Fosdick was the youngest in the family of nine children and was nineteen years of age at the time of his father's death. He succeeded the latter as teacher in the Springfield school, where he continued his pedagogic labors with marked success for an interval of seventeen years, thus making a period of forty-two years that the school had been in charge of his father and himself in turn and in consecutive order. During this time he also devoted no little attention to the practical work of his profession as land surveyor, in which he had acquired ample experience under the effective direction of his honored father, while he also acted as a conveyancer, being energetic and faithful and ever aiming to advance himself by all legitimate and worthy means. In 1849 he was elected to the office of county judge, whereupon he resigned his position as a teacher and entered upon the duties of his new office, to which he brought to bear an inflexible integrity of purpose, a calm and deliberate intellect and a mature judgment. It should also be mentioned that prior to this he had been called upon to serve in many other offices of local trust and responsibility, signifying the confidence and esteem in which he was held in the community. In 1838 he had been appointed commissioner of deeds, three years later was elected to the office of justice of the peace, being re-elected in 1845

and 1849, while in 1846 Governor Wright conferred upon him the appointment of judge of the court of common pleas, so that he was well equipped to assume the office of county judge and surrogate upon his election, three years later. He administered the affairs of this dual office with distinctive discrimination and ability, and the popular appreciation of his services was shown by his re-election in 1853 and again in 1857, and when the two offices were separated he was made incumbent of that of surrogate, of which he remained in tenure until 1866. In 1856 Judge Fosdick became a member of the board of education, and in 1863 was chosen a member of the board of trustees of Union Hall Academy, his interest in educational affairs and all else that concerned the best interests of the community being unflagging until his death. He was one of the founders of the Jamaica Savings Bank, of which he was treasurer from the time of its organization until his death.

In summing up the general characteristics of the man, we can not, perhaps, do better than to quote from an appreciative article previously published concerning him: "Under all circumstances Judge Fosdick was recognized as one of those public-spirited citizens who could be relied upon to aid in every worthy enterprise, and although he was quiet and unostentatious in dispensing charity, he did so in that practical way that experience taught him accomplished the best results. His knowledge of men was of a broad character, and he was always liberal and charitable in his views. The confidence reposed in him by the people—a confidence that showed itself in the fact that thousands of dollars were placed in his care—was never betrayed, and throughout his long life he retained the esteem of all with whom he had business or social relations. His legal knowledge, accompanied by broad experience, was large and comprehensive, and his rulings on the bench were invariably just and according to the law." In politics Judge Fosdick was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church.

Standing in the great white light of a life and character like this, we can not but realize that his was the faith that made faithful and that he lived up to his ideals as nearly as it is possible for man to do, his entire career being without shadow of wrong or injustice and his escutcheon being untarnished by the slightest blot on its burnished face, typifying the worthy and prolific life. In his death the county lost one of its worthiest and most honored citizens, and his name will be lastingly inscribed on the scroll which perpetuates the memory of those who have lived to goodly ends and won a place in the affection and esteem of their contemporaries.

The home life of Judge Fosdick was one of ideal character, and as such we would not, if possible, lift the veil which guards such sacred precincts. It is, however, fitting that mention be made of his marriage and of the exoteric features in the domestic chapter of his life history. In the year 1836 Judge Fosdick was united in marriage to Miss Catherine J. Baylis, a daughter of John and Mary Baylis and a lineal descendant of Elias Baylis, who was chairman of the executive committee of Jamaica acting in conjunction with the Continental congress during the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Fosdick, who was born November 4, 1817, still resides in the old homestead, so hallowed by the memories and associations of the past, and in her venerable age she is accorded the utmost filial solicitude by her children and children's children. The homestead was the home of her husband and herself for forty-two years and is said to be the oldest house now extant in Jamaica. Judge and Mrs. Fosdick became the parents of four children: Lewis L., of whom specific mention will be made in appending paragraphs; Fannie C., who was born in 1843, became the wife of George L. Peck, of Jamaica, and her death occurred in 1875; Caroline B. is the wife of Frank W. Gale, son of the late Hon. M. D. Gale, of New York city, and they make their home in Jamaica; and John B., one of the prominent citizens of Jamaica, died on the 6th of March, 1898, aged forty-two years.

Lewis L. Fosdick was born in Jamaica on the

21st of July, 1837, and received his early educational discipline in the public schools, after which he prepared for college in the Union Hall Academy. He then entered the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1858. In preparing for the active duties of life he adopted the profession of law, prosecuting his technical reading and study under the able preceptorship of Judge John J. Armstrong, of Jamaica, being admitted to the bar of the state in 1860, after which he became associated in practice with his preceptor, under the firm name of Armstrong & Fosdick, this alliance continuing until the death of Judge Armstrong, in 1886, since which time Mr. Fosdick has conducted an individual practice, having gained distinctive professional prestige and being one of the representative members of the bar of the state. From 1871 until 1873 he was a member of the board of trustees of the village of Jamaica, but has never sought political preferment, devoting his attention entirely to his large and important professional business. He was secretary of the Jamaica Savings Bank from 1874 until 1892, when he succeeded his father as treasurer of this institution, but resigned the office in October of the same year, owing to the demands placed upon him by his law practice. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and, like his father, he stands as a public-spirited citizen, ever co-operating in the furtherance of all worthy enterprises for the public good.

In 1861 Mr. Fosdick was united in marriage to Miss Julia Emma Bennett, who died in 1873, leaving two children,—Morris M., who was born November 25, 1862, and who died July 30, 1900, having been a capable and honored young business man; and Ella L., wife of William H. Mills, of Jamaica. In 1878 Mr. Fosdick married Miss M. Eloise Terry, of Sag Harbor, and she was summoned into eternal rest November 13, 1901, having been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, of which her husband has been an officer since 1864. She was a woman of gentle refinement and noble character, and her death is mourned by a wide circle of devoted friends.

BERNARD SUYDAM.

The old and honored Suydam family of Long Island has at Elmhurst, Queens county, a worthy representative in Bernard Suydam, an enterprising citizen, prominently connected with various important business interests, and for many years a useful member of the National Guard. He was born August 16, 1865, in Queens county, a son of Isaac and Phoebe (Ryder) Suydam. The father, a son of Hendrick Suydam, who was born in Bedford, was a native of Bushwick, now a part of Brooklyn. In 1850 he removed to Queens county. He was a man of high integrity, and a revered member of the Dutch Reformed church at Queens, in which he was an elder for many years. Of his marriage with Phoebe Ryder, a daughter of Lawrence Ryder, of Flatland, were born ten children, of whom the nine following named are living: Henry, residing in Queens; Bettie Ann, now wife of J. H. Hendrickson; Lawrence R., of Floral Park; Catherine, now wife of D. R. Hendrickson, of Floral Park; George E., residing in Connecticut; John, residing in Canandaigua, New York; Phoebe, now the wife of E. Titus, of Floral Park; Bernard, of Elmhurst; and Charles B., residing at home.

Bernard Suydam, of the above named family, was educated in the local schools, and afterward entered Brown's Business College in Brooklyn, from which he was graduated when about fifteen years of age. Notwithstanding his youth, he was well equipped for business pursuits and for two and one-half years he rendered capable service in the forwarding house of S. H. Payne, one of the largest establishments of its class in New York. For some time afterward he was with George Bence in the cigar business, and afterward in the manufacturing concern of Jacob Adler & Company, of New York. Subsequently, for three years he successfully managed a rice mill in Louisiana for the Cord-Meyer Company. Returning to Long Island, he located in Elmhurst, and since May, 1898, has been manager of the real estate business of the Cord-Meyer Company in that village. He is also treasurer and manager of the Citizens' Water Supply Compa-

ny, a director in the Bank of Jamaica, and president of the Elmhurst Branch of the latter named institution. In all these various relations he is esteemed as a man of strict probity and public spirit.

Mr. Suydam is prominent and influential in the National Guard, state of New York, with which he has been connected since attaining his majority in 1886. He received the warrant of a corporal in 1889, and that of a sergeant in 1892. By virtue of his service he became a veteran in 1891, and a member of the Veteran Association of the City Guard the same year, and in 1892 was unanimously elected to the position of secretary of the Association. He is a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M., and has occupied all the chairs in that body. He is also connected with the Democratic Club of New York, the Elmhurst Club and the Crescent Club of Brooklyn.

Mr. Suydam was married, April 19, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth G. Covert, a daughter of Charles G. Covert. A son, Bernard Suydam, Jr., was born to this marriage. Mrs. Suydam is a lady of excellent education, and is an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

C. C. NAPIER.

C. C. Napier, of Woodhaven, Long Island, is now living a retired life, enjoying the rest which he so truly earned and richly deserves by reason of his industrious efforts of former years. Accomplishment and progress ever imply labor, energy and diligence, and it was those qualities which enabled our subject to rise from the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few.

Mr. Napier was born in Woodhaven on the 13th of May, 1850, and is a son of John B. Napier, whose birth occurred within a half mile of that place. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Napier, was a native of Scotland, and while living in that country engaged in business as a merchant, but after coming to the United States followed farming. It was about 1800 that he emigrated to America and settled where Richmond Hill Terrace and Chester Park are now located.



Charles C. Napier

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He was a very active and prominent member of Grace church, of Jamaica, as was also the father of our subject, who served as vestryman for many years. In 1844 the latter bought the place where our subject now lives, and there made his home until called to the final rest in 1890, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. He married Miss Maria Emmans, a daughter of John Emmans, and her death occurred in 1897. Unto this worthy couple were born eight children, but only three of the number are now living. One son, Andrew, served as a soldier during the Civil war, during which time he rose from the grade of private to the rank of commanding officer of his company. He was a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, Second Battalion, Durvee's Zouaves, with which he served during the siege of Port Hudson on the Mississippi river, and was present at its surrender, and was with Banks in the Red river expedition. He was wounded in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, but after regaining his health rejoined his regiment and served on the staff of General Beale, in Sheridan's army, in the famous Shenandoah valley campaign. After the close of the war he returned to his home with a creditable military record, and passed some twenty years in New Mexico and Texas, his death occurring in the latter named state in 1889.

During his boyhood and youth C. C. Napier attended Union Hall Academy of Jamaica, and there acquired a good practical education. He began his business career in 1865, at the age of fourteen years, as an office boy in his brother's establishment in New York city, and gradually worked his way upward, traveling for the house until 1888, when they retired from business. He immediately obtained a position with another house in the same business (fire arms), representing them on the road until his retirement in 1898, with an experience of twenty-five years as a commercial traveler. He has always made his home in Woodhaven, and is one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of that place. Like his father and grandfather before him, he has taken quite a prominent part in church work, and is now a vestryman of Grace church of Jamaica,

with which the family have long been connected.

On the 24th of November, 1896, Mr. Napier was united in marriage to Miss Julia C. Riggs, a daughter of Julius C. Riggs, of Oswego, New York, and to them has been born one daughter, Annie F., the joy and pride of their home.

HENRY S. JOHNSTON.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, and has acquired a high reputation in his chosen calling. This is a progressive age and he who does not advance is soon left far behind. Mr. Johnston, by the improvement of opportunities by which all are surrounded, has steadily and honorably worked his way upward and has attained a high degree of prosperity.

A native of Long Island, he was born in Suffolk county, August 26, 1863, and is descended from a good old Scotch family which was founded in Albany county, New York, in 1750. His great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was wounded in the battle of Saratoga, carrying the scar with him to his grave. His son was in the war of 1812 on the ship Constitution, and later on a privateer, on which he was serving when captured and confined in an English prison for some time. He took part in a revolt and was badly wounded.

Rider Johnston, the father of our subject, was born at Albany, New York, and in 1840, at the age of fourteen years, went to Southold, Suffolk county, Long Island, where he followed the trade of a ship joiner in his early days, the remainder of his life being spent in retirement until his death in 1900. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Irene Tyler and was a representative of an old Long Island family, died in 1899. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are still living.

Reared in Suffolk county, Henry S. Johnston received his education in the local schools, which he attended until the age of twelve years. Three years later he accepted a position in a drug store in New York city in the same block where he is now carrying on business for himself. It was not

long ere he acquired an excellent knowledge of the business, and in 1883 was graduated at the New York College of Pharmacy. The same year he opened a store of his own at Newtown, which he still conducts and also has similar establishments at Corona, Woodside, Maspeth and Elmhurst, Long Island, besides his large store at 341 Third avenue, New York city, which he purchased in 1892, thus becoming proprietor of the same establishment in which he gained his first knowledge of the drug business as a clerk.

In 1891 Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with Miss Emma L. Howard, a daughter of William Howard, who belonged to an old family of Newtown, Long Island. They have one son, and make their home in Elmhurst. Public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Johnston takes quite a prominent part in local affairs, is especially active in politics, and is now a member of the Republican county central committee. He is a member of the Reformed church and the Masonic Lodge of Elmhurst, in which he has filled the office of treasurer, and also belongs to the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, and the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. He belongs to that class of men whom the world terms self-made, for he commenced life empty-handed, and conquering all the obstacles in the path to success has not only secured for himself a handsome competence but by his efforts has materially advanced the interests of the various communities with which he is associated in a business way. He is a prominent figure in business, political and social circles and ranks among the leading citizens of Elmhurst.

W. D. LLEWELLYN.

W. D. Llewellyn, who now holds the responsible position of cashier of the Bank of Jamaica, at Jamaica, Long Island, is a western man by birth and training, and possesses the progressive spirit of the west. He was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, and is a son of David Llewellyn, who is a native of Pennsylvania. The father is now engaged in the real estate business in Zanesville, Ohio, and is quite prominent in local politics, while his brother has been a member of the state

legislature of Ohio. David Llewellyn is an earnest and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and takes quite an active part in church work.

During his boyhood and youth the subject of this sketch acquired a good practical education and was graduated at the Zanesville high school when quite young. He is what may be termed a self-educated man, and his success in life is due entirely to his own unaided efforts. In 1890 he went to New York city and accepted a position as runner in the Chase National Bank, but it was not long before he was promoted, later becoming an assistant teller in that institution. He left there in 1899 on account of ill health and the following spring came to Jamaica, Long Island, as assistant cashier in the Bank of Jamaica. Appreciating his value, he was made cashier a month later and has since served in that capacity with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

On the 16th of April, 1891, Mr. Llewellyn was united to marriage to Miss Mary L. Wilcockson, a daughter of George Wilcockson, of Glen Cove. They are prominent members of Grace church of Jamaica, of which Mr. Llewellyn is now vestryman, and he also belongs to St. David's Society of New York city, and the Jamaica Club. He is quite popular both in business and social circles, and is held in high regard by all who know him.

WILLIAM ELLIMAN.

For thirty years William Elliman has been a factor in Wall street, where he is engaged in the brokerage business. That commercial and financial circle, largely controlling the trade of this country and having a considerable influence upon the market of the world, has enlisted the energies and mental talents of some of the strongest men of the country—men capable of controlling gigantic business enterprises. Mr. Elliman is not unknown in business circles there as a man of ability, discrimination and foresight, and the years have brought to him prosperity as the reward of well directed effort and judicious investment.

Mr. Elliman now makes his home in Flushing, but was born in New York city in 1845. His father, James Benbow Elliman, was a native of Coventry, England. One of his ancestors was Admiral Benbow, one of the most noted and brilliant military commanders that has served with the rank of admiral in the English navy. A battleship of that country was named in his honor. The father of our subject came to this country about 1800, locating in New York, where for many years he carried on business as a merchant on Pearl street. He resided in Flushing from 1858 until 1889 and there he passed away at the age of eighty-two years. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary E. Smart, a daughter of William Smart, a representative of an old family of Brooklyn. She was very active in the work of the Episcopal church and was a lady of benevolent spirit, in whom the poor and needy found a warm friend. She had five children, three of whom survive her.

During his youth William Elliman accompanied his parents on their removal to Flushing and continued his education in the public schools there. For thirty years he has operated in Wall street as a broker and has extended his business interest as the years have passed and his financial resources have increased. He keeps thoroughly informed concerning the markets, stocks, and everything which comes within the range of his line of business and his keen insight is an important element in his success.

In 1873 Mr. Elliman was happily married to Miss Mary L. Bogert, a daughter of Henry A. Bogert, a lawyer of Flushing. They became the parents of the following children: Lawrence B., of New York; Kenneth Benbow, also of the metropolis; Douglas Ludlow married Theodora Trowbridge; Roland F.; and Rosalie Southgate, who was named in honor of Bishop Southgate. For twenty years Mr. and Mrs. Elliman traveled life's journey together, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years went by, their home being an ideal one in many respects. Mrs. Elliman took a very active and helpful interest in church and charitable work. She was a member of the Episcopalian church and her labors greatly benefited Flushing Hospital and other benevo-

lences. Her many excellencies of head and heart won her the love and esteem of all with whom she came in contact and the influence of her life was like the fragrance of the violet, unobtrusive, yet filling the air with sweetness. That she was universally loved and that her death was deeply mourned was evinced by the fact that after she passed from this life the citizens of Flushing erected a fountain in front of the public library as a memorial to her and her beautiful Christian character.

Mr. Elliman has also taken an active interest in many measures and movements for the public good. He is the president of the Law and Order League of Flushing and is the only male member of the Good Citizens League in the Flushing Association. His political support is given the Republican party, and for fifteen years he was the president of the Flushing library. His co-operation is always sought and freely given when any measure for general good is under way and Flushing has largely profited and benefited by his assistance along those lines that contribute to material, social, intellectual and moral advancement.

JOHN J. HICKS.

John J. Hicks, a successful business man and prominent citizen of Jericho, Long Island, is descended from an old well known family of that historic region, and traces his ancestry to a distinguished English family whose members, in various generations, figure conspicuously in the history of their times.

The Hicks family of Long Island finds its origin in Elias Hicks, who was knighted by Edward, the Black Prince, on the battlefield of Poitiers, September 9, 1356, for brilliant courage in personally capturing a set of colors from the French. Robert Hicks, founder of the American branch of the family, was among the second party of immigrants who came from England to these shores, having been unable to find passage in the crowded "Mayflower." He sailed from London, where he had followed his trade as a leather dresser, and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 11, 1621, in the good ship "Fortune," and

his wife Margaret came in June of the year following, in the ship "Ann." They settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts. Two of their sons came to Long Island in 1642, and in October, 1645, one of them, John Hicks, with Thomas Farrington and others, received from Governor Kieft a patent for the land now comprised in the township of Flushing. John Hicks took a leading part in public affairs, and occupied many important offices, besides being otherwise useful in leadership in the upbuilding of the settlement. His son, Thomas, was equally conspicuous, and in similar channels of usefulness. Lineally descended from the latter named, were Thomas, Isaac, James, William James and John J. Hicks.

James Hicks was a farmer and drover, and a man of probity and industrious habits. He performed honorable military service during the war with Great Britain in 1812, and was at Fort Greene, Long Island. He married Hannah Tappan, daughter of George Tappan, of Brookville. His death occurred in 1862, and that of his widow in 1896, at the extreme age of ninety-four years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six are living: John J.; Catherine, wife of Jackson Durvea, of Long Island; Caroline, wife of Thaddeus Neves, of Jersey City; Charles C., a veteran of the Civil war, having served in Bedan's Sharpshooters, enlisting from New Jersey, and who resides in Canada; James K., living on Long Island; and Adeline S., of Little Neck, Long Island.

John J. Hicks, eldest child in the family of James and Hannah (Tappan) Hicks, was born near the place where is now his home, July 24, 1834. There he was educated in the common schools, and in young manhood he became an engineer and blacksmith. He worked at his trade for several years, in New York city and in Wisconsin. In 1867 he returned to Jericho, which has since been his place of continuous residence. About 1876 he established a cider factory, which is yet in operation, doing a large and profitable business. Mr. Hicks is a man of irreproachable character, honored throughout the community for his sterling integrity and for his kindness as a friend and neighbor. He has borne a full share

in the development of the village and its vicinage, and has aided in the establishment of its educational and religious institutions. His wife was Mary Cheesborough, who died in 1877, leaving three children, Ina S., Ada H. and Lois M. Hicks. Mr. Hicks subsequently married Miss Martha Elizabeth Mann.

LEWIS B. SHARP.

Lewis B. Sharp, who is now general superintendent of the Queens Borough Gas and Electric Company, of Far Rockaway, has throughout the greater part of his manhood been engaged in the electrical industry. A native of Virginia, he was born in Buckingham county, that state, February 28, 1868, and is a son of Josiah T. Sharp, a farmer of the Old Dominion, who was among the first Virginia volunteers and served his state throughout the entire war of the Rebellion.

Lewis B. Sharp obtained his literary education in the public schools of Virginia. He worked on the home farm until seventeen years of age, when he started out in life on his own account, being employed in various ways until he reached the age of twenty, when he took up the study of electricity, having become much interested in the science, to the study of which he has since devoted himself untiringly. His first practice in this line was in connection with the electrical equipment of the numerous hotels erected in the many mushroom cities which sprang up throughout southwest Virginia during the "boom craze" period from 1888 to 1891. Early in 1891 Mr. Sharp came to the north, settling first in New York city and in May of that year going to Rockaway Beach to accept a position with the Rockaway Electric Light Company. In the late fall of the same year he removed to Union, New Jersey, to serve the same people in connection with the Heislér Electric Light Company, where he remained until August, 1892. In the meantime the Citizens Lighting Company had been organized at Far Rockaway, the position of superintendent being tendered to and accepted by Mr. Sharp, in which capacity he remained until the fall of 1894.



L. G. Shay

when he resigned to enter the contracting business in Far Rockaway and vicinity, in connection with which he undertook the construction of the Burgen Beach Light and Power Company's system at Burgen Beach, Brooklyn, which he operated for about three years. During this time he also erected the plant of the Liberty Light and Power Company at Liberty, New York, which was put into operation in June, 1897.

In the meantime Mr. Sharp had succeeded in interesting New York and Brooklyn capitalists in the Rockaway business, who purchased and reorganized the Citizens Lighting Company, Mr. Sharp becoming its general superintendent in October, 1897, the same people having already secured the properties of the Rockaway Electric Light Company, of Rockaway Beach, organized the Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company, in January, 1898. The new company immediately proceeded to erect a thoroughly modern electric light and power plant at Far Rockaway, retaining for this purpose Messrs. Sanderson & Porter, of New York, the celebrated firm of engineers and contractors. The success of this undertaking was largely due to the valuable assistance which Mr. Sharp was enabled to render because of his intimate knowledge of local conditions. This plant was put into operation in June, 1899, and stands out conspicuously as one of the principal monuments to the rapid industrial growth of Long Island's south side.

In June, 1902, other New York capitalists, who had already purchased the properties of the Town of Hempstead Gas and Electric Light Company, another local industry, also bought up the Queens Borough Electric Light and Power Company, which they consolidated under the title Queens Borough Gas and Electric Company, Mr. Sharp being retained in the same capacity in which he is now serving.

Lewis B. Sharp and Harriet E. Jones, second daughter of Watkin W. Jones, of Far Rockaway, were united in marriage December 6, 1893, and four children have been born to them, of whom Harriet E. and Watkin W. survive.

In his social relations Mr. Sharp is prominent in Free Masonry, being affiliated with Olympia

Lodge, No. 808, F. & A. M., Corinthian Chapter, No. 159, R. A. M., and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36, K. T. He is also a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, and through his genial manners and steadfast business integrity makes friends wherever he goes.

BENJAMIN B. MOTT.

Benjamin B. Mott is a worthy representative of a family which has made its home on Long Island for more than three centuries. Three brothers by the name of Mott came from England before the Revolution, having previously been denounced as heretics and driven from France with other Huguenots by the Catholics. Their religion was the Quaker faith. Adam La Mott, one of the brothers, was born in England in 1606, and in 1636 he came to this country with his wife Sarah and the following named children: John, Adam, Joseph, Elizabeth, Nathaniel and Mary Mott. He first located in Bingham, Massachusetts, then removed to New Amsterdam, then to Newtown, Long Island, and he finally settled in Hempstead, Long Island, where he died in 1686. Henry Mott, another of the brothers, also settled on Long Island, where he reared a large family. One of his sons, named John, was a justice of the peace for thirty years and owner of a farm consisting of more than a thousand acres. He was a Hicksite Quaker, was twice married and was the father of sixteen children. His first wife, who died in 1805, was the daughter of Benjamin Sammis, of Hempstead, and his second wife was the daughter of William Nichols, of Islip, and great-granddaughter of Admiral Nichols, who took New Amsterdam from the Dutch. The remaining brother settled in New Jersey and was the father of Dr. Valentine Mott. Henry Mott, the paternal grandfather of Benjamin B. Mott, was a native of France and made his home in England for some time, but came to America in colonial days, locating at Smithtown, Long Island, where his son, John Mott, father of Benjamin B. Mott, was born. He received his education in the common schools of his birthplace, and later in

life turned his attention to farming. In 1814 he purchased a large farm at Woodmere and was considered one of the most prosperous and trustworthy citizens of that community. Mr. Mott took an active interest in public affairs and creditably filled the office of justice of the peace for twenty-one years. In 1807 he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy, daughter of William Nichols, of Islip. Mr. Mott died in 1828 and his wife in 1873.

Benjamin B. Mott was born at Far Rockaway, February 19, 1820. He received his education in the local schools of that town, and early in life acquired a thorough knowledge of every detail of farm work. He has followed the occupation of farming throughout his life, meeting with such success that at the present time he is quite a wealthy man and able to live a retired life. He was one of the first trustees of the Episcopal church of Far Rockaway and donated the land on which the building now stands. In 1863 Mr. Mott built "The Maggie K," one of the fastest yachts sailing in Jamaica Bay at that time. The family is one of the most prominent in that section of Long Island, and they enjoy the respect and confidence of all the residents.

In 1864, Mr. Mott was joined in marriage to Miss Theodora C. Pearsall, of Hewletts, and three children have been born to them, namely: Lillian M., wife of Dr. S. S. Guy, a dentist of Far Rockaway; Evelyn C., wife of Samuel B. Althaus, Jr., of New York, and Guy C. Mott, who married Miss Viola A. Horton, of Lawrence, and resides at home with his parents.

G. H. HAMMOND, M. D.

For more than one-third of a century Dr. G. H. Hammond, a physician of wide experience, has ministered to the people of the town of Hempstead and its vicinage, endearing himself to all through his deeply sympathetic nature, and that intimate personal association which forms ideal relationship between physician and patient. His genial disposition and his interest in his fellows have found expression throughout his life in his active effort in all things which aid in the de-

velopment of a town through its public enterprises, and his entire career has been one of great usefulness.

Dr. Hammond was born August 10, 1846, in Suffolk county, Long Island. His father, the Rev. Moubray S. Hammond, a native of the same county, was a farmer by occupation. He was of a deeply religious nature, and was licensed as a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. For the long period of fifty years he preached in the neighborhood every Sunday, preparing his discourses in his mind while he was in the field plowing or engaged in other farm work. His utterances were pertinent and forcible, and the influence he wielded as a minister was wide and enduring. His services as a preacher were rendered solely out of a sense of duty, and in no instance did he expect or receive remuneration. By his marriage with Laura Hallock, a native of his own county and a member of an estimable family, he became the father of eleven children, nine of who came to maturity and established themselves in life usefully and honorably.

G. H. Hammond, through school life and experience, acquired a most liberal literary and professional education. He began by attending the common schools near his home, and completed a collegiate course in the Wesleyan University of Connecticut. He matriculated in the medical department of the University of New York, and after his graduation in 1872 made several voyages to Europe, in the capacity of a ship's surgeon, the experience thus obtained proving of value to him, not only in the immediate opportunity for practice, but by enabling him to visit colleges and hospitals in various foreign cities. Late in the same year he located in his present home at Freeport, in Nassau county, and there, as well as through a wide scope of surrounding country, he has since been industriously employed as physician and surgeon. For many years he has ranked among the prominent physicians of the town of Hempstead and few practitioners of that section are better known than he. His professional attainments have been recognized in signal manner by his *alma mater*, the medical department of the University of New York, which

awarded him the Budd Prize, (a magnificent set of surgical instruments,) for proficiency in a special department of surgical science. For some years he has served as staff surgeon in the Nassau County Hospital.

Dr. Hammond has been three times married. His first wife was Sarah E. Kilby, who bore him a son, Frank E. Hammond. By his second marriage, with Mildred Kilby, a sister of his first wife, he was father of a son, Albert H. Hammond. His present wife was Mary Louise Valentine. Dr. Hammond is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has repeatedly held official position. He is a member of various fraternal orders, including Massapequa Lodge of the F. and A. M., Freeport Lodge No. 600, the Odd Fellows at Rockville Center, of which he is a past grand, the Foresters and the American Mechanics, both of the last mentioned being at Freeport. He is fond of boating and hunting, and is a member of several yachting and gunning clubs.

WILLIAM RHAME, M. D.

Dr. William Rhame, a medical practitioner of excellent attainments, who has been actively engaged in his profession for a quarter of a century in the thriving village of Wantagh, in the town of Hempstead, Nassau county, is now in his bodily and mental prime, and gives promise of many more years of usefulness, is a native of Long Island, born at East Rockaway, October 13, 1854.

His parents were Samuel S. and Charlotte (Davison) Rhame. His paternal grandfather was born in the province of Alsace, on the river Rhine, was a soldier under the first Napoleon, accompanied that great general in his wonderful march to Moscow, and was one of the survivors in the disastrous retreat therefrom. After leaving the army he came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. His son, Samuel S., born in the latter named state, came to Long Island when a youth fifteen years of age. He engaged in a mercantile business, also marketing immense quantities of oysters in many boats in which he held an

interest, and operating a grist mill. He was an earnest Congregationalist, and held official position in his church, and he served for some time as town assessor. Of his marriage with Charlotte Davison, daughter of Alexander Davison, were born nine children: Mitchell D., residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Alice, wife of Charles L. Phipps, of East Rockaway; Alexander; William; Ada; Samuel S.; Edward D.; Caroline P.; and Charlotte, wife of Henry Langhaur, of Brooklyn. All the children named, unless otherwise mentioned, are residents of East Rockaway, and Samuel is a merchant in that place. Mr. Rhame died in 1896, surviving his wife by some seven years.

William, fourth child and third son of Samuel S. and Charlotte (Davison) Rhame, received his common school education in his native town, completed an academical course in Union Hall Academy, in Jamaica, Long Island, and pursued a special course in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, receiving the diploma of that institution in 1873. He then entered upon the study of medicine in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was creditably graduated in 1876. For a year following, he was engaged in practice in East Rockaway and then removed to the village of Wantagh, which has since been his place of residence and the central point of his professional labors. Well equipped in all departments of his vocation, he has performed a vast amount of useful practice in the village and through the rich and thickly populated region which surrounds it. He is as well regarded for his personal worth as for professional ability, and enjoys a wide popularity in the Hempstead neighborhood. He is an esteemed member of the Queens County Medical Association, and affiliates with the Masonic brotherhood through Morton Lodge No. 63, at Hempstead.

Dr. Rhame was married, October 25, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Foote, daughter of John Foote, of Bellmore, Long Island. Two children have been born of this marriage, John F. and Frank P. Rhame, of whom the first named is a student in the class of 1905 United States Military Academy at West Point, his appointment being gained on a competitive examination.

WILLIAM WILLETT, JR.

Among the practitioners of law residing in Far Rockaway is William Willett, Jr., who belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this portion of Long Island. His paternal great-grandfather, Marinus Willett, rendered aid to his country at the time of the Revolutionary war by capturing some arms from the British in lower New York. He was a large shipbuilder, owned much land and became a wealthy as well as influential man, controlling extensive business interests. His father and grandfather were both named Thomas. The latter was the first mayor of New York and was a very prominent and influential citizen, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the early history of the city.

William Willett, the grandfather, was born in Queens county, and William Willett, the father of our subject, was also born on Long Island. He became well known in business circles of Brooklyn as an electro-plater. He married Marian White, a daughter of Malcom White, and they became the parents of four children, of whom three are living—William, Marinus and Elizabeth. The last named is the wife of John H. Meickle, and they are now living in London, England.

In the public schools William Willett, Jr., whose name introduces this record, pursued his elementary education, which was supplemented by a course in the University of New York, in which he was graduated with the class of 1895. He also took up the study of law and completed his course in that branch in the same year. Immediately afterward he opened an office in Far Rockaway and has since been engaged in general practice. He soon demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence and won a large clientage, which has now attained a distinctively representative character. He is attorney for the Far Rockaway Bank and other corporate interests.

On the 15th of August, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Willett and Miss Marie Van Tassel, a daughter of Matthew Van Tassel, of Tarrytown, and their union has been blessed with one child, Marie. In his fraternal affiliations Mr.

Willett is a Mason. He takes a very active interest in church work, holding membership in the Lawrence Methodist church. He is president of its board of trustees, the president of the Epworth League and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is also the vice-president of the Sunday-school Association of Queens county and of the Long Island Epworth League, and for six years has been a local preacher. The greater part of his time which is not occupied by his business cares is given to church and Sunday-school work, and his honorable and upright life commands for him the respect, esteem and confidence of all with whom he is associated.

JOSEPH FRANCIS FELTON.

Joseph F. Felton, of Valley Stream, town of Hempstead, Nassau county, is a fine type of the self-made man, who, through his own effort became a successful business man and came to wield a powerful and salutary influence in his community and county in social and political affairs.

His father, Jacob Felton, a native of Bavaria, Germany, came to the United States in 1845, and settled in Newtown, on Long Island. He bought a farm in Foster's Meadow, where he lived until his death, in 1884. He was a kindly hearted man, highly respected in the neighborhood and early known as "Uncle Jake." He was a liberal Catholic in religion and a Democrat in politics, active in support of his party, but never a political aspirant, repeatedly declining office when it was offered him. He married Mary Treubig, who died about 1896. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the following named are living: John A., of Foster's Meadow; Mary E., wife of William Kalb, of Brooklyn; Eliza, unmarried; Joseph F. Felton, of Valley Stream; Philip; Louise, wife of Frank Miller; and Carrie, wife of Philip Hummell, of Brooklyn.

Joseph F. Felton, second of the children before named, was born at Foster's Meadow. When eight years of age he left home to make his own way in the world. He subsequently attended school at College Point, and still later studied in



Joseph W. Feltton

St. Vincent's Academy, in Pennsylvania, where he spent five years in the study of the classics and finishing a commercial course, after which he was two years in the Grand Seminary at Montreal, Canada, where he completed his classical studies. For some years afterward he was a salesman for the New York Biscuit Company, and proved so successful that he was offered various excellent positions. He was desirous, however, of establishing himself permanently in business, and in 1892 took up his residence at Valley Stream and bought from A. F. Wilson the general store which he has since successfully conducted. With all the instincts of the merchant he has drawn to himself, through his liberal and upright manner of dealing, a large class of patrons, in whose confidence he is so strongly entrenched that he has frequently been solicited to accept public positions, such as that of supervisor, but he has persistently declined. Socially he is a member of Passapequa Lodge, F. & A. M., at Rockville Center. He is a stanch Republican, his interest in his party has led him into great activity in political affairs, and he is a delegate in all local conventions. Through diligent reading and intercourse with men he has become an exceedingly well informed man, and he is a fluent speaker in several different languages.

Mr. Felton was married August 23, 1883, to Miss Maggie W., daughter of Uriah J. Pearsall, of Jamaica. Their living children are Fanny R. and Harvey J. Felton; and one is deceased.

JOHN COULTER KELLEY.

Among those who are recognized as peculiarly representative citizens of Brooklyn because of their successful conduct of great industrial and financial enterprises, valuable service in high public stations, and loyal effort in behalf of benevolent and social interests, is to be named John Coulter Kelley, whose life in all these various spheres has been one of commanding influence and rare usefulness. The record is of public interest and value for the example such lives afford, and for the emulation which they tend to promote.

He is descended from an ancient Irish family

on his father's side, many of his paternal ancestors having risen to distinction in military, professional and commercial life. Through his mother he traces his pedigree to original French forefathers, who emigrated to Ireland. His father, Patrick Kellev, was a man of noble character and splendid talents, highly educated, and possessed superior business qualities. He was a successful dry goods merchant in Galway, Ireland, but sought a broader field of effort, and in 1847 came to the United States, locating in Rochester, New York, where he engaged in the same calling which he had followed in his native land. Subsequently he was engaged in mill building in Tennessee, where he died in 1855. His wife, who was Isabella Fav, died four years later.

John C. Kelley, son of the parents named, was born April 17, 1839, in Woodford, county Galway, Ireland, and was eight years of age when they came to the United States. He attended the public schools of the different cities in which the family resided, but his schooling ended when he was sixteen years old, on account of the death of his father. He had, however, inherited the paternal desire for knowledge, and he made such use of his opportunities that he acquired an excellent general education. He supplemented this with diligent reading in subsequent years, and when he came to enter upon his independent life work was well equipped for every task which he undertook.

His business life had its beginning in his boyhood years, his school vacations being spent in employment in grocery and dry goods stores. In 1860, a few months before attaining his majority, he came to New York city and engaged with an uncle who was a manufacturer, and with him he remained until 1869. In that year he embarked alone in the manufacture of water meters and gas engines, and January 5, 1870, he organized the National Meter Company, of which he became president and manager. The phenomenal success attending this enterprise is solely due to his splendid business and managerial abilities. From a one-room shop employing but one man, the establishment has expanded to a mammoth aggregation of factories and store buildings in South Brooklyn, covering fifty lots, the largest works of

their kind in the world, with four hundred operatives. The product reaches all parts of the United States, distributed from the factory and from branch houses in Chicago and Boston, and also is in demand in all foreign markets open to American commerce. Abroad, branch houses are maintained in London and Vienna. During his long and eminently successful career, Mr. Kelley unswervingly adhered to cardinal old-time principles of business conduct, and he has never once executed a note, but has discounted every bill in advance of its maturing. For some years he has been president of the Eighth Ward Bank of Brooklyn. He is one of the directors of the newly organized Empire State Trust Company, and holds connection with other financial institutions.

Mr. Kelley has occupied various important public positions, and in each instance his official conduct has been dominated by the same strict integrity and intelligent devotion which have governed his personal business life. In 1883, at the earnest solicitation of Mayor Seth Low, he accepted an appointment as a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and to this position he was called for a second term, being elected to the vice-presidency of that body. He is now serving as a member of the Board of Education of New York city, having again received his appointment from Mayor Low. During the second term of President Cleveland he served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New York by appointment from that distinguished executive, this appointment being made on his birthday. His nomination was sent to the senate by President Cleveland during the closing days of the session, and owing to the record of Mr. Kelley as an Independent Democrat was opposed by Senator Hill—although the latter was his personal friend, highly esteeming him for his integrity and fitness, and so expressed himself in a conversation with him subsequently. Congress adjourned without confirming the nomination, but the President at once made the appointment in vacation—a high compliment to Mr. Kelley. During his incumbency of the position of collector of internal revenue, he had the honor of raising his office

rating from three and one-half to number one—the highest rate in the United States.

He has always been affiliated with the Democratic party in national politics, but has maintained an independent attitude in local matters, and has been active and influential in various political movements initiated by bodies outside the regular party organizations, holding public interests as superior to merely partisan claims and concerns.

A Roman Catholic in religion, Mr. Kelley has during his entire residence in New York been among the foremost in support of the church and of its allied benevolences. He was for some years president of the famous Emerald Association, which since 1839 has rendered liberal financial support to the Roman Catholic Orphan Society; was for two terms president of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick; was for four terms president of the Loyal Union; is a trustee of Adelphi College, and was prominent in the organization of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, being for two terms president of one of its branches. In all these various useful Brooklyn bodies he has been a rarely enthusiastic and capable worker, and an executive officer of the highest ability. He is also a member of numerous mercantile and social organizations—the West End Board of Trade, the Columbia Club, and the Oxford Club, of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is an ardent lover of outdoor sports, and is president of the Freeport (Long Island) Golf Club, and a member of the Eastern Parkway Golf Club. Entirely self-made and of self-acquired fortune, he is a man of pronounced democratic habits, fine social traits, easiness of approach, and great liberality and charity in both thought and deed. A man of commanding presence and a sparkling conversationalist, he is a potent force in public affairs, and an ornament to social circles.

Mr. Kelley was married, September 9, 1860, to Miss Caroline A. Stuart, daughter of Hampton Stuart, a native of Rhode Island, of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry, who in his day was well-known in maritime circles as a successful ship owner and commander. Of eight children born of this marriage, seven are living: Caroline A.,

John C., Jr., who is secretary of the National Meter Company; Sarah I., who is the wife of Alexander R. Whittaker; Eugenie P., Agnes S., Josephine and Robert S.

The family residence at No. 247 Hancock street is one of the architectural ornaments of Brooklyn—a perfect specimen of the Renaissance style, of peculiarly beautiful brownstone, standing detached from any other dwelling, and is three stories in height above a deep basement. The interior and wood finishings present exquisitely carved English oak and St. Jacquot mahogany, and the marble and mosaic work are gems of material, design and workmanship. Mr. Kelley also has a beautiful country home at Freeport, Long Island.

DANIEL RYAN.

Strong traits of character, indomitable resolution and genuine ability are absolutely essential to him who would emerge from the ranks in so dense a population as that of Brooklyn and arrive at a commanding position in municipal and political affairs. A notable instance of so successful a career is found in that of the late Daniel Ryan. He was born in 1852, in South Brooklyn. He obtained a very ordinary education, being obliged to earn his own livelihood from the early age of ten years. When twenty years of age he embarked in a business of his own as a contractor and builder, and soon took a foremost place among those similarly engaged, many of the most notable structures in Brooklyn being erected under his supervision. In this work he made a reputation akin to that of the late James W. Naughton, who was superintendent of public buildings in the educational department, making no pretense to scientific knowledge in his calling, yet applying a practical skill and ability which met every requisite and was invulnerable to criticism. By the time he was twenty-four years of age he had accumulated considerable means as a reward of industry, and his geniality had afforded him a wide acquaintance. In 1876 he was presented by the Democrats of the eighth ward as a candidate for alderman, and his management of the subsequent cam-

paign was so efficient as to give him leadership, which he has since retained in the politics of his district. On the expiration of his term as supervisor he was re-elected, and when the second term ended he was appointed county superintendent of construction and repairs, a position which he occupied for sixteen years, or until the office was abrogated by the reorganization scheme. When the new city administration came into power, he was appointed building commissioner for the borough of Brooklyn, and discharged the duties of that position until the adoption of the charter of Greater New York. In 1893 he was a candidate for the nomination for sheriff, but was defeated by Thomas J. Patterson. It had been his ambition to attain to an elective county office, and his success would have been to him such distinction as that of promotion to high rank is to the soldier. That he was disappointed did not embitter his life or diminish his effort, and it is to be believed that had he lived he would have ultimately reached the goal upon which his heart was set. He possessed all the attributes necessary to the successful politician—popularity in both social and political circles, and a consummate skill in organization. He was a Democrat throughout his life, and believed in what is called "practical politics." Not that the "machine" was in his estimation an organization which was to afford him personal gain, but rather an association of men of his own stamp, with the same purpose in view. There were in his political associations conflicts of opinion and opposition at times, but he never provoked enmity, even on the part of those whose views were radically antagonistic to his own. His countless friends were unswerving in their fidelity to him, and it may be truthfully said that no man in Brooklyn had a larger personal following, or that any occupied a position of greater personal popularity. He was very successful in business, and acquired a large fortune. He was generous in his benefactions, not only to public charities but to the needy who came under his personal observation. Devoted to his family, he was a most affectionate and indulgent husband and father. For some years he had been accustomed to spend his winters in the south, but the last year of his

life remained in Brooklyn on account of the absorbing nature of his official duties, and in order to care for the interests of his friends, and his death is attributable to overwork.

He was connected with the Catholic Benevolent League, the National Benevolent League and the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, and was among their most liberal contributors. He was also a member of the Putnam Democratic Club, the Democratic Club of Manhattan, the Parkway Driving Club, and various other organizations.

Mr. Ryan was married January 6, 1879, to Miss Dora Carty, an estimable Christian woman and devoted wife and mother. She was a daughter of Edward and Catherine (Belton) Carty, and her father was a well-known sugar merchant in New York city and a resident of Brooklyn. Mrs. Ryan was one of six children, of whom are now living only herself and a sister, Margaret, who is the wife of Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, a prominent physician of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan were the parents of six children, all of whom are deceased except a daughter, Helen.

ANDREW MCTIGUE.

The commercial development of America excites the admiration and wonder of the world, but when we take into consideration the character of our citizens it is not a matter of marvel. The very fact that advancement is open to all, that efforts will not be hampered by caste or class distinctions, seems to serve as a stimulus to ambitious endeavor, and thus each American community produces men whose energy, determination and business ability lead them into new and broad fields of labor, wherein they garner success. A representative of this class in Far Rockaway is Andrew McTigue, who is now successfully engaged in real-estate dealing and is also connected with the conduct of a number of corporations.

Mr. McTigue was born in this place March 19, 1864, and his father, Patrick McTigue, was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1848. Here he had charge of a large estate which is

now called Wave Crest. At that time it belonged to Mrs. Clarke, a member of the Vanderbilt family; Mr. McTigue had charge of this place until the death of Mrs. Clarke. He was a consistent Catholic and an honest, enterprising man. He married Catherine Mullane, a daughter of James Mullane, and they became the parents of four children: Elizabeth, the wife of Frank Halpin, of Rockaway; Andrew; Mary, the wife of William Caffery; and Julia.

Mr. McTigue, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in St. John's College, of Brooklyn, and then entered upon his business career, which throughout has connected him with landed interests. For two years he succeeded his father as superintendent of the Wave Crest Company and for five years held a similar position with the Cedarhurst Land Company, after which he opened his real estate office in Far Rockaway and has since been an active factor in real estate transfers here, having negotiated many important sales and purchases. No one is better informed on real estate values in this locality than Mr. McTigue, and in his business he is meeting with excellent success. He has also been superintendent of the Far Rockaway Village Railroad and is a director of the Far Rockaway Bank, the Far Rockaway Realty Company and the Seaboard Telephone Company, contributing to the successful control of these various important business enterprises.

On the 19th of October, 1892, Mr. McTigue was united in marriage to Miss Ada Burlinson, a daughter of John Burlinson, and they have five children, John B., Andrew, Alice G., Mary and Catharine. The family is one of prominence in the community and Mr. McTigue is a leader in public affairs. He votes with the Democracy and has been honored with the presidency of the village. He was also one of its trustees for two years and at the same time served as a trustee of the public schools. He was assistant collector of arrears until the office was abolished, was postmaster for four years, and in all these offices has discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. He was also a trustee of the Queensborough Library.

In religion he is a zealous Catholic. Socially and fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arcanum, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus. He takes an active and commendable interest in everything which pertains to the welfare of this portion of Long Island in material, social, intellectual and moral development, and is accounted a most valuable and highly respected citizen.

HAMILTON W. PEARSALL.

Hamilton Wright Pearsall, who is enjoying the retirement which should ever follow a long period of active and honorable labor, his home being in Lynbrook, was born in what is now called East Rockaway, Long Island, September 4, 1836, his parents being Wright and Rebecca (Irwin) Pearsall. The father died at his son's residence, December 19, 1898, at the age of eighty-seven years, and the mother passed away in March, 1892. They had five children: Augusta, now deceased; Hamilton W.; Georgiana, who has also passed away; Mary Emma, widow of Charles Hewlett, of Brooklyn; and Elenora F., wife of Rev. Robert W. Jones, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hamilton W. Pearsall acquired his elementary education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in the American Seminary, in Dutchess county. After putting aside his text-books he entered his father's employment as a salesman, and in 1859 was admitted to a partnership, the connection being maintained until 1870, when he purchased his father's interests and carried on the business alone until 1884. He then disposed of the enterprise and a few years later engaged in the coal business, continuing to operate along that line for about eight years, when he retired to private life, putting aside the arduous cares and duties of business. His well directed labors had secured him a very handsome competence and at the same time he had won and retained the confidence and good will of the public from his honorable business methods.

In Lynbrook, on the 5th of June, 1859, Mr. Pearsall was united in marriage to Miss Amanda

Pearsall, a daughter of Henry and Maria (Carman) Pearsall. By this union were born three children: Alden H., who died in June, 1881, at the age of twenty-one years and three months; Anna A., wife of Robert Higbie; and Henrietta D., at home. Mr. Pearsall has long been an important factor in public affairs of his town. He served as postmaster of Lynbrook for six years and for seven years was a member of the board of education, during which time he labored very effectively to promote the best interests of the schools. An earnest Christian gentleman, he belongs to St. James' Methodist Episcopal church of Lynbrook, is now serving as president of its board of trustees and is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

VALENTINE VELSOR.

The Velsor family of Long Island, during four generations past, has been represented by those who have lived lives of great usefulness, contributing a full share of effort to the upbuilding of their respective communities in all pertaining to its industrial, moral and social wellbeing. It was of Canadian origin, and its various members have displayed all the characteristics of the parent stock in physical hardihood and well-ordered and industrious lives.

Of such character was the late Valentine Velsor, of Old Westbury, Nassau county, where he was born July 13, 1831, and where he died November 29, 1898. His father, John Velsor, who died an octogenarian, was a man of strong character, and wielded a potent influence in the community. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and for sixty years conducted a business in a shop on the ground now occupied by the present residence of Benjamin D. Hicks. The wife of John Velsor was Sarah Valentine, a member of a prominent family of Woodbury.

Valentine Velsor, son of John and Sarah (Valentine) Velsor, was educated in the common schools of his native village. He was a farmer his life long, a calling in which he was eminently successful, his industry and excellent business management enabling him to acquire a splendidly ap-

pointed farming property and other resources. He inherited the paternal traits of character, and was held in high regard for his public spirit and liberality in community affairs, and in aiding benevolent and charitable causes.

He was married, June 10, 1859, to Miss Ruth Willets, a daughter of Jacob Willets, of Jericho, descended from one of the oldest and most worthy families of Long Island. Of this marriage were born six children. It was the great misfortune of the fond parents that four of this number passed away in tender years. The survivors are two sons John J. and Samuel Velsor, young men of excellent character, who are engaged in cultivating and maintaining the paternal homestead farm.

WILLIAM SCHOFIELD.

For a quarter of a century William Schofield has been in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company, connected in one capacity or another with the boiler shops until his expert workmanship and his enterprise have gained him the well merited position of foreman of the department.

A native of England, Mr. Schofield was born in Yorkshire, on the 8th of October, 1847, and there remained until after he had attained his majority, during which time he mastered the common English branches of learning in the public schools and also became familiar with the boiler-maker's trade. He learned the business in his youth and has followed it as a means of support since that time. In November, 1869, he resolved to try his fortune in America, believing that he would have better opportunities in the new world than in the older countries of Europe where lower wages were paid and competition was greater. Crossing the Atlantic he soon secured work and in 1876 he entered the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company, being assigned to a position in the boiler shops, where he has remained continuously since, covering a period of more than twenty-five years. His excellent workmanship and regularity gained him advancement from time to time and for the past three years he has been general foreman of the boiler shops. During

the entire time he has lost scarcely a day from duty, except the usual holidays or to attend a funeral—a record almost unparalleled in the history of railroad service. He is a competent mechanic, thoroughly familiar with his department of the business, both in principle and detail, and is one in whom entire dependence can be placed.

ALEXANDER DAVISON.

The name of Davison is so well known on Long Island that a member of the family needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. Alexander Davison, who is now living retired, was for many years actively connected with business affairs in Brooklyn and is still to some extent associated with the real-estate interests. He was born in Hempstead township and acquired his preliminary education in the district schools, after which he entered a private academy. On putting aside his text-books he took up the duties of business life as an assistant in his father's store, and on the death of the latter became a partner with his brothers, Charles and Oliver, in the management and control of the enterprise. In 1870, however, he sold his interests to his brothers and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and to real-estate dealing. He still devotes some time to the purchase, sale and management of property, but is living in comparative retirement from business cares.

At Rockville Center, on the 4th of December, 1866, Mr. Davison was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Horton, by the Rev. C. Gevner. The family are consistent members of the St. Marks Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Davison has held the office of steward. He is deeply interested in its work and gives his earnest co-operation to every movement calculated to prove of benefit to the church and to promote its upbuilding.

ALBERT N. STEVENS.

Albert N. Stevens, of Morris Park, is a native of New Jersey, his birth having occurred in Red Bank, that state, on the 18th of April, 1860.

There he was reared and the public school system of his native town provided him with his educational privileges. After putting aside his textbooks he began learning the blacksmith's trade in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has since been connected with that line of work. He remained with the Pennsylvania line until 1884 when he secured a position with the Central Railroad of New Jersey and in 1886 he entered the service of the Long Island Railroad Company, with which he has since remained. His efficient workmanship and reliability led to his promotion and in 1892 he was made foreman of the blacksmiths shops of the road at Morris Park, in which capacity he has now acceptably served for nine years. He is a thorough and expert artisan in his calling and his fidelity to the best interests of the company is attested by the length of time he has been in the employ of the road. By his efficient and trustworthy service he commands the respect and confidence of his superiors and his consideration for the men in the shops has gained their warm esteem.

EDWARD F. WELD.

Throughout his entire business career Edward F. Weld has been connected with the railway service and to-day occupies the responsible position of storekeeper for the Long Island Railroad Company, his home being at Richmond Hill. He was born in Boston, August 19, 1864, and pursued his early education in the Roxbury Latin School, supplementing his preliminary course by two years' study in Harvard University.

His first railroad position was in the Boston office of the Union Pacific Company, entering upon his duties there in 1886. He was afterward transferred by that company to its offices in Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained until 1888, when he was appointed purchasing agent of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, with headquarters at St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1890 he was made fuel agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Omaha, and the following year he became purchasing agent of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, in Michigan, serving in that capacity

until 1894, when he became general storekeeper for the Southern Railroad. His next change in railway service was made in March, 1898, when he became associated with the Great Northern Railroad at Great Falls, Montana, filling that position until June, 1899. On the 1st of July, following, he was appointed storekeeper of the Long Island Railroad Company, in which capacity he is still serving.

THOMAS FILDES.

There is probably in no department of industrial life more absolute accuracy demanded than in everything connected with railroad service and those that continue long in such employment are men thoroughly familiar with their work, faithful in its discharge and reliable at all times. Such a one is Thomas Fildes, whose entire business career has been given to some branch of railroad work. He is now assistant superintendent of motive power for the Long Island Railroad Company, and makes his home at Morris Park.

Mr. Fildes was born in Wilmington, Delaware, November 3, 1855, and there remained until nine years of age when the family removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood, acquiring his education in the public schools. As boyhood waned and manhood approached he considered the question of employment, and in May, 1872, entered railway service as an employe of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, with which he remained until 1876, learning the machinist's trade. He was with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company from May, 1876, until March, 1877, and at the latter date engaged with the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, now the Lake Erie & Western railroad, with which he remained until March, 1885. On the expiration of that period he then became master mechanic for the Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad, thus serving until October, 1885, when he began manufacturing in Peru, Indiana, where he remained until May, 1887. He next became general foreman for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and severed his connection with that company in June, 1888. From November, 1888, until Decem-

ber, 1890, he was foreman of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company, and was master car builder for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road from May, 1891, until June, 1899. At the last mentioned date he assumed the duties of his present position and has since served in that capacity as one of the most reliable and trusted representatives of the railroad company.

EDWARD T. PAYNE.

Among the bright men of his community can be mentioned the name of Edward T. Payne, attorney and counselor at law, residing at Glen Cove, Long Island, who was born at Haddam, Connecticut, October 10, 1853, a son of Oliver N. and Ellen M. (Bolles) Payne. The former was born in Southold, Suffolk county, New York, April 13, 1828, a son of Thomas Payne; the latter's father, whose name was Benjamin, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Brooklyn. Benjamin's father, who was also named Thomas, was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1724, graduated from Yale College in 1748, settled at Cutchogue, Long Island, as pastor of the Presbyterian church the same year, and died in the ministry there in 1766.

Oliver N. Payne was educated at the Amenia Seminary, and after receiving his diploma entered Yale College as a student, graduating with the class of '52. At the expiration of his college course, he became a teacher at Haddam, and finally became principal of Brainerd Academy in that place, a position he held for one and a half years. He then moved to Jamestown, Pennsylvania, and again taught school, at the same time taking up the study of law. In 1856 he took up his residence in Corning, New York, and remained there for six years, becoming one of the most influential and popular citizens of the place. Mr. Payne was twice married, his first wife being Miss Ellen Mansfield Bolles, to whom he was united in Brooklyn, in August, 1852. In the year 1861 they became residents of Brooklyn, and remained there two years, Mr. Payne having his law office in New York city. He removed to Glen Cove in 1863, and lived there until his wife passed away,

when he returned to Brooklyn, and his second marriage took place there also. Mr. Payne was a firm and loyal follower of the Republican party, at one time being honored with the nomination for the office of county judge and again for that of district attorney.

Edward T. Payne received most of his education in the public school at Glen Cove, being only nine years of age when his parents moved there. He made good use of his time, graduating in his sixteenth year, and then entered into a competitive examination for a scholarship at Cornell. He secured this, but being unable to take advantage of it, entered instead the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, and after leaving there he commenced the study of law in the office of ex-County Judge D. H. Bolles, at Olean, New York, where he remained six months and then entered his father's office in New York. In 1874 he entered Columbia Law School, graduating in the year 1876. The February before he graduated he passed the examination in court, and received his license to act as attorney and counselor. After being admitted to the bar, he was taken into partnership with his father and was associated with him until the latter retired from the active duties of business life.

Mr. Payne's marriage to Miss Grace Eastman was solemnized at Roslyn, November 8, 1882. His wife was a native of Roslyn, and daughter of Henry M. and Lydia (Macy) Eastman, the former being a prominent attorney. After their marriage they settled in Glen Cove remaining there ever since. In 1901 Mr. Payne gave up practice in New York, and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Halstead Scudder, with offices at Mineola and Glen Cove. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are the parents of three living children, Owen Street, Oliver Edward and Dorothy, all residing at Glen Cove. Their youngest daughter died in 1902.

Politically Mr. Payne is an independent Republican. He served on the board of education for ten years, from 1885 to 1895; he is an earnest and zealous advocate of education, and it was through his efforts in a large measure that the new school building was erected and the school



Edward V. Payne

grounds enlarged. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Glen Cove Bank, of which he is a director and shareholder. The bank was established in 1892. Mr. Payne is a true citizen in every respect, and is very highly thought of by all the people in his community. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Royal Arcanum, having filled all the chairs in the local organizations of both orders. He is likewise a member of Glen Cove Lodge, No. 580, F. & A. M.

ANDREW KOMOROWSKI.

The above named gentleman, who is serving as an expert electrician for the Long Island Railroad Company, makes his home in Long Island City, and is well known as well as highly esteemed both in business and private life. He was born in Poland, in December, 1858, and was reared and educated in his native country until fourteen years of age, when he went to France. In 1876 he crossed the broad Atlantic to the United States, in company with Capt. Edmund Wallace, of the "Frank" and after his arrival on the American shore he enlisted in the United States service, in the navy department. After serving in that capacity for some time he returned to France and studied electricity, and while there attended the Nice exposition. Returning to the United States in 1883, he entered the employ of the Edison Company, at 65 Fifth Avenue, New York city, through the influence of Mr. Frank Bachellor, then president of the Edison Company in France, where he remained until 1890. Since that time he has been engaged chiefly with the Gleason Road, of Long Island City, and the Long Island Railroad Company. Although, since his arrival, Mr. Komorowski has made the country of his adoption the country of his affection, he is also an ardent lover of his native land. He has adapted himself entirely to his new surroundings, customs and manners, and has achieved success and won a place among the representative men of the community in which his lot has been cast. Desiring to revisit his native land, he returned to Poland in 1894 with his wife and children but upon arrival

there was charged with being a Russian subject. The family were virtually kept prisoners for twenty-two months at Kaznis and were finally obliged to resort to the Russian government to secure their release. They were finally permitted to return to the United States, and in this land of the free Mr. Komorowski has risen to an eminence which commands the admiration of his fellow citizens. He now owns a fine farm, desirably situated near Port Jefferson, Long Island, and in all matters pertaining to electricity he takes a deep interest. He is a good linguist, speaking fluently Italian, German, French, English and Polish, while he also has a good knowledge of the Russian language.

In 1884 occurred the marriage of Mr. Komorowski and Candida Otina, a native of Italy, and they have five children, four sons and one daughter. One child was born in France, but the others are all natives of the United States. A marked characteristic of our subject during his whole career has been his fidelity to duty under all circumstances and his faithful discharge of every obligation devolving upon him.

CHARLES A. POST.

Charles Augustus Post, freight agent of the Long Island Railroad at Long Island City, and one of the most reliable and popular representatives of the corporation in active duty on the line, was born in Ravenswood, Queens county, on December 21, 1867, his parents being William and Sarah A. (Aresen) Post, both of whom were natives of Flushing. The Post family traces its ancestry back to the early settlement of Long Island and is of Dutch lineage. The Tallman family, of which our subject is a representative in the maternal line, is also one of long connection with this portion of the Empire state. Its early members resided at Rocky Hill and their old home is still standing there. It was in that residence that the Hessian officers were entertained just prior to the battle of Long Island.

During his infancy Charles A. Post was taken by his parents to Flushing, where he was reared to manhood, and in the village schools he ac-

quired his education. He entered upon his business career in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company, being assigned to the position of messenger. His close application to his work and his able performance of duty won his promotion from time to time and ultimately he was appointed freight agent at Long Island City, on the 15th of June, 1889, and has since served in that capacity. At the time of his appointment he was the youngest terminal freight agent in the state. His natural aptitude for the work, his efficiency in the position he occupies and his thorough familiarity with all its duties have won for him the unqualified confidence of the company, while his unfailing courtesy and consideration for the patrons of the road have made him very popular. He has a winsome personality and his friends in business and in social circles are many.

ALBERT B. BIERCK.

Albert B. Bierck, who has been engaged in public service for many years and is now serving as auditor of a number of railroad and steamboat companies, was born in Brooklyn, on the 9th of October, 1867. He received excellent educational advantages in the city schools of Brooklyn, and as the years have passed he has greatly added to his knowledge by constant reading and study, thus keeping himself well informed on the leading issues and questions of the day. When the time arrived for him to begin the battle of life on his own account he became an assistant to the auditor of the National Express Company, of New York, entering upon the duties of that position in 1883. In 1885 he became clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York city, and in the following year was put in charge of the lighterage department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in New York. From 1888 to 1890, he was traveling agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the latter year was made auditor of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad and served in that position for two years with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. In 1892 Mr. Bierck was made general accountant for the Long Island Railroad, in which he served for four years, and was then ap-

pointed auditor of the Long Island Railroad, also of the Huntington Railroad, the Rockaway Beach Railroad, the Montauk Steamboat Company, and of many other companies in New York. His fidelity to duty and promptness in the discharge of the tasks devolved upon him have won him the respect and admiration of all, and over his public record there falls no shadow of reproach or suspicion of evil. Mr. Bierck has also taken an active part in the organization of the National Society of Certified Public Accountants, of which he was made its first vice-president. It was his pioneer work as an accountant in the west that served to bring the profession of accounting to the attention of the public in that section of the country. His experience in railway matters has been very wide and varied, and he is recognized to-day as one of the leading accountants in that branch of the profession. He is widely known and popular, and his selection as first vice-president of the National Society of Certified Public Accountants in the United States evidences the high esteem in which he is held by the profession. He is also an energetic member of the American Association of Public Accountants. Mr. Bierck makes his home in Brooklyn, where he is honored and respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

ELIAS ALFRED VREELAND.

Elias Alfred Vreeland, who is serving as dock master for the Long Island Railroad Company, claims New Jersey as the state of his birth, that event occurring on the 5th of August, 1845, in Passaic county. He was principally reared in Montgomery county, New York, until his sixteenth year, and his early life was spent on a farm, where he was taught lessons of industry, honesty and perseverance. He subsequently removed from Montgomery county to Newark, New Jersey, where he was employed by both the United States and the Adams Express Companies. The year 1876 witnessed his arrival on Long Island, and he soon became identified with the Long Island Railroad, filling a number of different positions with that corporation under its various administrations until he was appointed to his present high

office, that of dock master. He maintains his residence in Long Island City, where he is recognized as a leading and representative citizen, his personal characteristics being such as to gain and retain for him the high regard of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Vreeland is a brother of Herbert H. Vreeland, who is president of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

JOHN J. O'DONNELL.

John J. O'Donnell, foreman of the motive power for the Long Island Railroad, has risen to his present high position by his own unaided efforts. He has always taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Long Island, is in sympathy with all the great movements about him, and his integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1868, was reared to manhood in the city of his nativity, and there also enjoyed excellent educational privileges. His first business experience was as clerk in a grocery store, but that occupation not proving congenial to his taste he apprenticed himself to the machinist's trade. In 1892 he became an employe of the Long Island Railroad Company, being appointed assistant foreman in the company's shops at Morris Park, and remained in that responsible position until November 1, 1898. Mr. O'Donnell was then transferred to Long Island City, where he has charge of the motive power of the Long Island Railroad, including engines, electric plant and gas house. Loyal to the interests of his company, he does everything in his power to promote its success. In manner he is retiring, but he possesses that true worth which cannot be hid and which is always recognized by people of superiority.

LOUIS RINGHOUSE.

Louis Ringhouse, one of the oldest employes in point of service on the Long Island Railroad, is now filling the important position of conductor. He is a native son of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in New York city, and he was

there reared to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. On laying aside his textbooks preparatory to assuming the responsible duties of a business life he entered the railway service, becoming an employe of the Hudson River Railroad Company in 1868. He entered the service as brakeman. After remaining for a time with that company he transferred his services to the Long Island Railroad, where he passed through the different grades of promotion, serving as brakeman, baggagemaster, freight conductor, and finally, in 1879, was made passenger conductor, his run being to Patchogue. He is well fitted for the calling which he has adopted, being fearless in the discharge of his duties and at all times solicitous for the comforts of his patrons. Mr. Ringhouse also has two sons in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company, William Conrad being ticket examiner in the Long Island City department and Louis, Jr., connected with the Long Island Express.

NATT L. BARTON.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he whose lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in character and talents Mr. Barton is a worthy scion of his race. He traces his ancestry from Captain William Barton, who with a company of men captured General Prescott in Rhode Island during the Revolutionary war, and in recognition of his valiant service he was voted a sword by congress. Levi W. Barton, the father of our subject, was a prominent attorney of Newport, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, and he attained eminence in his native state as a jury lawyer. He also served for many years in the New Hampshire legislature. His brilliant oratory, clothing the sound logic of truth, carried conviction to the minds of judge and jury and merit enabled him to mount the ladder of fame. He married Elizabeth Jewett, of Hollis, New Hampshire, and of their seven children four are now living.

Natt L. Barton, the third child and second son, was born near Newport, Sullivan county,

New Hampshire, on the 28th of August, 1867, and he there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the schools of the vicinity. After attaining to years of maturity he began the battle of life for himself by entering the railway service, and in 1889 he became connected with the Long Island Railroad as a conductor, which responsible position he has filled to the present time. During the past two years he has been running to Patchogue. During his connection with the railroad service he has won the high regard of his superior officers and the patrons of the road, and those who know him best esteem him for his sterling worth and his manly and upright principles.

WILLIAM H. NAMMACK, M. D.

If every young man thoroughly understood and believed what wise men and philosophers are always pointing out,—that success never comes to anyone without great and persevering effort—a multitude of failures in life would be averted and the world would be a much better place than it is today. It is especially true that in the medical profession advancement comes only as the direct result of individual merit and ability and he who would gain prominence as a medical practitioner must have strong mentality, and among his salient characteristics must be close application, broad sympathy and untiring devotion to the life work he has chosen. Such qualities have won for Dr. Nammack a place of prominence in the medical fraternity of Queens county, and in Far Rockaway, where he makes his home, and the surrounding district, he has a very large patronage.

The Doctor was born in New York city, his father, William Nammack, was a native of Ireland and one of his ancestors was a bishop of the Episcopal church. In the year 1849 the father crossed the Atlantic to New York and became a very prominent and prosperous merchant of lower New York, where he remained in business until his death, which occurred in 1879. He married Elizabeth Williams, a daughter of Charles Williams, who was a leading and influential resident of Killarney, Ireland, where he served as justice of the peace for many years. He was a

cousin of William Cullen Bryant, the well known American poet. Mrs. Nammack still survives her husband at the age of seventy-eight years. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, of whom four are living, namely: Charles E., who is visiting surgeon in the Bellevue Hospital; Elizabeth F., who is professor of Latin in the Girls' High School of New York, and was the first woman to win the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Columbia College; Katherine F., the wife of Dr. David P. Fleming; and William H.

In the public schools of his native city William H. Nammack began his education at the usual age, and after completing the studies therein taught he matriculated in the college of the City of New York, in which he was graduated with the class of 1881. Wishing to take an active part in the medical fraternity he pursued a course of study in the Bellevue Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1886, and through the two succeeding years was an interne in the college hospital, while for nine years he was a member of the outside staff. He has also given instruction in other lines of scientific knowledge, having been professor of natural science, anatomy, physiology and chemistry in the high schools of New York, acting in that capacity until 1897.

In the year 1892 Dr. Nammack established his home in Far Rockaway, where he has since engaged in practice, his patronage constantly increasing as the years have passed. He is a man of broad and accurate knowledge and in applying his learning to the needs of humanity he has demonstrated marked ability. He is seldom, if ever, at fault in the slightest degree in diagnosing a case and in anticipating the outcome, and his ability has placed him in a foremost position in his profession. He is visiting physician and pathologist at St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, is examining physician for the New York Life Insurance Company and several fraternal associations, surgeon of the volunteer fire department of Far Rockaway, and has been coroner's physician for Queens county for a number of years. He belongs to the New York State and County Medical, to the Queens and Nassau Coun-



Dr. Wm H. Hammack

The

ties Medical Associations, Bellevue Hospital Alumni Society, Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and thus through the interchange of thought in those organizations keeps in close touch with the advancement which is continually being made by the profession. He makes a specialty of the practice of surgery and is particularly successful in this department.

On the 23d of April, 1899, Dr. Nammack was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Connor, a daughter of Dennis Connor, a member of an old New York family, the wedding being celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral by the late archbishop of New York, Most Reverend W. A. Corrigan. They have five children.—Rita, Willard P., Griswold, Alma F. and Philip V. The Doctor and his family hold membership in the Catholic church and he is a member and examining physician of the Knights of Columbus. It is well that he has a deep interest in his profession, for the demands of his practice leave him little leisure time. He has already gained a position in medical circles that many an older practitioner might well envy and his devotion to his chosen calling, as well as his comprehensive knowledge and skill, will doubtless result in winning him still greater success and advancement in the future.

L. S. WELLS.

The career of L. S. Wells illustrates most forcibly the power of patient and persistent effort and self-reliance. His life has been a success, but all his achievements are the result of unfaltering industry and close application to business. He has been engaged in the railway service for many years, and during all this time has so deported himself as to win the confidence and respect of the patrons of the road, as well as of his superior officers, and no man has a cleaner record or is more highly respected than he.

Mr. Wells is a native of the state of Maine, but when an infant was taken by his parents to New Brunswick, Canada, where his early years were spent, and he there acquired his primary education. In 1883 he came to New York, where he

completed his studies, and after leaving the schoolroom he began the preparation for his life work by taking up the study of telegraphy. In 1886 he entered the service of the Long Island Railway Company, where he passed through the various grades of promotion, and in 1892 was appointed to his present high position, as superintendent of telegraphy for the Long Island Railroad system. He has worked his way to his present position by personal merit, and his fidelity to the company's interest has won for him the commendation of his superiors and the respect of his subordinates.

JAMES D. RUSHMORE.

James D. Rushmore, an efficient and popular conductor on the Long Island Railroad at Hempstead, Long Island, is a native of Hempstead, his birth having occurred on the 27th of January, 1853. He has spent his entire life here and the fact that those who have known him from childhood are numbered among his warmest friends is an indication of his sterling worth and his loyalty to principle and the right. In 1866 he entered upon his business career as a water carrier, being employed to distribute water through the trains to the passengers, there being no water coolers in the cars, and from that position he was promoted through the various grades to a brakeman and afterward to baggageman. In 1880 he was made conductor on a passenger train, and has since been retained in this responsible position. He is the third oldest employe in years of service on the road and during his long connection with this company he has ever received the most courteous treatment from his superior officers.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Rushmore chose Miss Kate Skidmore, of Black Stump, Queens county, their wedding being celebrated in 1873. The union has been blessed with two children, the eldest of whom, Elbert, is also conductor on the Long Island Railroad. The daughter, Anna L., married Frank R. Rider, a son of Hiram Rider, of Jamaica. Mr. Rider is employed as ticket agent by the Long Island Railroad Company. Mrs. Rider is a lady

of much musical ability, and as a teacher of music she has won a high degree of success, having now a large class of pupils under her supervision. Mr. Rushmore, of this review, has had a long and eventful career, but he has filled every obligation of life manfully, and is in every way worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He is interested in all matters pertaining to railroading and possesses the oldest time table in existence which is of the Long Island Railroad and dated 1838.

R. J. KELLY.

Identified with the industrial interests of Morris Park, R. J. Kelly is now filling the responsible position of master painter and foreman of the department of car and locomotive painting for the Long Island Railroad Company. He was born in New Jersey, June 15, 1863, and was reared in Wilmington, Delaware, acquiring his education in the public schools of that city. Throughout his business career he has been connected with the work of constructing and decorating cars, being first associated with the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad and later with the Boston & Maine Railroad on the western division: the Camden & Atlantic Railroad and a car works in Pennsylvania. He was also with the Jackson Sharp Company, in Wilmington, Delaware, and in 1891 became associated with the Long Island Railroad Company in the capacity of foreman of the car and engine painting department. He is very competent and not only has a practical knowledge of the work but is also capable of directing the efforts of the men in the shops to the best advantage. He is energetic, determined and enterprising, and his ambition to succeed has won him advancement from time to time until he now occupies an important and good-paying position.

ALFRED L. JONES.

The railroad interests of Long Island are well represented by Alfred L. Jones, who is now serving as conductor, on the Long Island Railroad at Oyster Bay. He is one of the oldest conductors

in years of continuous service on the road, and this fact alone illustrates in no uncertain manner his fidelity to duty and his loyalty to the company which he represents.

A native of the Old Dominion, his birth there occurred on the 4th of October, 1849. He was principally reared, however, in New York and here secured his educational privileges. He began the battle of life for himself by entering the railway service, becoming a brakeman on the New York & Harlem Railroad. In 1868 he became an employe of the Long Island Railroad, under the Charlick administration, and in the following year was promoted to the position of conductor. He has ever since remained in that capacity, and during the many years which have come and gone since he assumed that responsible position he has been found true to principle and to duty. He is held in the highest esteem by his superior officers and the patrons of the road, and he has so deported himself that as a man of business, as a citizen and an honorable Christian gentleman no man has a cleaner record or is more highly respected than he.

DAVID VAN CLEAF.

David Van Cleaf, superintendent of the Montauk Steamboat Company, with office at the foot of Pier 13, East River, New York, was born in Commack, Suffolk county, now Nassau county, September 23, 1853. He received a good academic education in Brooklyn, Long Island, with special reference to a business life, and commenced his career in the shipping business. Beginning at the bottom, and gradually rising through various grades of promotion as his practical experience equipped him for advanced positions, Mr. Van Cleaf became thoroughly grounded in his calling and was steadily entrusted with increased responsibilities until he was made superintendent of the Montauk Steamboat Line. Before assuming the management of this line he was assistant superintendent for John H. Starin, where he remained for eleven years.

When the Montauk Steamboat Company was organized in 1898 the attention of the Company,

looking for a suitable and capable superintendent of the line, was directed towards Mr. Van Cleaf. His long experience and recognized abilities secured an immediate tender of the position on the part of the Company, an offer which Mr. Van Cleaf accepted and which he has since filled in a manner that more than justifies the wisdom of the choice. Mr. Van Cleaf is not only familiar with every detail of management but is peculiarly popular with everyone with whom he comes in contact, and especially so in all his business relations. He still holds the position and by his genial attractive personality has added much to the popularity of the line.

GILBERT F. CHICHESTER.

Gilbert F. Chichester, who is employed as station agent at the Thirty-fourth street ferry, New York, and is general baggage agent of the Long Island Railroad Company, was born on the 3d of February, 1843, in Center Moriches, Long Island. He was reared and educated in his native place, but in early life he left the parental roof and began the battle of life for himself. The first employment which he secured was as a cook on a sailing vessel, following that calling off and on for three years, and then, in 1863, as a representative of Scranton & Company, of Brooklyn, he became a sutler on the United States steamship "Union" for the Union army and made an extended trip along the Atlantic and Gulf coast. After the close of hostilities Mr. Chichester was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time in Brooklyn, and later in Riverhead, Long Island, and there entered the employ of the Long Island Express Company. He was thus employed from May 1, 1865, to July, 1868. He next became an employe of the South Side Railroad Company, now known as the Long Island Railroad, as a conductor, running to Saville, and on the 28th of March, 1869, he ran the first train to Patchogue, continuing to fill the position of conductor until 1873. In that year the road changed hands and Mr. Chichester was afterward employed as a messenger for the South Side Express Company until that corporation was merged into the United States Express Company,

after which he remained with the latter company for a time in the same occupation. From 1874 until 1876 he was engaged by the United States Express Company as agent at Patchogue, and when the Wescotts superseded the United States Express Company he was employed by the former corporation until the 15th of September, 1882. When the strife was ended between the Long Island Express Company and the Wescotts, resulting in the withdrawal of the latter, Mr. Chichester became solicitor of baggage on trains for the Long Island Express Company, entering upon the duties of that occupation on the 9th of March, 1883. May 31, 1883, he was appointed agent for the company at Long Beach, where he served two summers, and acting as train baggage solicitor during the balance of the year, was afterward transferred to the baggage department at Long Island City, and January 1, 1886, was made agent at the James Slip, New York. On January 1, 1889, he was transferred to Long Island City, as superintendent of the stables, also as general baggage agent, remaining there until appointed to his present position. He entered upon the duties of this responsible position on the 5th of October, 1889, and during the years which have intervened he has been true to every obligation which has devolved upon him. In every relation of life he has been found loyal to principle and to duty, ever taking a deep interest in those movements and measures calculated to prove of public benefit, and he withholds his support from no enterprise that tends toward the general good.

WILLIAM L. JARVIS.

William L. Jarvis, who holds the responsible position of passenger train master on the Long Island Railroad, is a native son of Long Island, his birth having occurred in Jamaica, Queens county, on the 8th of May, 1858. He grew to manhood in the place of his nativity, and here he also received a common-school education. After laying aside his text-books to take up the responsible duties of life he began learning telegraphy, entering the employ of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. Subsequently for five years

he was employed as telegraph operator and ticket agent at Jamaica, his time being thus occupied from 1881 until 1887, when he was made train dispatcher. He filled that important position with entire satisfaction until 1892, and in that year became train master for the Long Island Railroad Company, of which he is the present incumbent. His long years of service with the company and the importance of the positions which he has held are highly complimentary of his efficiency in his calling, and his fidelity to the interests of his patrons and his employers is indeed marked. He is held in the highest esteem by both his superiors and subordinates, and all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance entertain for him the highest regard.

JOHN McKEEVER.

John McKeever, station master at Long Island City, was born in Mineola, Queens county, now Nassau county, May 25, 1863. He was reared and educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of eighteen entered upon his business career, which has always been identified with railroad service. In 1881, he began as a brakeman in the employ of the Long Island Railroad. From this position he passed through successive promotions of freight and passenger conductors, filling the latter position until 1898.

Mr. McKeever's railroad experience has developed his natural qualifications for success in the railroad business. The previous positions which he has held so satisfactorily have fitted him for his present position. He was appointed station master at Long Island City in 1898, and has filled the position creditably since that time.

W. R. T. JONES

W. R. T. Jones is a representative of one of the old families of Long Island. The ancestor of the family, Major Thomas Jones, came first to Rhode Island, and from thence moved to Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1692. Soon afterwards he moved to the south side of the island, where he acquired a large tract of land and built a brick

house which became quite noted. Major Jones soon became recognized as one of the most prominent and distinguished citizens of the locality, and was an active factor in public affairs. In 1702 he was captain in the Queens county militia; in 1704 was high sheriff of the county; in 1706 was major; in 1709 was justice of the peace; and in 1710 was appointed ranger-general of the Island of Nassau (Long Island). His son, William, and his grandson, John Jones, were both born on Long Island, and the latter was the father of John H. Jones and the grandfather of W. R. T. Jones.

John H. Jones was a man of great administrative ability. He owned stores and mills at Cold Spring, Long Island, and would manufacture everything that was needed by the surrounding population. He bought wool and grain of Long Island farmers, converting the former into wearing materials and the latter into bread stuffs, and had charge of a large whaling fleet. He was widely recognized as a most valuable citizen, was highly respected and exerted a wide influence in behalf of material and moral advancement. He married Loretta Hewlett, a daughter of Judge Devine Hewlett, of Cold Spring. Her death occurred in 1838, and Mr. Jones died in December, 1859. They had nine children, the youngest of whom was W. R. T. Jones.

This Mr. Jones, whose name introduces this review, graduated from Columbia College more than a half century ago, having been a member of the class of 1850. He is a member of the Association of the Bar in the city of New York, has been a marine underwriter and average adjuster, and is a trustee of the Atlantic Trust Company.

Mr. Jones has been quite prominent in many matters of public interest and benefit. He was instrumental in having the Queens and Nassau County Agricultural Society moved to its present location. He is a prominent member of the St. Nicholas Society, the University Club, the Union League Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and the American Geographical Society, and of the last named he is treasurer, and he is governor of the Wawepe Society, at Cold Spring Harbor, founded by his brother, John D. Jones.



Walter R. Jones

In 1854 Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Anna Pierson Bailey, a daughter of Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, who led Admiral Farragut's fleet past Forts Jackson and St. Philip in the Civil war, and to whom New Orleans surrendered. Mrs. Jones died in 1882. They had two children, Theodorus, deceased, and Katherine, the wife of Major C. W. Whipple, a retired officer of the United States army. Mr. Jones has a nice home at Massapequa (South Oyster Bay), and is one of the honored men who in the evening of life command the veneration and respect of young and old, rich and poor.

CHARLES H. KUSS.

Charles H. Kuss, announcer at the Long Island Railroad depot, Long Island City, was born in New York city, September 29, 1870. During the winters of his boyhood he attended public school in New York, at the old Thirteenth Street school. Graduating therefrom he continued his education at the New York High School. His summers were spent in Babylon, Long Island, where he took up the study of German, perfecting himself in that language. He is now a proficient German scholar.

He commenced his railroad experience in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company, as a brakeman on a freight train. His next position was on a passenger train, where he soon attracted special attention for his efficient service in connection with crowded passenger trains. His service on the Wading River and Mineola trains was particularly effective, eliciting high commendations from the leading journals of New York. For a time afterward he was passenger director for eastern New York and in 1898 was appointed to the position of chief doorman and announcer at the Long Island depot. In this capacity, Mr. Kuss is unquestionably the right man in the right place. Intelligent and well-educated, he also possesses an unusually resonant voice. His voice has a carrying power of a mile, it is claimed, and this quality of resonance, added to his habit of plain articulation, enables him to hold his position with great success. He is con-

sidered the best announcer in Greater New York, and is a public speaker of no mean ability. He is strikingly genial in manner and it was this characteristic which lead Louise Forsslund to make him the chief personage in one of the most interesting chapters of her popular novel, "Ship of Dreams."

GEORGE H. CLARKE.

George H. Clarke, superintendent of the Long Island Express Company, was born in Lewiston, Maine, but when quite young removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the city schools of Providence and made his first business venture in the employment of the Adams Express Company. He remained in the office of this Company at Providence from 1868 to 1878, steadily rising through various grades until in 1878 he was appointed cashier of the Boston office, the duties of which he filled with such marked fidelity and capacity that in 1893 he was appointed to his present position as superintendent of the Long Island Express Company.

Mr. Clarke's success and rise to his present official prominence is the result of a lifelong, faithful devotion to the interests of his employers, to an unrelenting study of the details of the business and untiring fidelity in the discharge of every duty. The advice and counsel of Austin Corbin, with whom he early became acquainted, also proved invaluable in inspiring his faithfulness and application in business and in opening opportunities when he became qualified to take them. Mr. Clarke is a man of winsome personality and eminently qualified both by natural endowments and acquired attainments to fill the responsible position he now holds.

HENRY L. DES ANGES.

Henry L. Des Anges, Superintendent of Floating Equipment in the service of the Long Island Railroad Company, was born in Trenton, New Jersey. He was educated in Freehold Institute, Freehold, New Jersey, supplementing

his education by afterward attending night school on 13th Street, New York city, and by a course of study at Cooper Union.

Mr. Des Anges took his first business position in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he was engaged as an apprentice. He spent several years there, learning the details of the shop work, and was subsequently transferred to the draughting department. Shortly after, a position in South America being offered him, he went there, became connected with the Oroya Railroad at Lima, Peru, and remained there for two and a half years. In 1889, he returned from South America, re-entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was engaged in the Draughting Department at the Hoboken Shops. In May, 1900, he was appointed to his present position, that of superintendent of the Floating Equipment of the Long Island Railroad. This company operates seven ferry boats; two running to James Slip, four to Thirty-fourth Street, New York, and two steamers, the Nassau and the Sagamore in the Annex Service running to Wall Street. These vessels accommodate largely the bankers and brokers of the banking district of New York. Besides the ferry-boats, the company has charge of the River and Harbor Transportation Company, which transfer the cars from Jersey City to Long Island City. The position which Mr. Des Anges holds is one in which his competency has been thoroughly tested, and which he fills with the utmost satisfaction to the company and to all with whom he comes in business contact.

EDWARD K. MORRIS.

Edward K. Morris, superintendent of the Atlantic division of the Long Island Railroad, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and was educated in the common schools of that city. His parents were Lemuel and Julia (Hunt) Morris, both descended from old Maryland families. Electing railroad service as a life business, he accepted in 1863 the position of fireman of the Northern Central Railroad, where he remained for two years. In 1865, believing that he would

find wider opportunity for advancement, he engaged with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad as brakeman under Frank Thompson, superintendent of the eastern division. He continued with this company until 1876, becoming brakeman, baggage master and conductor when he entered the service of the Long Island Railroad in the capacity of conductor. He served here until 1883, was division agent a year, and was then appointed to fill his present position of superintendent of the Atlantic division. Mr. Morris's railroad experience has been one of steady progress. He has made interests of the companies and of the public his own, and has risen to his present position through steady and faithful service.

WILLIAM F. POTTER.

William F. Potter, General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, was born in Oneida County, New York, October 25. He was educated at the Highland Military Institute at Worcester, Massachusetts, and soon leaving school entered upon a business career, taking his first position in 1875. In October of that year he engaged in the service of the Erie and Pere Marquette Railroad and, displaying natural aptitude for the railroad business, continued in it to the present time. From October, 1875, to October, 1876, he served as clerk in the Auditor's office. His position then changed from clerk in the Auditor's office to that of auditor. In the Treasurer's office, he served in that capacity from October, 1876, to September, 1879. He was next appointed conductor of a passenger train, which position he held until November, 1879, when he was made Depot Master at Saginaw, Michigan. He remained there until June, 1881, at which time he was advanced to the position of Superintendent of the Erie Division. July 5, 1884, he became Assistant Superintendent and August 10, 1891, was appointed General Superintendent, a position which he filled until January 1, 1897. Potter's record with the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company demonstrated

ability and fitness for his chosen calling. Marked by continual advancement and success, he has risen, as a result of his fidelity, to a position of honor and trust. On January 1, 1897, he left the employ of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, and accepted the position of General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad Company, a position which he has since acceptably filled.

OLIVER MORSE DEWING, M. D.

Oliver M. Dewing was born on July 18, 1862, in the town of Westminster, Windham county, Connecticut. He is the son of Andrew and Eunice (Williams) Dewing, his father being one of the County's prosperous farmers. Dr. Dewing comes of a long line of American ancestors. Both his parents were of English descent. As early as the Seventeenth Century, during the first epoch of our American history, the founders of his family in this country settled in the neighborhood of Boston, Massachusetts, from whence, during the early part of the Eighteenth Century, they migrated to Connecticut.

Doctor Dewing's rudimentary studies were followed in the school of his native town. Very early in his career, however, his progressive spirit made him seek a wider and more extensive field of knowledge. When seventeen years of age he left the paternal roof to visit California, where he spent two years. Returning East the young man entered Williston Seminary, remaining there for one year. It had long been young Dewing's ambition to enter the medical profession, and with this object in view he commenced a preliminary course of study under private tutelage, which he followed for two years, entering Columbia College Department of Medicine in October, 1884, from which he was graduated in May, 1887. He at once established an office in New York city, where he continued in private practice until May, 1889. His peculiar professional qualifications soon attracted the attention of those in authority, however, and at this time he was made Assistant Physician in the New

York City Asylum for the Insane, at Ward's Island, in which position he remained only until December, 1889, when he accepted a similar position in the Kings County Insane Asylum at Kings Park. He became Physician in Charge of that Institution on January 1, 1893, and in January, 1894, was appointed Medical Superintendent of the same Asylum. On October 1, 1895, he accepted the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital, located at Kings Park. He was appointed General Superintendent of the Long Island State Hospitals at Brooklyn and Kings Park September 3, 1897, but was legislated out of office in April, 1900. His immediate appointment followed, however, as Medical Superintendent of the former institution at Kings Park, which honorable position he still occupies.

No calling affords its followers so wide a field for usefulness to humanity as the medical profession, and during his years of active service in the alleviation of human suffering, Dr. Dewing has fully exemplified this truth. Hundreds are today enjoying life and health through his skillful ministrations, and in his long hospital experience he has had ample opportunity to prove indeed "a friend in need," to those who thought themselves utterly deserted by mankind.

Dr. Dewing has never been actively interested in politics, except as a good citizen, using his individual privilege in advocating such measures as, in his best judgment, would most substantially redound to the public welfare. Since his connection with the Long Island State Hospital his time and energies have been given up almost exclusively to his work. Medical and scientific research have been conspicuous elements in his life, which has been spent in conscientious study of those problems most certainly calculated to advance the profession of which he is so honored a member.

Dr. Dewing was married August 27, 1885, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Sereno Edward and Sophia Phoebe (Bottsford) Ogden, residents of Wilton, Connecticut. Three children have been born to them, namely: Edward Ogden, born

April 19, 1887; Eunice, born June 3, 1888, and Dorothy, born October 28, 1896, all of whom are now living. Dr. Dewing and family are attendants of the Episcopal Church.

HOWARD M. SMITH.

Howard M. Smith, General Passenger Agent of the Long Island Railroad, whose entire life has been spent in railroad service, was born in Lakeville, New York. Seeking a business career, he found employment, in 1869, with the Long Island Railroad Company, as clerk in a local freight office. His career from the start became identified with the interests of the Company. Applying himself closely and concentrating all his efforts undividedly upon his calling, he qualified himself for the promotions which the opportunities of his employment afforded. In 1870 he was made local freight agent, in 1879 he became general freight agent; in September, 1881, chief clerk of the Traffic Department; in 1887, assistant traffic manager; in 1888, traffic manager; and January 15, 1901, he was appointed general passenger agent of the Railroad Company, his present position. These steadily advancing and successive promotions cover a period of thirty-three years, during which Mr. Smith has given the strength and acquired ability of his entire life to the service. Though still, comparatively, a young man, he enjoys the singular distinction of being a veteran railroad man. While his career has been one of uninterrupted success, it has involved a fidelity and concentration of purpose, a clear foresight of the advantages of doing every detail of work well, of identifying service with the interests of the employer, that have fairly earned his accession to his present prominent official position.

WILLIAM HENRY JACKSON.

The Jackson family of Long Island is numbered among the earliest of the English emigrants. The first who came to America settled on the Connecticut shore, and came to Long Island about 1643. The first to settle in Hempstead were Rob-

ert and Agnes Jackson, and the former named disposed of his property by will May 25, 1683. From these parents descended General Jacob S. Jackson, whose house (now the residence of William H. Jackson), in the present village of Wantagh, town of Hempstead, was fired upon from a British war ship during the Revolutionary war, and bore the marks of the cannon ball until they were effaced by the elements. General Jackson was taken prisoner and conveyed to New Jersey. From John, brother of General Jackson, the lineal descent was through Parmenus, Parmenus (2), to Thomas B. Jackson.

Thomas B. Jackson was born in Jerusalem, Long Island, in the paternal residence, where his grandfather, Parmenus Jackson, was murdered during the Revolutionary war. In 1835 he removed to Newtown, and located at Fish's Point: for nearly half a century he owned and used the old grist mill which had been held by the Fish family for about one hundred years. He was a man of strong character, and a remarkably useful man in public concerns. He held various positions during a period of thirty years, and never suffered defeat in an election; he was twice judge, a member of the assembly from 1833 to 1837, and a member of congress until 1841, contemporaneous with Webster, Clay and Calhoun, the triumvirate of great statesmen. He married Maria Coles, daughter of Jarvis Coles, whose family was noted for extreme longevity, its members averaging more than ninety years of age. Mr. Jackson himself reached the age of eighty-five years before his death, which occurred April 23, 1881. His children were Andrew, a resident of New York, and William Henry.

William Henry Jackson was born August 5, 1830, on the family homestead at Jerusalem, Long Island, which was the scene of many historic events, two of which have been narrated. He was educated at Newtown in an excellent school, where he not only acquired a liberal store of knowledge, but also formed a taste for general literature, which enabled him in later years to add largely to his attainments. When twenty years of age he and his brother, Andrew, opened a general store at Astoria. In 1855 they sold the



William H. Jackson

store and embarked in a coal and wood business in the same place, and shortly afterward they became real estate agents also. The partnership was maintained for twenty-five years, when William H. Jackson retired to the pleasant restfulness of his home in what is now known as the village of Wantagh, where he spends his summers. He and his wife spend the winters in Florida. During his long and busy life he was successful in his undertakings, and accumulated a handsome competency. At the same time his sympathy and assistance have been freely employed in various channels of usefulness in the community and he has borne a full share in all public enterprise and in the establishment and maintenance of educational and religious institutions. He is highly regarded for his excellent personal traits, and is held in honor by the few of his former friends who survive, and the younger generations that have been born and have grown up about him.

Mr. Jackson has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Jones, daughter of J. S. Jones. She died in 1882, and on May 26, 1889, he married her sister, Mary J. Jones.

KYRAN J. FARRELL.

The well known bearer of this name, now deceased, was a character deserving of much more than a mere passing notice. It is fitting that his achievements during his comparatively short life should be duly recorded in the memoirs of his locality and that fitting tribute should be paid to his many excellent personal qualities as well as those practical charities which he never overlooked during his busy career. Had his life been prolonged there was reason to conclude from that which had gone before that more marked distinction awaited this warm-hearted, industrious and energetic son of the soil who devoted so much of both time and means in an unselfish effort to assist others. Kyran J. Farrell was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, December 26, 1861, and was a son of Patrick Farrell, for years an extensive contractor in that part of the state. In youth he was given a superficial education in the common schools, and then taken into his

father's office to learn the building trades. After properly equipping himself he was associated with his father in business until he came to Brooklyn ten years ago. His principal employment after arriving in New York was as a contractor for the construction of pavements and equipment of buildings with copings and other ornaments made of artificial stone, the art of working which Mr. Farrell had acquired as a trade. He resided in the seventh assembly district of Brooklyn, in which locality he had done considerable work for the city as well as for Walter L. Johnson in developing the noted suburban resort known as Dyker Heights. His contracts during this period annually aggregated twenty five thousand dollars, and the quality of his workmanship was such as to give him high reputation in that special line of the builders' trades.

Aside from business Mr. Farrell's activities divided themselves into those devoted to religion and an equal time given to political affairs. He had a passion in both directions, and his friends think that he exhibited a remarkable talent for political organization and management. He was conspicuous by his association with Luke D. Stapleton, late assistant corporation counsel, between whom and himself there existed a very warm friendship, and they co-operated effectively to advance the interests of their party. Mr. Farrell was elected president of the Bay Ridge Democratic Club, of which he was one of the organizers and a leading spirit. He was also influential in the recent movement to bring about an investigation by the Democratic general committee of Kings county into the methods pursued by William A. Doyle, the executive leader, in his distribution of patronage in that district. By the untimely death of Mr. Farrell, which occurred while it was in progress, this investigation lost the most potent agent for its successful prosecution. Mr. Farrell was a man of deep religious convictions and an exponent of practical Christianity, as displayed in the doing of good deeds, the dispensation of charities and the assistance of his neighbors in the true spirit of the Good Samaritan. He was one of the founders

of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, of the Redemptionist Fathers, and he and family were among its first members. He was president of the Ushers Society, a member of the Emerald Association, St. Patrick's Society and Sheriden's Council, Knights of Columbus, all religious or semi-religious organizations. Nor did he neglect civic duties of another kind when called on in his capacity as a citizen to aid the executive or administrative functions of government. In this spirit he became a member of the National Guard while living in Connecticut, and accepted a commission as first lieutenant of Company G in the regiment to which he belonged.

Mr. Farrell married Julia C., daughter of Patrick Dowd, of Burlington, Vermont, and the three children resulting from this union are Joseph, Mary and Kyran J. Though he lost heavily by the failure of Walter L. Johnson, he left sufficient property at the time of his death to place his family in comfortable circumstances. Only a word or two seems necessary in conclusion. The leading characteristic of this interesting man was undoubtedly his skill in handling men, which involved a rare diplomacy in his dealings with those associated with him in the large affairs of life. Added to this was untiring industry; guided by executive skill of a high order. His personality, too, was in his favor, as he was a man of portly build and commanding presence, which, with pleasing address and genial manners, gave him ready admittance into the best social circles. It is not too much to say that he had many friends and practically no enemies, as the animosities aroused by politics were of a fleeting nature and unavoidable by such positive characters as Kyran J. Farrell.

THEODORE H. DOERSCHER.

Of the neighboring state of New Jersey T. H. Doerscher is a native, his birth having occurred in Carlstadt, where his childhood and youth were passed and where he mastered the common English branches of learning in the public schools. As a preparation for earning a livelihood he learned the trade of engraving

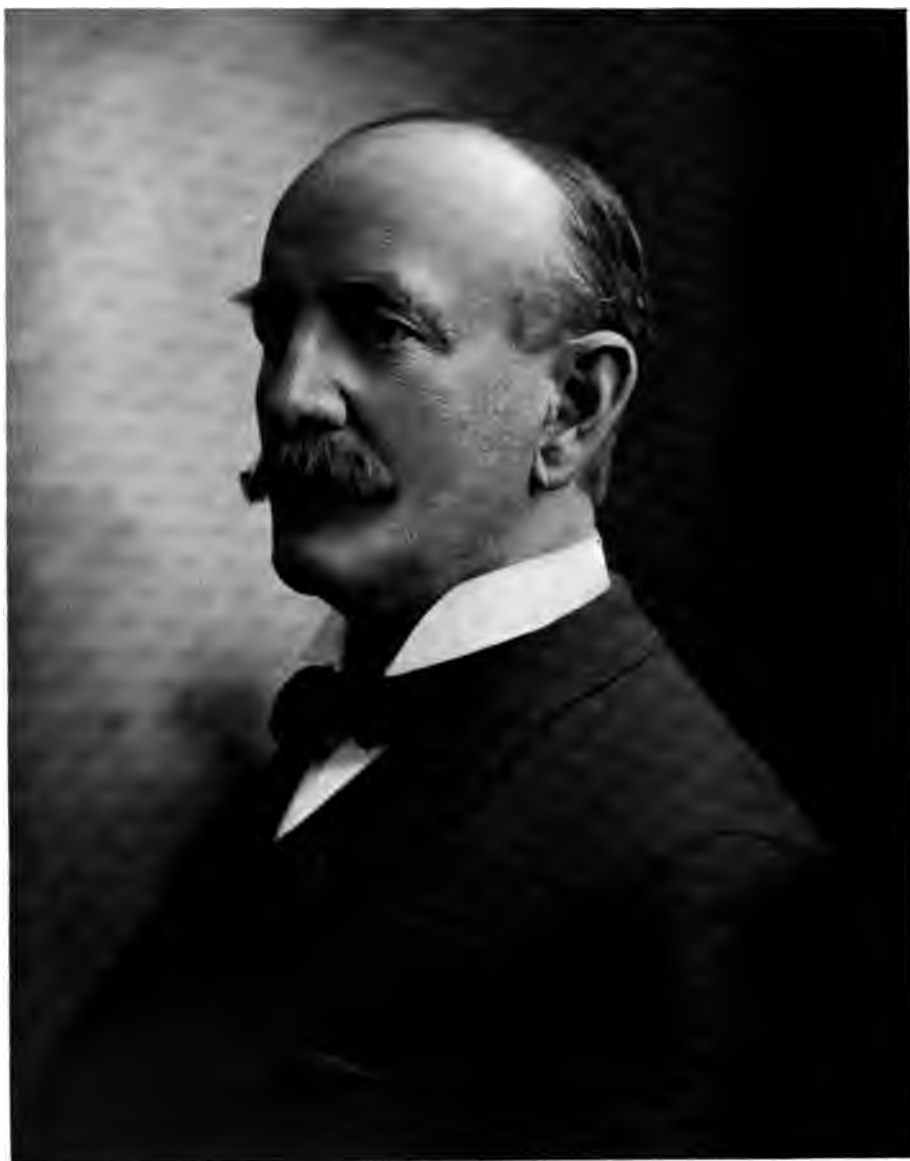
watch cases, but subsequently decided to learn the machinist's trade and for this purpose entered the shops of the Erie Railroad Company in 1883. There he remained for fifteen years and as he demonstrated his capability and trustworthiness was promoted from one position to another until he became foreman of the roundhouse, in which capacity he was serving when he resigned to enter the service of the Long Island Railroad Company. By this corporation he was made foreman of the machine shops in January, 1901, and is now acting in that capacity. He is an excellent mechanic and holds an important position. His life has been quietly passed, being devoted largely to his business duties, and in the shops where he has worked he has enjoyed the confidence of those by whom he has been employed as well as the warm friendship and regard of his fellow workmen.

JAMES S. REMSEN.

James S. Reinsen, familiarly known as "Uncle Jim," the founder of Rockaway Beach, Long Island, was born at Queens, Long Island, then called Brushville, in 1811. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town; and after completing his studies determined to learn a trade, but not liking the confinement of a shop left this occupation and was employed as a clerk for some time. He subsequently purchased the Jamaica Hotel property from John Hunter, and it became the most popular house on the road. He then conducted a livery and stage business, and for several years Mr. Remsen, in partnership with Mr. Conklin, ran a line of stages to Far Rockaway, the only watering place then along the south side of the island. Mr. Remsen was a very energetic man and a good judge of horse flesh; as the income from his stage business increased, from time to time he made extensive improvements in and about his hotel, so that the property yielded him a goodly revenue, and in 1854, when the beach was being sold under judgment by Hon. Morris Fossdick, at Jennings Corner, near Far Rockaway, Mr. Remsen purchased it for the small sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixteen



JAMES S. REMSEN.



John A. Benson



cents. The beach at that time was a narrow neck of land with but two houses upon it, but Mr. Remsen, with his keen foresight, saw that there was a future for the place, and so he improved his property there. He deeded a large tract now known as Rockaway Park to De Witt C. Littlejohn to establish a steamboat line across the bay to Canarsie, and a railroad to East New York, which was the first successful route to the beach. After this the property increased in value, and in 1875 he sold out half his interest to William Wainwright, who conducted the Sea Side House and the mammoth bathing establishment at Rockaway.

Politically Mr. Remsen was a Whig, later joining the Democratic party, but never sought or held office, and has entertained at his hotel some of the most prominent politicians of both parties.

Mr. Remsen was united in marriage to Miss Mary Seaman, of Hempstead, Long Island. Ten children were born to them, but John A. Remsen and Sarah, wife of John Tator, are the only survivors. Mrs. Remsen died in 1872, and Mr. Remsen passed away on August 21st, 1887.

JOHN A. REMSEN.

John A. Remsen is a descendant of a family that came from Holland to this country three hundred and seventy-five years ago. He was born in Jamaica, Long Island, a son of James S. and Mary (Seaman) Remsen. John A. Remsen received his education in the public schools of his native town, and upon the completion of his studies assisted his father in the management of his hotel, later being taken in as a partner, and upon the death of his father, James S. Remsen, which occurred in 1887, he entered into partnership with William Wainwright, who was the partner of the elder Mr. Remsen.

Mr. Remsen's time is fully occupied by looking after the many interests of what is known as the Sea Side Property, where is located the principal sources of amusement and entertainment at Rockaway Beach. Mr. Remsen is an attendant of the Episcopal church, but is liberally disposed toward churches of all denominations. Mr. Rem-

sen was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Curtis, daughter of Sheriff Joseph Curtis, of Hempstead, Long Island.

ELBERT J. DECKER, D. V. S.

This name, associated with Long Island, naturally recalls the fact that New York was first discovered and settled by the Dutch. Though their possessions were subsequently taken away from them the people remained, and to this day the great families and many of the most noted names of the Empire state are of Dutch origin, dating back to the days of Wouter Van Twiller, Peter Stuyvesant, "William the Testy" and other worthies known as Knickerbockers. Among the names that lingered along the shores and on the islands first discovered by Hendrick Hudson in his good ship "The Half Moon," none is now better known and few go farther back into the twilight of history than that of Decker. It has belonged to many noted people, and for generations has been a synonym for industry, steady habits and patriotic citizenship. For the purposes of this sketch it is not necessary to unfold the entire genealogical tree, but it is appropriate to mention that one of the ancestors, born during the latter part of the eighteenth century, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lost his life in battle while fighting to maintain the principles of "free trade and sailors' rights" against British aggression. This veteran warrior left a son, Stephen L. Decker, who was born in New York city in 1800. He first became a farmer, and later made a livelihood by supplying milk and meat to the people of Brooklyn. Lucas E. Decker, son of the last mentioned, was born in Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, and later removed to Springfield, where he bought the old Corner Hotel and store building, and in time established a thriving business. He became a man of prominence and influence in the community, served a considerable time as trustee of the town of Jamaica, and stood high in Masonic circles. He married Abigail C., daughter of John Nostrand, and by this union had three children: Lucas E.,

Smith N., and Elbert J., but it is chiefly with the last named that this sketch has to deal.

Elbert J. Decker, youngest of his father's three sons, was born at Springfield, Long Island, October 14, 1864, and received his education in the local public schools, supplemented by a term at the collegiate establishments of E. Vienot, in Jamaica. Subsequently he rounded out his academic training by completing a course in Bryan & Stratton's Business College, after which he lost no time in entering upon the serious affairs of life. At the age of nineteen he found employment in a wholesale grocery store of New York city, and meanwhile began the study of veterinary surgery and medicine under the preceptorship of his uncle, Elbert Nostrand, one of the founders of the old Columbia College. This private instruction was followed by a regular course in the American Veterinary College, of New York, which, aided by his former studies, he completed in two years and was graduated with honors. After leaving college Dr. Decker practiced for some time in his native town, and then took up his residence permanently at Far Rockaway. He first kept an office at the livery stable of Wynn Brothers, but later built a structure of his own contriving, which was especially adapted to the needs of his profession. Thoroughly understanding his business and feeling a sincere enthusiasm in his work, Dr. Decker has reaped a success which is as pronounced as it is deserved, and his practice is constantly widening in scope and importance. In this age veterinary surgery is recognized as one of the most important of the professions and just as necessary as any department of medical science. It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Decker, by his skillful treatment, has saved the animal owners of his county many thousands of dollars worth of property in valuable horses, cattle and dogs. While equally important as other branches of medical practice, veterinary surgery is in some respects even more difficult and requires greater skill. As Dr. Decker well says in this connection, the animal cannot speak and tell his troubles as man can do, and thus correct diagnosis of cases is rendered much more difficult.

On the 20th of November, 1895, Dr. Decker was united in marriage with Miss Helen R. Goodman, a refined lady of South Orange, New Jersey, and their household has been brightened by the advent of two children: Dorothy Helen and Donald Elbert. The family are members of the First Presbyterian church at Far Rockaway, in which the Doctor is a trustee. His fraternal connections are with Olympia Lodge, No. 808, F. & A. M., in which he holds the position of chaplain, and the Royal Arcanum. In politics the Doctor's tendencies are to be decidedly independent and not to adhere too closely to party merely for the sake of regularity. Aside from his practice he is engaged in farming and stock-raising in partnership with his brother, S. N. Decker, at Syosset, Long Island. At one time he was the veterinary physician for the Far Rockaway district of the city of New York, and filled this position in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned. Altogether he is a very useful man in the community, and fully deserves the popularity and prosperity that have come to him as the result of his humane calling.

HENRY A. FRANCE, M. D.

Dr. Henry A. France, of Far Rockaway, has lived a life of unusual usefulness, not only in his profession, but as a soldier in the dreadful years of civil war and, subsequently, in times of peace, as a model citizen, promoting all those interests which make for the good of society, more particularly in educational affairs. Past the meridian of life, he retains his former mental and physical vigor, and continues to give his effort to the good of his fellows.

The France family is of German origin, and the original form of their name was Franz. Of the line which came to the United States was Jacob France, born in Schoharie county, who removed to Herkimer county, where he tilled a farm until his death, which occurred in his seventy-sixth year. His wife was Lucy Robinson, of English extraction, a native of Schoharie county, who died in her fifty-sixth year. To them were born the following children: Theodore W., who



W. A. France MD

resides in San Francisco; Spencer S., deceased; Henry A., of Far Rockaway, New York; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Albert Gay, of the last named place; and Luther G., a resident of Napa, California.

Henry A. France, the third child in the family before named, was born in Herkimer county, New York, December 24, 1834. His boyhood was passed upon the paternal farm, and his early education was acquired in the district schools and under his father's instruction. For eight years he was engaged in school teaching, during the same time pursuing his studies privately, supplemented with a course in Fairfield Academy. Having an inclination toward medicine, his reading was largely on lines preparatory thereto, and he subsequently took medical instruction under the tutorship of Dr. S. R. Millington, and attended a course of lectures, but the opening of the Civil war turned him away from his purpose.

With patriotic enthusiasm in 1862 he enlisted in Company B, First Regiment, New York Volunteers, celebrated in history as Berdan's Sharpshooters. During a portion of his term of service he served as hospital steward and as assistant surgeon, positions for which he was well qualified by reason of his medical studies, and which conduced to his advantage, affording him opportunity for observation and treatment which were invaluable to him in after life. Near Fredericksburg, Virginia, while suffering with typhoid fever, in the winter season, he was obliged to sleep on the ground for several nights, and his health suffered to such a degree, while his feet were also badly frozen, that he was incapacitated for duty and was honorably discharged.

Gradually regaining his health after returning home, he resumed his medical studies, and in 1864 was graduated from the Albany Medical College. The following year he entered upon practice in his native county, which he carried on alone for five years, and for three years following was associated with his old preceptor. This partnership being then dissolved, he was again alone until his removal from the county. His practice extended over a large scope of country, necessitating very

long journeyings, and in 1886 he removed to Far Rockaway, as affording a more compact population. He has there remained to the present time, performing useful service to hundreds of the best families in that place and neighborhood.

Dr. France has always been an active and intelligent participant in all that pertains to the welfare of a community, more particularly in educational affairs. For twenty years he was a school trustee, and was elected president of the board at a time when a rapidly increasing population demanded largely increased school facilities. The necessities of the occasion awoke his most lively interest, and he was among the foremost to give active effort toward the erection of a commodious and substantial school edifice. To this end he personally visited various places to examine school buildings, and as a result the designs which he recommended were adopted with very slight modification. This accomplished, he retired from official position, retaining his interest in educational work, however, and supporting every movement in that connection. In former years he was a member of the Methodist church, but on his removal to Far Rockaway, finding there no body of his denomination, he soon became a communicant of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican, and his first vote was cast for General John C. Fremont, first presidential candidate of the party. He is a charter member of Olympia Lodge, No. 808, F. & A. M., and holds fraternal relations with Seaside Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In early manhood Dr. France married Betsy D. Gilbert (long deceased), of New York, and to them was born one child, Lydia Alice, now the wife of S. S. Prentice, of Vernon, Oneida county, New York. He subsequently married Ella Munn, of Herkimer county (also deceased), and of this marriage was born a son, Henry J., now residing in Far Rockaway. The present wife of Dr. France was formerly Miss Jennie Evans, a lady of great amiability of character, and their home is one of happiness and contentment.

DANIEL WHITFORD.

The name of Daniel Whitford is well known in legal circles in New York city for he is a member of one of the most prominent firms of the metropolis. During the greater part of the year, however, he resides in Far Rockaway, where he has one of the most beautiful homes in this part of the island, and here, outside of business circles, he has gained many friends whose regard comes in recognition of his personal worth, aside from his ability as a lawyer.

Mr. Whitford is a native of Fredonia, New York, and in his youth enjoyed excellent educational privileges. When twenty-one years of age he was admitted to the bar in Buffalo and in 1872 came to New York city, where he has since practiced, steadily advancing to a commanding position in the ranks of the legal fraternity. He began the work for which the years of study had been a preparation, becoming a member of the bar when sham reputation and empty pretense were of no avail in forensic combats.

Mr. Whitford gave his political support to the Democracy until 1896, since which time he has been independent. He was, however, one of General Grant's legal advisors at the close of his life. He belongs to the Lawyers Club and a number of local clubs of a social nature at Far Rockaway. Since 1886 he has spent at least eight months out of each year at this place. He went to Albany and secured the passage of a bill changing the general law for the incorporation of villages, enabling Far Rockaway to be incorporated and served as its legal counsel.

SMITH N. DECKER.

This gentleman is another member of an old and honored family which was noticed at some length in the biographical sketch of his brother, the popular veterinary surgeon, which will be found in its proper place in this volume. As therein stated, the family is of Dutch origin, and has been represented for many generations on and around Long Island. These Hollanders, as is known, discovered and settled the islands at the

mouth of the Hudson, and so impressed their civilization upon the state of New York that to this day it is called "Father Knickerbocker." The great-grandfather of Mr. Smith, N. Decker, entered the American army in 1812, and lost his life in battle while fighting gallantly for the stars and stripes. Though killed himself, he left a worthy son to represent him, in the person of Stephen L. Decker. The latter was born in New York in 1800, and after he grew up followed farming for a livelihood for some years, but eventually engaged in the business of supplying meat and milk to what was then the village of Brooklyn. When Stephen passed away he also left a son, named Lucas, as his representative, and from him came several descendants who have made their marks in the community. Lucas E. Decker, though born in Brooklyn, identified himself in early life with Springfield, Long Island. He purchased a hotel and store building in that place, and was long engaged there in business, which proved remunerative. Lucas was quite prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and was a man of consequence in other respects, holding the position of trustee of the town of Jamaica for a number of years. He married Abigail C., daughter of John Nostrand, a member of an old Long Island family, and they had three sons: Lucas E., a business man of Springfield; Smith N., of Far Rockaway; and Dr. Elbert J., the veterinary surgeon elsewhere noticed.

Smith N. Decker, second of his father's three sons, was born at Springfield, Long Island, October 21, 1860, and acquired a good primary education in the neighborhood schools, which was rounded out by a course in a commercial college. His father at that time was running a store at Springfield, and for a time he acted as clerk in this establishment, but when nineteen years of age left the parental roof to shift for himself. His first venture on his own account was in the sewing machine business, which occupied his time several months, after which Mr. Decker obtained employment in a wholesale grocery establishment and remained there seven years. May 1, 1888, he succeeded Isaac Remsen in the ice business at Remsen Lake, which, under Mr. Decker's magnetic

management, has grown into an enterprise of large proportions. In the spring of 1896 he acquired a controlling interest in the Queens County Ice Company, of which he is president and manager, and the growth in patronage since then has been rapid and continuous. At present it is one of the most important enterprises on Long Island, the output of the company is some seasons amounting to a large volume of five thousand tons. In partnership with his brother, Dr. E. J. Decker, he owns and conducts a horse farm near Far Rockaway, and they handle about one hundred head of stock annually. That Mr. Decker is a public-spirited man is often shown by his efforts to benefit the community, a sample of his efforts in this line being the part he took to get an electric lighting plant established in the village. His dealings being on a large scale and in different lines, he is brought in constant contact with the business public, and it is complimentary to his integrity to say that he enjoys the absolute confidence of all his patrons.

Mr. Decker married Miss J. Estelle, daughter of Isaac B. Remsen, member of a long established and highly respectable family of Long Island. The three children resulting from this union are Smith Irving, Isaac B. R. and Marion Estelle. Mr. Decker is a member of the Presbyterian church and has long served as an elder and trustee. In politics he is decidedly independent, though usually co-operating with the Democratic party in national issues, his preference being for principles rather than men. His only fraternal connections are with Olympia Lodge, No. 808, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a zealous and attentive member.

CHARLES F. HUEBNER.

Charles F. Huebner, proprietor of the Port Washington Hotel, Port Washington, Long Island, has succeeded to his present business from small beginnings through industry, energy and perseverance. He is still a young man in the prime of early life, with the stimulus of still wider prospects before him. Born of German parents in New York city, he there received a liberal edu-

cation which amply prepared him for whatever vocation he might choose. Naturally fond of mechanics, he first turned his attention to stationary engineering. Commencing in the furnace room, he soon graduated at the throttle of the engine. In 1864 he removed to Brooklyn, E. D., remaining there until 1898, when he purchased the famous Hultz Hotel, built by Mr. Hultz in 1871, and known far and wide as a popular hostelry. Since his purchase Mr. Huebner has made many desirable improvements, adding to the general appearance and enlarging its capacity to some thirty guests, with every modern convenience and comfort. For the use of guests he supplies a handsomely equipped steam yacht boat, and every supply and convenience for the expert fisherman.

In 1882 he was married to Mary E. Holmberg, a native of New York. Of three children born to them a daughter, Florence M., only is living. Mr. Huebner is a model host and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

GEORGE LASHER.

Another example of a self-made man, for which Long Island is so noted, may be found in the person of Mr. George Lasher, the popular proprietor of the North Shore Hotel, situated at Great Neck. He was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1836, his parents being Jacob and Margaret Lasher, both natives of Germany, where they died many years ago. Mr. Lasher, senior, was by trade a millwright, in which craft he was without a peer.

George Lasher came to this country in 1854, and though he had a full knowledge of the millwrighting trade, he never exercised his advantages in that particular line. The pursuit of agriculture first appealed to him upon his arrival on these shores, and selecting Pennsylvania as a suitable field, he went there and for four years tilled the soil. In 1859 he returned to New York and settled for a short time in Columbia county, following the same occupation. In 1861 Mr. Lasher decided to give up his residence in Columbia county and go to Long Island. At Great Neck he was employed twelve years as a gardener by a

prominent citizen of that place, and after the latter's death he served six years in a similar capacity for his successor. This eighteen years' service proved Mr. Lasher to be an efficient and trustworthy man, industrious and progressive, and these traits stood him in good stead later in life. In 1891 he purchased the site for his hotel and upon this he erected a substantial building. After this venture Mr. Lasher built other houses on what is now known as New Road in Great Neck village, from which he derived a fair return in rental.

In 1867, Mr. Lasher married Mary Fallen, a native of Ireland, by whom he had one son, George E., now an experienced florist, doing business on Long Island. Mr. Lasher, senior, is politically a Democrat and in religion a Roman Catholic. His hotel has a large and increasing patronage, and he is widely known as an energetic, progressive man.

JOHN H. CARL.

John H. Carl stands at the head of a sash, door and blind factory in New York city, which he entered as an employe in a very humble capacity thirty-six years ago. It is the individual who is willing to work and is competent in the performance of duty who gains advancement, and these qualities in Mr. Carl won him promotion from time to time until he was made superintendent of the business, then admitted to partnership, and since 1899 has been sole proprietor. No prophetic bells rang out to him a prophecy of the future, but he was resolute and ambitious to succeed and took the surest, safest way of winning success—the path of earnest labor, which always leads to prosperity.

John H. Carl, who makes his home in Baldwin, was born at Hunter Green, New York, September 21, 1850, and has the honor of being a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Three brothers, who were members of the Society of Friends, came from their native England to America, settling at East Williston, Nassau county, New York, and representatives of the name afterward located in Greene county, where, in the town of Hunter, Oliver Carl,

the father of our subject was also born. His people, he was a farmer, following that in search of a livelihood for himself and his. He was also a very strong advocate of the temperance cause and did all in his power to promote temperance principles among his fellow men. He married Elizabeth Langstine and they became parents of ten children, five of whom are living. Three of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war, two fighting with the Union army, and two with the Confederate troops, and two were in the service. The father died before the break of hostilities, passing away in 1866. The mother's death occurred in 1882.

In the common schools John H. Carl learned the branches of learning usually taught in such institutions, but his educational privileges were meager, as at the early age of twelve years he was obliged to provide for his own support. At a youth of fifteen he saw an advertisement in a New York paper for a boy in a sash, door and blind factory. He applied for the position and, by his earnest, straightforward manner, gained the place. He was put to work and at once noted his close application and faithful endeavor to master his work and his business. Having thus gained the favor and confidence of those whom he served he was soon promoted as opportunity offered, eventually came foreman and then superintendent. He learned the business most thoroughly, in principle and detail, and at last was admitted to partnership, and when the senior member died he succeeded in the business by himself. The partnership between Mr. Carl and the senior member was maintained and the business carried on under the old name until 1899, when our subject became sole proprietor. In 1888 our subject arranged with James E. Price to buy out the moulding and trimming business of William Underdo, which he conducted the same most successfully. This business was later merged with Mr. Carl's sash and blind business. He is carrying on this enterprise on an extensive scale, employing over a hundred workmen. He manufactures sashes and blinds and takes contracts for supplying to large buildings. He is most careful to



John H Carl.

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the products are exactly as agreed upon and his reliability is universally recognized wherever his trade has extended. His factory is located at Nos. 510, 512 and 514 First avenue, at the corner of Thirtieth street. He belongs to the Builders' Club, the Carpenters' Society and the Mechanics' Society, all of New York, and thus keeps in touch with the advancement made in those lines of industrial activity.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of Mr. Carl and Miss Anna Myer, a daughter of C. D. Myer, and they have five children: Kate, Calista, William P., John H. and Robert J. They reside in Baldwin and have a beautiful country home, in addition to which Mr. Carl owns a fine farm. In his political views he is a stalwart Democrat and has served for six years as a member of the school board. He was once a candidate for supervisor, but though the district has a strong Republican majority he was beaten by only a small vote, running far ahead of the usual Democratic strength. For four years he has been chief of the fire department and is actively interested in all that pertains to the progress and advancement of the community. He supports the Methodist Episcopal church; for thirty years has been an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Hempstead Bay Yacht Club, of which he was commodore in 1900 and is now one of the governors. His extensive business and realty possessions, including his fine home, stand as monuments to an enterprising, useful and honorable life.

WILLIAM A. DODGE.

One of Long Island's bright young business men is Mr. William A. Dodge, wholesale dealer in pure confectionery, cigars and tobacco of all kinds at Thomaston. He was born in Manhasset September 25, 1862, in early life attended Manhasset school, afterward Flushing high school, and as soon as his studies were completed he entered his father's bakery at Manhasset. He became, as soon as his age permitted him, assistant postmaster of the village, and under the administration of President Harrison was made

postmaster. In 1885 he went to Florida, where he purchased a tract of eighty acres of land and upon this planted an extensive orange grove, a part of which he still retains. On his return he again entered his father's establishment, where he remained up to September, 1890, at which time he decided to establish a business for himself. He was elected by the citizens of North Hempstead collector of taxes for two terms, was on the board of elections for ten years and at one time was president of that body. He was a delegate to the congressional district convention and also a delegate to the state Republican convention in 1900. On February 18, 1901, he was appointed to fill a vacancy as justice of the peace by the unanimous consent of his friends of both political parties—it being conceded on all sides that there was no man in the community better qualified to fill the position.

On October 1, 1891, Mr. Dodge was married to Alletta S., daughter of Isaac P. and Anna Q. Baily, of Washington, New Jersey, and to this union there was born one child, William E.

The name of Dodge is an honored one on Long Island, members of the family being among the first settlers of the Island. His father, George K., a native of Port Washington, but now a resident of Thomaston, was born January 12, 1834. He married Sarah M. Weeks, a member of another very old family. He was in active mercantile life for twenty years in Manhasset. In 1865 he was appointed postmaster under President Lincoln, and he held the office for twenty years with distinction to himself and to the satisfaction of the community. He and his son, the subject of this sketch, are members of the F. and A. M. fraternity.

Peter Dodge, the paternal grandfather of William A., married Rebecca Ketchum. He was born at Port Washington in 1798 and was engaged for some time in the trucking business in New York. He was a worthy man in every way and well liked and honored by a host of friends. He died in 1871; his wife in 1832.

William Dodge, the paternal great-grandfather of William A., was born in Port Washington, Long Island, in 1761, and died in 1844.

Thomas Dodge was the great-great-grandfather of William A., the date of whose birth is not known, but who lived at Port Washington and died in 1789, aged sixty-seven. He was the purchaser of the old Dodge homestead, which contained two hundred acres of land.

Mr. Dodge is a magnetic man, a gentleman to the manner born, one who is a credit not only to the honorable family of which he is the worthy scion, but of the community in which he dwells. He is public spirited, straightforward in all his dealings, and one whose sterling integrity it is a pleasure to recognize.

THE REV. KIRKLAND' HUSKE.

Of the pastors of Long Island none perhaps is better known than the Rev. Kirkland Huske, rector of All Saints' church at Great Neck. Son of the late Rev. Joseph C. Huske, D. D., of North Carolina, Mr. Huske inherits from his illustrious father fine oratorical gifts and the power to hold his hearers, besides possessing rare eloquence and that personal magnetism so essential to the successful pastor. He received his collegiate education in the University of North Carolina and subsequent to leaving the university he followed the mercantile business. In January, 1891, he entered the Berkeley Divinity School under the presiding bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., was graduated at this institution in June, 1894, and was ordained to the diaconate in Holy Trinity church, Middletown, Connecticut, by Bishop Williams on June 6th of the same year. He immediately entered upon his duties as rector of Trinity church at Collinsville, Connecticut, where his personal qualities and pastoral work soon obtained a warm place in the hearts of his parishioners. It was while here that he received and accepted a call to All Saints' church at Great Neck, Long Island.

He was ordained to the priesthood on the 9th of March, 1895, in St. Luke's chapel, Middletown, Connecticut, by the Rt. Rev. John Williams, bishop of Connecticut and presiding bishop of the American church.

On the 25th of April, 1895, he was married in

Trinity church, Portland, Connecticut, by Bishop Williams, to Miss Elsie, the eldest daughter of Le Roy Brainerd, who is also of a strong church family, into which many of the clergy have married.

Since the Rev. Mr. Huske took charge of All Saints' church of Great Neck, on March 1, 1896, the good work has taken on new life; it has been systematized, modernized; and through his personal efforts he has built one of the finest parish houses on the Island. It is connected with the church and rectory by cloister. The character of the building conforms with that of the church and rectory, and is built of rubber granite and slate. The interior is finished in cypress. The rector's study is here, as are also the Sunday-school room, flower mission room, music room, etc.

Prominent in the history of this parish is the growth of the Industrial school and the Sunday-school. In 1896 the former had forty girls; in 1890 it numbered one hundred. In 1895 there were about sixty in the Sunday-school, now there are more than one hundred and fifty. Since 1896 there have been one hundred and seven baptisms, twenty-one marriages, seventy-five burials, seventy-two confirmations, and more than \$75,000 in offerings has been reported.

There are now connected with the parish one hundred and thirty families, four hundred and twenty baptized persons, one hundred and eighty-eight communicants. The outlook, under the energetic leadership of the Rev. Mr. Huske, is for continued financial, educational, and spiritual success.

It is well here to set down briefly a few facts concerning this beautiful church property. It is the result of gifts of love by a generous people, including Thomas Messinger and his two daughters, Mrs. C. C. Gynoux and Miss M. Girard Messinger; the Hon. John A. King, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond C. Stanton, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, of Great Neck; Miss Maria Messinger, Mr. Edward Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow and Mrs. James G. King, of Great Neck; Miss Clara Messinger, Mrs. C. Hamilton and others. Recent gifts are one by Mrs. Silas McBee, of the Great Neck League, valued at about

eight thousand dollars: the beautiful carvings in memory of John A. King and his wife, Mary Calden King, valued at \$10,000; a memorial window by Mrs. George Holt; a memorial window by Clarkson Cowl; an anonymous gift of \$1,000 for interior decoration of the church. The building was planned by the well-known architect who built St. Patrick's cathedral in New York.

The edifice, so beautiful as to cause the admiration of all, was dedicated on November 1, 1887, by the bishop of Long Island, accompanied by a number of clergy, in the presence of a large congregation, the dedicatory sermon being delivered by the Rev. J. C. Smith.

By general subscription a fine-toned organ was placed in position. On November 3, 1889, a handsome memorial window, made by the famous English firm of Heaton, Butler & Bayne, was unveiled in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin. In the same year the strikingly beautiful rectory was built, which, with the parish house, corresponds with the church proper, the whole harmonizing exquisitely. In 1892 a rich-toned bell was placed in the belfry. In 1888-1889 the Girl's Industrial school and Pastoral aid and missionary society were organized. In 1895 another memorial window was placed in position in memory of Henry and Rosa Messinger by their beloved children. In November of the same year memorial windows in memory of Thomas and Anna Messinger were unveiled. These windows were made in London.

The first rector of All Saints' was the Rev. Dr. Louis De Cormis, formerly of Lynn, Massachusetts, whose rectorship began October 15, 1887, and continued for eight successful years. He resigned in 1895. Of him it was said that on his departure "The vacancy left by Dr. De Cormis can never be so ably filled, and it is doubtful now that the change has come, if All Saints' will see eight years of such peace and harmony as it has in the past, for a long time to come."

Under Dr. De Cormis' rectorship the records show that forty persons were confirmed, there were twenty-five marriages, forty-eight burials, one hundred and twenty-two baptisms, and the contribution amounted to \$20,000.

THOMAS ELLARD.

When it is said of a business man that he has spent a score of years in any given profession, or a score and a half, one pauses for a moment and reflects on the probity of that man. But when, as in this instance before us we call attention to fifty-three years spent in the business life of one community, one cannot refrain from applauding so honest a citizen and excellent a business man. Such a person is Thomas Ellard, retired farmer of Great Neck, Long Island. Mr. Ellard is a native of England, where he was born October 2, 1826. In early life he turned his attention to horticultural pursuits, a vocation which he followed to some extent all his life. In 1848, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to this country. After his settlement here he followed the water for some years, but this calling not being congenial he abandoned it and turned his attention to farming. At this he soon became an expert. In 1869 he purchased the site for the home in which he now resides in comfort and ease, the result of an active and honest business career.

On April 27, 1862, Mr. Ellard was married to Harriet, the daughter of William Lyning and Elizabeth Gifford, of Monmouth, New Jersey, to whom were born the following children: George H., Robert A. and Elizabeth A.

Mr. Ellard is an earnest Christian man, a member of All Saints' church of Great Neck. He is one to whom the expression "self-made-man" may with propriety be applied, and with that expression may also be added the fact that the esteem in which he is held by a large circle of friends is warm and sincere. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN KANE.

John Kane, the popular proprietor of the Andale Hotel at Great Neck, Long Island, is a native of the village of Great Neck to the credit of that village, he it said. The son of John and Eliza (Connors) Kane, he was born in 1854. Both parents were natives of Ireland, and came to this country in 1848. Great Neck attracted them as a

desirable location to make their fortune in life, and there they settled, engaging in farming. Hard toil and thrift soon enabled them to own their home. Their family consisted of six children, four of whom survive: John, Peter, Mary A. and Catherine.

John Kane, the first above mentioned but third of the children in order of birth, was reared in his native village and educated in its public schools. In early manhood he followed the handling and driving of horses and so expert did he become that frequently he was commended by his employers, who justly esteemed him as one of the best horse-men on the Island.

In 1889 he made his first venture in real estate, purchasing a house and lot in Great Neck. This was a wise move as it formed the nucleus of his present surroundings. In 1894 from his brother Peter he bought the celebrated Anandale Hotel, assuming control successfully from the start. As the proprietor of this property, Mr. Kane is widely known, and justly so. If the hotel was popular before its purchase by him it is doubly so now, thanks to his good management, genial temperament and sound judgment.

In 1891 he was married to Jennie McNamara, whose father as well as herself was a native of Ireland, and the result of this union was an only daughter, named Lizzie.

In politics Mr. Kane is a Democrat; in religion a Roman Catholic. As a citizen he is keenly alive to the best interests of his native village and a man whose honesty is written in every lineament of his features.

JOHN GUTHEIL.

That Great Neck's reputation for thrift and respectability is due in no small part to its citizens of German parentage is amply exemplified. To cite one instance, the first name to appear is that of the esteemed and well-known citizen, Mr. John Gutheil.

Mr. Gutheil was born in Tottenhausen, Germany, on February 4, 1826. He came to this country in 1851, and located in Great Neck, Long Island. For the first few years after his arrival

at Great Neck he engaged in farming. In purchased his present home, which he has embellished and beautified as to make it on most attractive residences of that section by little he built up his business of contracting, his specialty being excavations, the building of roads, etc. He was the pioneer in this Great Neck, and his success is due to his workmanship and straightforward dealing.

Mr. Gutheil was married on January 2, 1855, to Elizabeth, the daughter of Nicholas and Maria Eidt, both parents natives of Germany. This union there were seven children born, John, who died; Kate, Elizabeth, John and William, all deceased, and William. Mrs. Elizabeth Gutheil was born in Gotheim, Germany, December 17, 1838, and came to this country in 1855. John Gutheil, Jr., was born on April 17, 1856, at Great Neck, and was educated at the public schools of that village. Following the example of his father, he has chosen the same call with his brother William he has succeeded in his father's business. Another brother, George, engaged in the same business, but there is no connection between the respective concerns. The Gutheil family are members of the Episcopal church, and in politics they are Republicans. Such serviceable members of any community are a pleasure to write; and it is a matter for regret that space here forbids further comment on so reputable and busy men.

AUGUST IMMIG.

Conspicuously identified with the men of affairs, whose activities have been exerted in various fields, and who have contributed greatly to the commercial and social advancement of Long Island, is August Immig, now living in retirement in his palatial residence at Briarcliff, Westchester county. Yet, while thus situated, his energy and interest in the community will not permit of idleness, and he maintains official relations with various important business concerns and a social status in leading clubs.

Mr. Immig was born in Westphalia, Germany, May 2, 1840, son of Christian and F.



Augustus Irving

(Rhacla) Immig. The father had begun the study of medicine when he was drafted for service with the Hessian contingent which was bargained for by the British king to fight the American patriots during the Revolutionary war. Such service was repugnant to his feelings, and he ran away from home and joined the Prussian army. After his discharge from the army he completed his medical studies, received his diploma and became eminent in the profession, being medical director for an important district. He died in 1843, and his widow in 1862.

August Immig, after receiving a liberal education in the thorough schools of Prussia, found employment in the wine business. In 1858, when eighteen years of age, he came to the United States, secured a clerkship in a grocery store in Brooklyn, Long Island, but after some years engaged in the carriage business and in 1867 opened a wholesale liquor establishment. While conducting the latter, which proved highly successful, he introduced various innovations that attracted attention and brought him added patronage, among them being the celebrated Boenecamp Bitters, for dyspepsia, which he was the first to import into this country. He retired from this business in 1889, after managing it for twenty-two years, during which time he built it up to large dimensions. In 1890 he removed to Baldwins, where he erected one of the most elegant homes in that portion of the island. His occupation from that time has been the management of his real estate interests, his personal holdings being quite extensive, and discharging duties connected with various financial institutions in which much of his capital has been invested. He has long been president of the Bellmore Land Company, president of the Jamaica Bay Land Company, vice-president of the Freeport Land Company, a director of the Freeport Bank and also interested in the Consumers' Brewing Company. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church of Brooklyn, to the support of which and its charities he has always been a liberal contributor. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order, of which he has been a prominent member for thirty years, the Brook-

lyn Saengerbund, the Freeport Club and the Hempstead Yacht Club.

Mr. Immig was married in May, 1856, to Miss Anna Brockman, by whom he had two children, but the only one now living is Henry, a man of education and fine business abilities, who is secretary of the Consumers' Brewing Company at Woodside, Long Island. Mrs. Immig, who was a woman of lovely disposition and strong traits of character, died January 11, 1901. As a devoted wife and mother her husband has never ceased to mourn her loss, and aside from the natural feelings of love and affection, felt especial gratitude for the inspiration and wise counsels she afforded him during the years of his struggle to attain success in life. In commemoration of her worth to her family and her benevolences to the suffering, he has erected in Evergreen cemetery one of the most splendid monuments which adorn that beautiful city of the dead. During the visit of Prince Henry, of Prussia, to the United States, in 1902, Mr. Immig was honored by being one of the guests invited to dine with the distinguished stranger at the large Stats-Zeiter dinner given in New York.

WILLIAM NINESLING.

The popular proprietor of the Half-Way House on New Road street, Great Neck, Long Island, is also engaged in the grocery business. He is Mr. William Ninesling, and was born on January 28, 1864, in the village in which now stands his well-known hostelry. His father was Stephen Ninesling, of Germany, and his mother, Mary, was a native of Ireland. The subject of our sketch was educated in Great Neck in the common schools. His early experience with his father in the hotel business stood him in good stead in after-life, for he learned the business thoroughly while with him. After the death of his father, which took place in 1887, he, with his brother Charles, took charge of the hotel. Subsequently the property was divided, the Half Way House coming to him on his purchasing his brother's share in 1890. In April, 1898, seeing the necessity for such a store

for the benefit of his many friends, he erected a snug shop and stocked it with the choicest groceries, etc. It will be seen, therefore, that between acting as mine host at his home-like hostelry and running the grocery store, Mr. Ninesling is a very busy man; and this is an agreeable thing for so energetic a man as he.

Mr. Ninesling was married on January 26, 1890, to Annie, the daughter of Philip and Kate La Cron. To this union five children were born, namely: Maud, who died; William, George, Elbert and Mary. The mother of these children was born in Great Neck January 31, 1866.

He is a pushing business man. Politically he leans strongly to the Republican party, but party fealty does not bias the fairness of his judgment.

Stephen, the father of William, in his younger days learned the mason's trade, and for ten years worked at the business in Great Neck. In 1872 he established himself in the Half Way House, which, from time to time, he extended to the present proportions. He spent forty years of his life in the hotel business. He was married twice, two sons being born to each marriage, both of whom are doing business in Great Neck, where they are held in high esteem for their sterling integrity and rare business ability.

WILLIAM A. WIENER.

William A. Wiener, who is superintendent of the parlor cars for the Long Island Railroad Company, is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred at Manhattan, September 26, 1859. He was reared in New York city and in accordance with the custom of the country was sent to school when he had arrived at the proper age. During his boyhood he continued his studies and after putting aside his text-books he looked about him for a line of endeavor that he believed would prove congenial and profitable as a life work. Throughout his business career he has been connected with the service of the Long Island Railroad Company and has filled various positions. He began as brakeman and was promoted from one position to another until now he is superintendent of the parlor cars on the road, in

which capacity he has the supervision of porters employed in addition to his other. He is faithful, capable, and enterprising, this position is regarded by the company as right man in the right place."

WILLIAM G. BURCHILL.

William G. Burchill, a conductor on the Island Railroad, residing at Babylon, was 1 New York, April 24, 1866, and when five years of age was taken by his parents to Harlem, the family home was established. His youth there passed in an uneventful manner, his time being devoted to the duties of the schoolroom and the pleasures of the playground, with occasional tasks to perform elsewhere. As he approached the age when it became necessary for him to provide for his own support he determined upon railroad service as a means of livelihood. In 1885 he secured a position as conductor Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road. In 1893 he transferred to the main line and his run now extends to Babylon. His regularity, steadiness and keen discrimination in connection with his work have long been recognized by the company which he represents, and he is known as one of the most faithful employees on the line. The greater part of his attention is given to his business duties, but many friends know him as a genial, social gentleman, whose excellent qualities have gained him warm regard.

F. A. HODGES.

Careful preparation in the line of his vocation and a laudable ambition to succeed in these are the elements which have entered into the business career of Mr. Hodges and gained him advancement to his present excellent position as electrician in the Long Island Railroad station at Morris Park. He was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he spent his childhood days. He completed his literary education in the English high school, and afterward learned the machinist's trade in Maine. He gained technical knowledge in Boston, and for ten

After was engaged in the electrical railway business at Louisville, Kentucky. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Fall River, Massachusetts, and in March, 1900, entered the employment of the Long Island Railroad Company in the capacity of electrician in the shops at Morris Park. He has made a close and thorough study of the science, and his knowledge of the uses and power of electricity, one of the most valuable as well as one of the strongest physical agencies with which man has to do.

JOHN HAVILAND.

It is always a pleasure to record the successful life's battle of any honest man, but of the self-made man—that man who, by dint of hard and incessant toil and upright dealings with his fellow-men, makes not only a competence but an unimpeached reputation as well,—too much cannot be said or written. To say, therefore, that the subject of this sketch is such a man is merely to repeat what his neighbors say of him.

Mr. Haviland was born at Little Neck, Long Island, near where he now resides, on the old Haviland homestead, on October 19, 1847. He is the son of Roe and Julia (MacDonald) Haviland, who were held in the highest esteem for their sterling qualities, socially and religiously. Roe Haviland was born on the old homestead on September 2, 1798, and always followed agricultural pursuits. He and Mrs. Haviland were consistent members of the Episcopal church. In politics he was an unswerving Whig. He was twice married, his first wife being Mrs. Cutton, to whom were born the following children: George, William, Caleb, Mary and Julia. Mrs. (Cutton) Haviland died in 1831. His second wife bore him Charlotte, Sarah, John, Henry, Eugene and Emma, who died. The mother of these children is still living in Brooklyn. Mr. Haviland passed away November 7, 1856, aged fifty-eight years. The father of Mr. Haviland was William Haviland, a worthy and greatly respected farmer.

John Haviland, the subject of this brief sketch, received his early training in the common schools

on Long Island. After leaving school he determined upon the life of a farmer rather than seek the hurly-burly of a large city. That this was a sample of splendid judgment may be seen when one views his fine home and pleasant surroundings, all denoting that success which he early in life started to attain. He remained on his father's place until 1874, when he removed to Little Neck, where he settled for seven years. In 1881 he again removed, this time going to Lakeville. In 1899 he purchased the old Schenck property, containing eighty acres of fine farming land, and there he now resides in peace and contentment.

Mr. Haviland, on January 22, 1879, married Susan, the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Schenck, members of the old Schenck family of Long Island. He was elder in the Dutch Reformed church, and is a Republican in politics.

THOMAS R. BOWER.

Thomas R. Bower, a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, residing at Ronkonkoma, was born in New Jersey and is of English lineage, tracing his ancestry back to a prominent English navigator who came to this country in 1635. His father was a leading tobacconist of Trenton, New Jersey. He built up a very large and profitable business and had an extensive acquaintance throughout the state.

Reared under the parental roof, Thomas R. Bower spent much of his time in youth in attendance on the normal schools of New Jersey and after completing his education he entered upon his railroad experience in the employ of the contractors in charge of the construction of the Elevated Railroad. He was afterward with the Elmira, Cortland & Northern Railway Company, and on severing his connection with that corporation he accepted a position in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company, by which he was made conductor in 1884. He has since been upon the road and is now running between Ronkonkoma and Long Island City. In the former place he makes his home. He is prominently identified with the interests of the locality and no citizen is more enthusiastic as regards its desirability as a

place of residence. Its merits and attractiveness are all he claims for it. The town is situated on a most beautiful sheet of water called Ronkoma lake, which is three miles in extent and apparently without inlet or outlet. Its beach is of clean, white sand, and around the lake are attractive wooded sections, which add to the scenic effect. Mr. Bower does all in his power for the development and growth of the town and is recognized as one of its most valued and highly respected citizens.

JOSEPH BREUER.

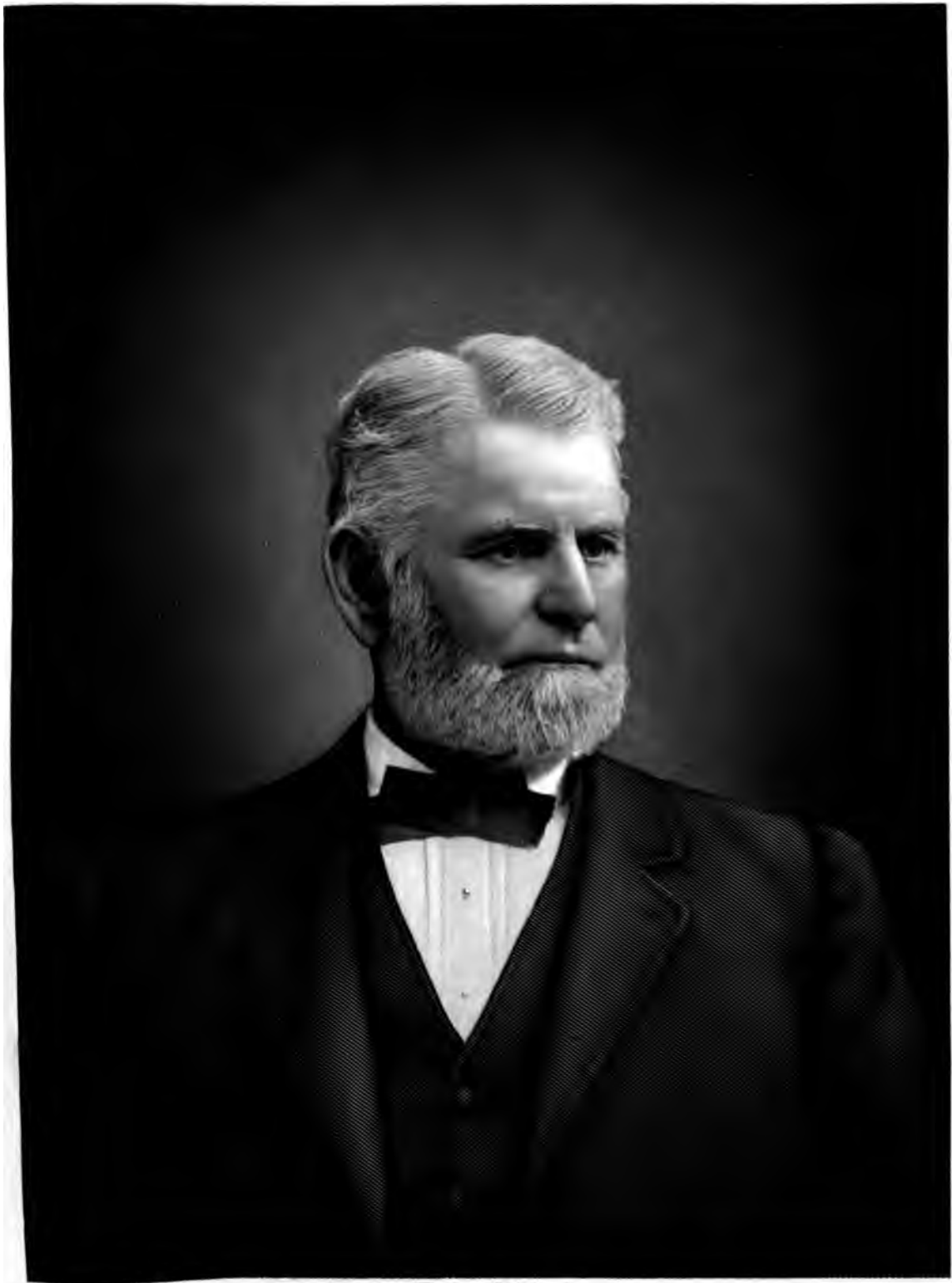
Joseph Breuer, a gentleman of wealth, refinement and leisure, a resident of Great Neck, Long Island, was born in New York December 26, 1850. His parents were John and Anna (Haser) Breuer, both of Germany, the former born in Great Rusling, Bavaria, in 1815, and the latter in 1822. Their marriage took place in 1835 and ten children were the result of this union, but only two are living—Joseph and Charles. John Breuer came to this country when quite young, locating in New York, where he spent fifty years of his life. His success as a musician was due to a natural bent in that direction and to hard study. Of the many favorite instruments on which he could perform, the cornet was his favorite. And here comes to light a remarkable characteristic of the man; he could not only play upon the different instruments of his choice, but he could manufacture them as well, thus combining the mechanical with the aesthetic. Fifteen years of his life were spent with Van Amberg's circus, and for fourteen years he was on the police force in New York, filling the position with credit. His courage and discretion were taxed to the fullest extent in the draft riots of 1863 in New York city, but he acquitted himself with rare coolness in face of that awful conflict between law and order and the maddened mobs. In 1866 Mr. Breuer removed to Long Island and, choosing Great Neck as a pleasant place for residence, he lived a quiet and retired life until his death, which occurred April 25, 1896. During his residence in New York he acquired considerable property in

that city, to which his widow and son fell heir. In politics Mr. Breuer was an unwavering Democrat, and a strong adherent of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church, in which respect his sons follow the teaching of their father.

Joseph Breuer, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1888 to Helen, the daughter of Frank and Ann Millang, and born at Great Neck in 1860. To this happy union there was born one son, John Ed., in 1894. Charles, the only brother of Joseph, is unmarried. Joseph possesses many of the characteristics of his father, chief among which perhaps may be mentioned straight forwardness in all business and social matters, a desire to see the prosperity of his home village ever increasing, and activity in any undertaking looking to the welfare of the community.

FRANCIS BEDELL BALDWIN.

The late Francis B. Baldwin, noted as an architect and formerly actively interested in the welfare of Baldwins, Hempstead, Nassau county, New York, is still remembered with pride by many of the residents of that place as one of the foremost in advancing any cause or project conducive to the best interests of the community. Both his father, Thomas, and grandfather, Francis Baldwin, were natives of Baldwins, and there also he was born, on the 29th of July, 1816. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, and his earliest business experience was in the clothing house of Brooks Bros., of New York city. After spending twelve years with this firm Mr. Baldwin started in business for himself, with a store at Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, and continued in this line until the year 1875, when his inherent love for life in the country finally lured him back to Baldwins. Under his personal supervision many handsome residences were constructed, among which may be mentioned the beautiful villa Lake View, at the present time owned by George A. Baker and regarded as one of the finest homes on Long Island. Mr. Baldwin was an architect by nature, and this fact, coupled with his refined taste and keen appreciation of the beautiful, made the work of planning



Francis B. Baldwin

the artistic homes for which he bears the credit an easy and enjoyable task. Of the eighteen houses bordering on the street leading from the depot to the home now occupied by his widow, Mr. Baldwin built all but one.

His political views placed Mr. Baldwin in the Democratic ranks, and as a reward for his staunch support of its principles he was elected by his partisans treasurer of the county of Queens, which position he occupied for six years. He was also made an assemblyman, and during his term of office did both himself and those he represented credit, as he always upheld what he believed to be right and for the best interests of those who depended upon him.

May 9, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary W. Wood, daughter of Stephen W. Wood, of Newbridge, an old and highly respected family that had made Long Island their home for generations. No children resulted from their union:

JAMES F. BISHOP.

James F. Bishop, who is filling the position of chief clerk in the department of public buildings, lighting and supplies, spends the summer months at Far Rockaway, where he has a beautiful summer home and with the improvement of this place he is actively identified, his labors already proving of much benefit in the upbuilding and adornment.

Mr. Bishop was born in the Fourteenth ward of New York city, July 17, 1853. His father, Patrick Bishop, was a native of the north of Ireland and after crossing the Atlantic to the new world became extensively engaged in contracting, carrying on a large business until his death, which occurred in 1871. In the public schools of New York the son obtained his education and when he had put aside his text-books entered upon his business career and for twenty years was connected with steamer navigation. In 1888 he was called to public office, being appointed secretary to the board of excise commissioners of New York, in which capacity he served for two terms, covering a period of six years. He then went into the contracting business, with which he was connected from 1895 until 1898, when he was ap-

pointed to his present position as chief clerk in the department of public buildings, lighting and supplies. He is a staunch Democrat and belongs to the Tammany Society and the Democratic Club.

On the 11th of January, 1888, Mr. Bishop was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Adams, and three sons have blessed their home, Frank, George and James. The winter home of the family is in New York city, and in summer they reside at Far Rockaway. Mr. Bishop has done much for its improvement. When an excessive toll was charged for the privilege of crossing bridges, Mr. Bishop and his partner, John F. Cronis, ran launches over the Rockaway inlet and thus caused the bridge owners to reduce the toll. He was chairman of the committee of eleven who voted four hundred thousand dollars for improvements for Rockaway so that the village would be accepted as a part of Greater New York at the time of the consolidation. He is a very public spirited citizen, actively interested in all measures for the general good and his efforts in behalf of the village have been very beneficial. Socially he is connected with the Sangamon Club and is a gentleman of genial nature, cordial disposition and unfailing courtesy who makes friends wherever he goes.

JOHN MANN, M. D.

Dr. John Mann, now a successful practitioner of Old Westbury, Nassau county, Long Island, comes from New Jersey originally, having been born at Littleton on March 21, 1858.

His father, John T. Mann, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, his paternal great-great-grandfather having come to this country from Holland. Our subject's father John T., followed his trade as carpenter, of which he was a thorough master mechanic. In religious faith he followed the simple teachings of the peace-loving "Friends."

Our subject's education was acquired in the Institute of Hightstown, New Jersey; there he received an excellent rudimentary and elementary mental training, and later this was fortified by a course at the medical department of New York

University, from which institution he graduated in 1884. Immediately upon receiving his degree, he began practice on his own account at Clintondale, Ulster county, New York, where he continued to labor for four years. He then went to Jericho, Nassau county, and from there, in 1897, to Old Westbury, where he has met with more than ordinary success. Dr. Mann is a member of the Masonic order. He also belongs to the Queens and Nassau Medical Societies, the Kings County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, to the Academy of Medicine of New York City and Associated Physicians of Long Island.

His wife was Miss Belle Vandervoot, daughter of William Vandervoot, of Newark, New Jersey, whom he married in 1885. Their four living children are Mary, Ransford, John and James.

Dr. Mann's popularity as a competent physician is a growing one, and while having already gained considerable prestige through his successful handling of many difficult and complicated cases, the future promises greater achievement and even more pronounced success than preceding years have developed.

ERNEST JOHRENS.

Our subject was born in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, August 30, 1864, the son of Henry and Catherine Johrens. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native land. While yet a lad his desire for new and untried fields of labor grew strong within him, and following his inclination young Johrens came to this country in the year 1883, locating in the city of New York. Subsequently he removed to Islip, Long Island, where he spent four years: for three years he was proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, which, under his able management, was most successful. In 1889 he made his home in Mineola, where he became proprietor of his present house, known as the Johrens Hotel. This is one of the most commodious and best fitted up hotels in Nassau county, if not on Long Island, and is centrally located near the new court house.

Mr. Johrens was married at Islip, July 21,

1895, to Mary Buchacek, daughter of Thomas and Mary Buchacek, and has one daughter, Dorothy, born November 29, 1896.

He is a member of Awixa Lodge, 574, I. O. O. F. Mr. Johrens is a thoroughly practical hotel man, pleasant and agreeable to his patrons, ever paying the strictest personal attention to their comfort. His peculiar adaptability for the business he conducts is testified to by the patronage his house receives from the best class of the traveling public.

JOHN LYON.

John Lyon, an attorney at law, residing and practicing at Rockville Center, Nassau county, is a fine type of the energetic young class of Americans who, through their own effort, without advantageous aid, and in spite of obstacles, acquire education and achieve success in life.

He was born January 27, 1857, in Dutchess county, New York. His father, a native of Ireland, had settled there when quite young, and became a successful farmer and a highly respected citizen; his death occurred in 1898, at the age of eighty-two years. John Lyon began his education in the neighborhood schools and afterward attended the Albany Normal College. He added to his knowledge through private study, and served acceptably as principal of the school at Garrison, on the Hudson. While so engaged he won a free scholarship in Cornell University, where he subsequently completed the collegiate course, and from which he was graduated in 1883. The mere relation of the latter fact would obscure the proper view of the life of the young man. He was of necessity unaided in the acquisition of an education, and he found it necessary in order to defray his college expenses, to labor in the harvest field in summer, and to perform other severe manual labor. After leaving college he studied law under the splendid tutelage of Judge Henry M. Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, who in admiration of his diligence and ambition, took a fatherly interest in him. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, Long Island. He was without means of support while making



John Lyon.

acquaintances and gathering about him a clientele, and he determined upon school teaching. When he was graduated from Cornell University Dr. Andrew D. White, then president of that institution, gave him a letter certifying to his great diligence as a student, and strongly recommending him as in every way well qualified to teach. He taught school for six years, two years of which was previous to his practicing law at Rockville Center, with such success as to fully justify the faith of his college preceptor, and to afford assurance that he would have adorned the profession of the teacher had he continued in it. He then began the practice of his profession, in which he has proven gratifyingly successful, having taken an excellent position at the bar, and representing as an attorney many of the most important interests in Nassau and adjoining counties. Having never ceased to be a student, in the broadest sense of the term, he is making constant advancement, and has a bright future before him, while already having attained to a degree of success which many would deem the scope of their ambition or ability.

Mr. Lyon is a stockholder in various land companies, with which he holds official relations, and he is in various other ways connected with important affairs connected with the commercial and social life of the county and its vicinage. In 1893 he was the first president of the village of Rockville Center, and was president of the Queens County Bar Association for two terms—of 1898-99. He was a member of the board of education for several years. His specialty is real estate law and in that line his office does the largest business in the county.

CHARLES L. WALLACE.

Charles L. Wallace, editor of the "South Side Observer" of Rockville Center, Long Island, was born in Ponsonby, Ontario, December 13, 1855, a son of Donald and Harriet (Lasby) Wallace. His paternal grandparents were George and Margaret Wallace, who were natives of Scotland, and his maternal grandparents were Charles and Mary Lasby, natives of England. Donald Wallace,

father of Charles L. Wallace, was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, February 14, 1816, from whence he emigrated to Caracas, South America, and thence to Ontario, and he subsequently removed to Pasadena, California. He was a farmer by occupation, but was also engaged for a time as a manufacturing chemist. In 1838 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Lasby, who was born in London, England, in 1822; nine children were born to them, namely: John D., Lavinia M., George, Charles L., Albert J., Francis S., Matilda H., Alexander H. and Mary A. Wallace.

Charles L. Wallace, third son of Donald and Harriet Wallace, acquired his education in the public schools of his native place, and at Rockwood Academy. In 1873 he came to Rockville Center, where he learned the trade of printer, and soon possessed a thorough knowledge of the art. In 1875 he bought an interest in and became the editor of the "South Side Observer," being then but nineteen years of age, the youngest editor in New York state. He and his brother George still own the paper. In addition to this work, he began about twenty years ago in the real estate business in Rockville Center, Freeport and vicinity; this has proven very successful, and he has been instrumental in locating hundreds of families in the south side villages between Rockaway and Babylon. He has also sold many large tracts of land to companies, and it was through his efforts that Randall & Miller, who have built up Freeport, came to invest there. He established the first bank at Far Rockaway, under the name of Wallace, Smith & Company, and was also one of the organizers and is one of the directors of the Rockville Center Bank and the Freeport Bank. He assisted in the organization of the Freeport Land Company, and has served as a director and as one of the executive committee from its beginning.

Fraternally Mr. Wallace is a Mason and Odd Fellow. He was a charter member and acted as the first treasurer of the Odd Fellows lodge of Freeport, is also a member of the Legion of Honor, of the Foresters, and the Lincoln Club; he is also a member of the Fire Department. Politically he is an adherent of the Republican party:

he has never sought public favor, but has served for a number of years on the school board, and has been an examiner of the state regents school. He was selected as one of the building committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Freeport, in which he and his family attend divine worship.

October 1, 1879, at Merrick, Long Island, Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Emily E. Smith, daughter of Carman Smith, who was born on the ancestral homestead settled by the "Rock" Smith family, whose first representatives in this country came from England to Stamford, Connecticut, and thence to Merrick in 1654. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are the parents of two sons, Roy Smith, who is a student in Harvard, and Clyde Carman, who is attending Pratt's Institute, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. WILLETS.

William H. Willets, of New York and Roslyn, is a worthy representative of one of the oldest and most influential families of Long Island. The many members of this family are well known on Long Island, and widely dispersed throughout the United States. They are descended from Richard Willets, an Englishman, who came to this country about 1650 and located in the town of Hempstead. It is recorded of the latter that "he was a man of most exemplary character whose every emotion was in sympathy with his fellows and whose life was an exemplification of kindness, clarity and benevolence. His religious associations were with the Society of Friends, and throughout his life he was looked upon by the adherents of that faith as an example and leader." The Willets family of to-day is regarded as consistently keeping the same faith and practicing the virtues of their ancestors, whom history connects with aiding many good works, such as affording religious and school instruction to the Indians, and in giving freedom to the slaves. They have ever been advocates of education, and through their liberality schools have been aided in their various communities, and they have taken part in the establishment of such higher educational institutions as Swarthmore College.

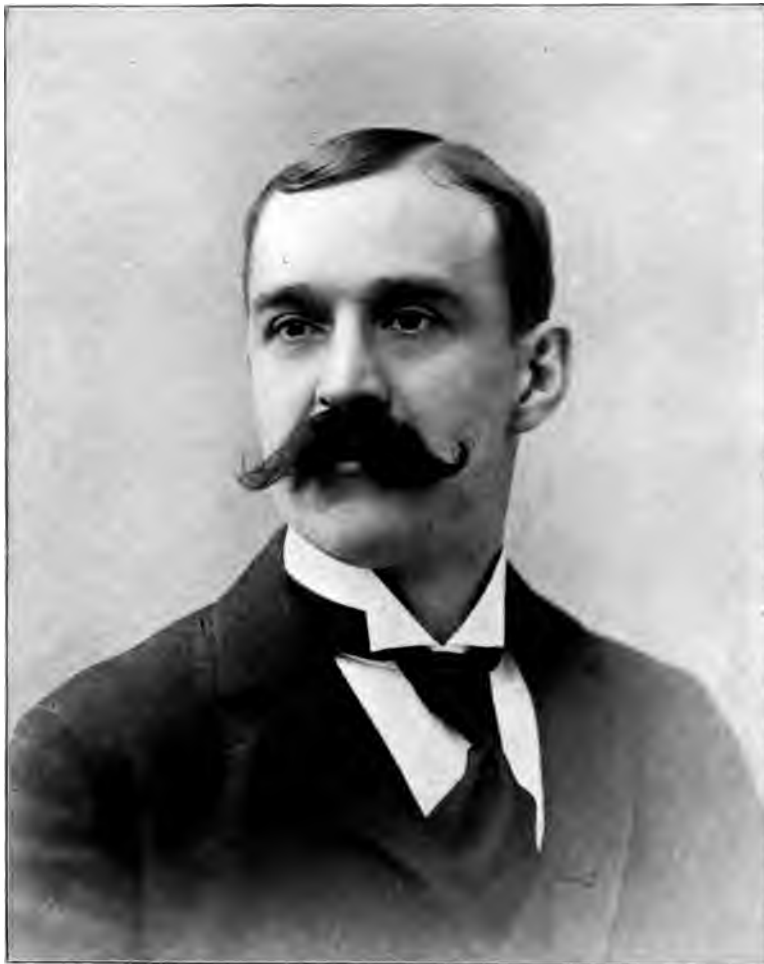
William H. Willets, son of Robert R. Willets, was born in New York city in 1840. He is a member of the firm of Willets & Co., founded in the early part of the last century by Robert Willets and his brothers. He married Martha Taber, daughter of Samuel T. and Catherine (Hiller) Taber. Their only child is a daughter, Katharine T., the wife of Alfred A. Gardner, a lawyer of New York city.

"The Old Brick," during the life of Samuel T. Taber, the father of Mrs. William H. Willets, was widely known for its finely bred Durham cattle, which year after year was awarded first prizes at local and county fairs. The house, a substantial structure of brick, on colonial lines, was built in 1820. On its lawns are uncommon specimens of rare shrubs and trees most of them selected by Samuel T. Taber, who was an accomplished botanist and authority on the flora of Long Island. He was the leading spirit in the establishment of the Queens County Agricultural Society, of which he was president for several years, and he was also a leader in the management of the New York State Agricultural Society.

The homestead farm, known as "The Old Brick," was inherited by S. Pheobe T. Willets, the sister of Mrs. William H. Willets, and during her ownership has acquired a reputation, not only for the superiority of Guernsey cattle bred here, but also a fine strain of speedy horses. S. Pheobe Taber married William Willets and their children are three sons, S. Taber, Stephen T. and Robert H. Willets.

HILBERT B. TINGLEY, M. D.

Hilbert B. Tingley, whose excellent attainments as a physician and surgeon have found recognition by his appointment to various important positions in the line of his profession, is a native of Canada, born in New Brunswick October 21, 1865. In the paternal line he is descended from English ancestors who landed at Malden, Massachusetts in 1635. Members of the family removed to Nova Scotia in 1763, and one served under General Wolfe, at Queenstown, while an-



Hubert B. Singley M.D.

other served during the Revolutionary war. The family was noted for longevity, and of the children of the paternal grandfather of Dr. Tingley several lived to the age of eighty years, and one was a centenarian. One of the sons in the last named family, Obed Tingley, is living at the age of sixty-five years; he was a farmer, and a man of high character, a deacon in the Baptist church. He and his wife, Margaret A. Dobson, were both natives of Canada; the latter died at the early age of twenty-eight years. To them were born four children: Amasa, who lives in Monoton, New Brunswick, Canada; Melbourne, living in Sonora, California; Minnie, wife of Dr. John F. Harvey, of Boston, Massachusetts; and Hilbert B., of Oceanus Post Office, Queens county, New York.

Hilbert B. Tingley, youngest of the children above named, was left motherless when he was two years of age. He acquired an excellent English education in the common schools, and afterward pursued an academical course in a preparatory school connected with Kings University, at Fredericton, New Brunswick. He then taught school for two years, and during the same time studied medicine under the tutorship of the late Dr. W. P. Bowser (of Brooklyn, New York) and the late Dr. D. C. Allen. He completed his medical education in Baltimore University Medical College, from which he was graduated at the head of his class in 1889. Years afterward he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and graduated in 1895.

Dr. Tingley began practice in Roxbury, a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts, and was engaged in the Baptist Hospital, a portion of the time as assistant resident physician. After being thus engaged for three years, in 1892 he set out on a visit to the southern and western states, which consumed about nine months. In March, 1893, he located at Oceanus, Long Island, which has since been his place of residence, and where he has achieved great success, particularly in obstetrics and diseases of children, in which field he displays particular aptitude. While busied with a large and constantly extending practice, he also gives useful and devoted attention to the duties of his position as attending physician of

St. Malachy's Home, Rockaway Park, local surgeon of the Long Island Railroad and police surgeon at Rockaway Beach. He also contemplates the establishment of an emergency hospital on Rockaway Beach. He is a well regarded member of the Queens and Nassau Counties Medical Society. His fraternal society relations are with Olympia Lodge, F. & A. M., Far Rockaway, Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M., and Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Order of United Workmen.

In 1895 Dr. Tingley married Miss Addie Rucker, daughter of Fielding Rucker, head of an old and prominent family of Georgia, and a daughter, Alice, was born of the union.

JAMES JONES.

If to the German nation Long Island is indebted for many of her best citizens, certainly the Green Isle should not be overlooked. The proprietor of the ever-popular Wood Road House, for example, Mr. James Jones, is a native of Ireland, having been born there on June 16, 1860. Although Mr. Jones' scholastic education was limited, nature endowed him with keen intelligence, a faculty for close observance of men and their manners, a retentive memory and spotless character; and with these his battle of life has been a successful one.

For the first twenty years of his life he remained in his father's home, following such pursuits as fall to the lot of a farmer's son. In 1870, however, strong and lusty, he determined, like so many venturesome youths, to seek his fortune in the new world, and hither he came, locating in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was engaged as a coachman, in which occupation he continued for several years. He afterward removed to New York, where he followed the same business. Mr. Edward Morgan of Great Neck, Long Island, next secured his services. In 1889 he purchased a piece of ground from Mr. Morgan and erected thereon a house, drawing rental therefrom.

In 1892 Mr. Jones, to his own delight and to the pleasure of others, was able to build the Wood Road Hotel, and other buildings, where he now

does a successful business. The residents of Great Neck largely patronize his hostelry, where they find comfort and careful attention.

February 14, 1887, Mr. Jones was married to Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Morris, of county Kerry, Ireland, to whom were born Edward, Mary, Annie, and James. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Besides being popular as a boniface Mr. Jones is highly esteemed as a citizen, taking, as he does, an active interest in all movements looking to the welfare of the community in which he dwells. His parents were Patrick and Hannah Jones, whose bones lie beneath the sod of their native land.

WILBUR R. LEWIS.

Wilbur R. Lewis, a prominent citizen residing at Westbury Station, was born in the city of Brooklyn, New York, June 15, 1846. On his father's side Mr. Lewis is of Welsh descent; his father, Epenetus Lewis, was a builder, who carried on business in the city of Brooklyn up to the year 1851, when he purchased the farm at Westbury Station now occupied by his son, Wilbur R.; in politics Mr. Epenetus Lewis was a staunch Democrat and in his religious belief favored the doctrines advanced by the Methodist church. His wife was Sarah Rogers, daughter of Joshua Rogers, who was a sea-faring man in his early days, with his home on Long Island, but afterward engaged in the coal business in Brooklyn, New York. Sarah (Rogers) Lewis died in 1847, one year after the birth of our subject. Her husband survived her for many years, dying in 1886. They had five children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Deziah R., wife of E. B. Fish, of Bellmore, Long Island; Joshua R., a resident of Philadelphia, and the subject of this brief sketch.

Wilbur R. Lewis after completing his education, which was acquired in the public schools, followed mercantile lines of business for some time, but since the year 1876 he has combined milk and truck farming with mercantile pursuits; he owns fifty acres of farm land which he has made yield abundantly and profitably. Like his

father, Mr. Lewis is a good Democrat, and as an acknowledgment of the interest he has taken in public affairs he was made assessor, which position he filled for six years. Besides this he has for many years been trustee of the public school, and in his church relations, too, he is prominently identified with the work, and occupies the honorable positions of trustee and steward.

Mr. Lewis has been married twice; his first wife was Emma Geidner, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who died in 1872. His second wife is Hester A. Vaneman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by whom he had six children, five of whom are now living, Mary V., wife of I. L. Griffin; Sarah R.; Willetta H.; Hester A.; and Helen M. Mr. Lewis is a man of excellent standing in his community, and richly deserves the good feeling of his fellow-citizens. He is a man of honorable and upright character, and treats all men justly and fairly; in his public capacity he exerted his influence conscientiously and wisely, thus winning his way to the hearts of men in the truest and best way.

WILLIAM J. BURNS, M. D.

Dr. William J. Burns, residing at Seacliff, is favorably known throughout Nassau and adjoining counties for his excellent professional attainments and for his high character as an exemplary and public spirited citizen. He was born January 7, 1850, in Boston, Massachusetts. His father, William S. Burns, was a native of Liverpool, England; his family was well connected, and one of its members held a commission in the British army. William S. Burns came to the United States in 1851, locating in the city where his son was born, and where he engaged in the dry goods business. In 1870 he removed to Brooklyn, where he is yet living.

William J. Burns acquired a liberal education, attending in turn the public schools in Brooklyn, Rutgers College in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, Long Island. He studied medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in 1882. For some time after-

ward he was connected with the Charity Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, where he rendered efficient service, at the same time adding to his professional knowledge through his practice and observation. In 1884 he entered upon practice at Roseland, Long Island, removing thence in 1892 to Seacliff, which has since been his place of residence and the central point of his professional labor. In addition to his personal duties as physician, he gives conscientious attention to those devolving upon him in the capacity of health officer to the town of Oyster Bay, and to the village of Seacliff. He is a member of the brotherhood of Odd Fellows, and in politics his affiliations are with the Democratic party.

In 1883 Dr. Burns was married to Miss Margaret L. Keap, daughter of George Keap. Of this marriage have been born seven children: Mary L., William S., Maud W., Alice E., Dorothy, Kenice, and Sarah G. Burns. The family are highly regarded in the community, and their home is a favorite visiting spot with a large circle of friends.

PHILIP J. MILLER.

Philip J. Miller, of New Hyde Park, has been for many years past one of the most active and enterprising business men of Nassau county, his activities covering a wide field, and bringing him into contact with a large class of the general public. Of foreign birth, he came to the United States a mature young man, with education and business experience amply sufficient to enable him to bear himself creditably and successfully in his new environment.

Mr. Miller was born November 23, 1842, in Nassau, Germany, and received a collegiate education at Frankfort-on-the-Main. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to a tinsmith for a term of four years, at the expiration of which time he passed another four years as a journeyman, working in the principal cities of Europe. In 1866, being then twenty-two years of age, he came to New York city, where he worked at his trade for one year. In 1867, in company with J.

C. Christ, a native of his own birthplace, he removed to New Hyde Park, on Long Island, where they erected a building and established the Hyde Park Hotel, and a general store in connection therewith. The partnership was terminated by the death of Mr. Christ in 1885, after which event Mr. Miller continued in business alone.

The career of Mr. Miller has been a record of enterprise and progress from his first coming to Nassau county. In 1871, through the allied effort of himself and Mr. Christ, after three years' labor, a postoffice was established at New Hyde Park. Mr. Christ was the first postmaster, and Mr. Miller was his assistant, succeeding him after his death, and occupying the office to the present time, making a continuous postoffice service of forty years, and a service of thirty years as postmaster. In 1888 Mr. Miller retired from the mercantile business, erecting a new store building which he rented out. He continued, however, to transact a considerable real estate business, as he yet does in connection with his own property and as representing others, and he has continuously acted as notary public from 1886, when he was first appointed. He has also frequently acted as auctioneer, a line for which he has marked ability. A stirring enterprising citizen, he has during his entire residence in New Hyde Park, been active in promoting the welfare of the community, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the school edifice was erected and the railway station was established.

Mr. Miller is a Roman Catholic, and aided liberally in building the Church of the Holy Ghost, in New Hyde Park; he is also a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He is a charter member of Shield of Honor Lodge No. 3, at New Hyde Park, New York, in which he was grand senior master, recording secretary since 1888, and district deputy senior master since.

In 1886, Mr. Miller was married to Mrs. Rosina Christ, widow of his former business partner. Her children by the former marriage were Anna, wife of Dr. G. A. Fensterer, of Floral Park; Elizabeth, who resides with her mother; and Philip J. The latter, who was named for him who became his stepfather, was born in New Hyde

Park, in 1870, and received his education in the local schools and at Jamaica. He is a man of excellent business ability, and for many years has served as assistant postmaster, and town and school tax collector. Like Mr. Miller, he is an active and influential Democrat, and in 1901 was a candidate for the legislature from the Third Assembly district, but was defeated. In 1899 he was married to Miss Annie Gottsh, of Brooklyn, and a son, Marcus, was born of the union.

In 1902, Mr. Miller sold his hotel and Philip J. Christ purchased the business of the L. N. Baylis Seed Company, which he conducts in connection with the coal, livery and farming implement business.

HARRY MUNSON.

Harry Munson, who is now living a retired life in the village of Munson, Nassau county, was born in New York city December 16, 1840. His father, Harry Munson, was a representative of one of the old families of Staten Island and for many years engaged in the oyster business, being one of the original planters of oysters in the county. He was widely known for his integrity and his close adherence to the golden rule, which he made the standard of conduct. His death occurred in December, 1886. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Ann Noble, was a daughter of John Noble, of New York city and died in 1876, leaving ten children.

Mr. Munson, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the schools of New York and at the age of sixteen entered upon his business career in the capacity of clerk. When twenty years of age, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to aid in the defense of the Union, enlisting on the 28th of May, 1861, as a member of Bartlett's Naval Brigade in New York city, which command afterward became the Ninety-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry. He was twice wounded, participated in many important engagements and served for three years and six weeks, at the expiration of which period he received an honorable discharge. The regiment

went out nineteen hundred and sixty strong but returned with only one hundred and forty-nine of its original members, showing how severe must have been its service.

When the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Munson returned to the north and for a quarter of a century was engaged in the advertising business. He made this a very extensive and profitable enterprise and became known as a bill poster throughout the United States. His business grew in volume and importance until it had assumed extensive proportions, and at length with a handsome competency he retired to private life, bringing his business to a close on the 1st of December, 1900. The following year he purchased a farm here. The village was then known as Washington Four Corners, but out of compliment to him his neighbors changed the name to Munson.

Mr. Munson is a valued member of many fraternal and social organizations. He belongs to the various Masonic bodies and the Mystic Shrine, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to the Sagamore, to the Chosen Friends Society, the Legion of Honor, the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, the Hempstead Yacht Club, the Democratic Club and Tammany Society. In June, 1871, Mr. Munson was united in marriage to Miss Lucy H. Howell, a daughter of John Howell, and they have one child, Lucy. Mr. Munson has led an active life and has ever been as loyal to his duties of citizenship and in all other relations of life as when, wearing the blue uniform of the soldier, he fought for the Union on southern battlefields.

WALTER MOTT JONES.

Cold Spring Harbor, whose waters flow through Oyster Bay into Long Island Sound, gives its name to one of the prettiest villages on Long Island. It was one of the earliest whaling outfitting points, and was for many years a port of entry. With it is indelibly associated the name of the Jones family, whose members through the various generations down to the present time have been active in all descriptions of commercial and public affairs.



Harry Munson

When King James II of England met with defeat on the battle field, and was dethroned, one of his officers, Major Thomas Jones, who, was then engaged in privateering under letters-of-marque from his Royal master, left his estates in Strabane, Ireland, whither he had removed from Wales, and landed in Rhode Island in 1692-3. In 1695 he removed to Oyster Bay, Long Island, and married Frelove, daughter of Captain Thomas Townsend, and June 16th of that year he received from his father-in-law a deed for a large tract of land on Fort Neck, at South Oyster Bay, where he erected a brick house, the first of its kind in that part of Long Island. This house became an object of great interest, and for many years after was known as the "Old Brick House." He removed there in 1696 and became a noted man in the land of his adoption. He filled many positions of note, among which we might name that of Ranger General of the Island of Nassau (now Long Island) and Major of the Queens County Regiment. He died there in 1713, leaving six children.

The family name was perpetuated through his youngest son William, who reared a family of fifteen children, of whom all but one attained their majority and left descendants. He married Phebe, daughter of Colonel John Jackson, and two of his sons, viz.: John, born in 1755, and Walter, born in 1757, settled in Cold Spring Harbor about 1800, where they and their children became quite prominent in local affairs.

John H. Jones, born in 1785, and the son of the John above mentioned, married Loretta, daughter of Judge Divine Hewlett, of Cold Spring Harbor. He was a strong character and most enterprising man. In his early days he was engaged in the outfitting of whaling vessels and in the manufacturing of woolen goods. His large agricultural interests and management of a general country store, the largest of its kind in that part of the Island, brought him very prominently before the public. He left a family of nine children. Three of his sons, viz.: John D., Townsend and Walter R. T., became prominently and largely identified with the commercial interests of New York city, the former named as president

of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company, and the latter as an adjuster of marine losses. Townsend became a well known auctioneer and the head of one of the largest dry goods auction houses of his day. Two other sons of John H. Jones, viz.: Samuel A. and William E., were more largely interested in their native town than any of their brothers. During their younger days they aided their father in all of his widespread enterprises, and, after the latter's death, jointly carried them on successfully for many years. This, with large agricultural interests and the building and running of several coasting vessels and flouring mills, brought them prominently before the public.

Samuel A. Jones, the eldest of the two brothers last named, inherited the strong characteristics of his father. During the Civil war he was a recruiting officer on Long Island, and for upwards of thirty years was postmaster at Cold Spring Harbor. He was an active member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, in which he served as vestryman for many years. His wife, who was equally active in the church work of the parish, was a daughter of James W. Mott, a prominent citizen of Great Neck, Long Island. He died October 4, 1901, in the eighty-first year of his age, leaving issue John H., Walter Mott, Abbie E. and Mary K. Jones, who died young.

John H. Jones, the eldest child of Samuel A. Jones, was born in Cold Spring Harbor, December 27, 1851. He began his education in the schools of his native town and completed an academical course in Colonel Marlborough Churchill's Military Academy at Sing Sing, New York. In 1869 he entered the employ of his uncle, Townsend Jones, the then senior member of the auction house of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, and remained in their and their successor's employ for over thirty years, or until 1901, when, a change of partnership taking place, he became an active member of the new concern. His religious affiliations are with the church of the forefathers, and he is a vestryman of the same church as was his father. His first wife was Nora, a daughter of Henry G. Scudder, of Huntington, Long Island, by whom he had no issue. He married as

his second wife Helen Folsom Baker, daughter of the Rev. E. Folsom Baker, for many years rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church at Cold Spring Harbor, with which the Jones family has been identified from the day of its incorporation.

Walter Mott Jones, the subject of this sketch, and youngest son of Samuel A. and Mary E. (Mott) Jones, was born in Cold Spring Harbor, September 6, 1854. His early education was identical with that of his elder brother, John H. At an early age he entered the employ of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company of New York city, and had faithfully and honorably discharged the duties of various positions in that company when an early death cut short a career of untiring energy and devotion in all his business and family relations. At the time of his death, which occurred on February 7, 1902, he was, and had been for several years the acting secretary of the company, the duties of which office devolved upon Mr. Jones during the long illness of the secretary, who resigned his office just before Mr. Jones' death.

Mr. Jones married Ellen S. Van Cleef, daughter of James Spencer Van Cleef, a prominent lawyer of Poughkeepsie, New York, and his wife Harriet Howell, of Sag Harbor, Long Island. He left issue, Walter Rysam Jones, born October 7, 1887, Elizabeth Van Cleef, Esther Mott, and Harriet Howell, who died in infancy. He resided during the winter months in New York city, but during the summer months he and his family made their residence at Cold Spring Harbor, where he had built a house near that of his fathers.

William E. Jones, son of John H. and Loretta (Hewlett) Jones (before named), was born April 9, 1824. He married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob C. Hewlett, of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and died January 20, 1890. He left issue five children, viz.: Alice, Sarah E., Florence L., Harriet A. and one son, William E., born November 10, 1860. Like his brothers, he received his early education from the schools of his native town. In early life he went to New York as a clerk, but soon returned to his native place, and through the greater part of his life was

closely associated with his brother, Samuel A., in various business enterprises. He was a man of warm heart and genial disposition, and was beloved by all who knew him. As a churchman he was devout and constant, and for many years was vestryman and clerk of the vestry of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church. His only son, William E., born November 10, 1869, now resides in the old homestead of his father and is a well known real-estate broker of that place.

Charles H. Jones (born 1804, died 1882), the youngest child and son of John Jones, and grandson of William and Phebe (Jackson) Jones, also resided at Cold Spring Harbor, where he was an extensive land owner. He also owned large brick yards at that place, and in other parts of this state. His only son dying without issue, the descent in the male line became extinct, but his only surviving child and daughter, Mary E., who later married Dr. Oliver Livingston Jones, has several sons and daughters, thereby restoring the name in the male line of this branch of the family.

STEPHEN T. RUSHMORE.

Stephen T. Rushmore, a prosperous farmer of Roslyn, North Hempstead, Long Island, was born at Wheatley September 7, 1849. He was the son of Thomas and Jane (Valentine) Rushmore. Thomas Rushmore, the father of our subject, was born in Wheatley, Nassau county, New York, where he lived up to the time of purchasing the farm now occupied by his son, S. T., to which he removed on February 19, 1855. He died in April, 1877. His wife was Jane, daughter of Oliver Valentine, a well known farmer of Westbury; she departed this life January 11, 1896, leaving two children, of whom Stephen T. is the only survivor. The latter was educated at the public schools of Nassau county, where he gained sufficient knowledge to enable him to carry on his pursuits as a farmer in a practical and even scientific manner. The love for the life of a farmer was inborn in his very nature, as for generations his forefathers had been tillers of the soil. His grandfather, Stephen Rushmore, was the owner of considerable farm land, and was looked upon as one of the



Stephen J. Rushmore

most successful agriculturists of his day. The farm now operated by Stephen T. Rushmore consists of one hundred and nineteen acres of well cultivated land.

November 13, 1880, Mr. Rushmore married Miss Addie, daughter of Henry P. Halstead, and they have four children: Thomas H., born October 9, 1880; Halstead, born November 8, 1881; Leon, born August 20, 1883; and Byron, born November 1, 1887. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

F. W. FIELDING.

Among the younger class of practicing lawyers in the city of New York, few enjoy such reputation for legal attainments and for connection with litigation of unusual importance as does F. W. Fielding, who makes his residence at Rockville Center, Nassau county.

Mr. Fielding was born September 24, 1863, son of William and Mary A. (Cavanaugh) Fielding. The father was born in the north of Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents when he was but one year old. He was a coppersmith by trade, and afterward became a street car manufacturer in New York. He was an original member and one of the founders of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal church in Brooklyn. He was a prominent Mason, and a most exemplary man. He died in 1866, and his widow is yet living. He was twice married, and was the father of fourteen children.

Mr. Fielding received an excellent education in the local schools, and his literary tastes and studious habits have enabled him to add largely to the knowledge he derived from his text-books. He pursued his law studies in the Columbia College Law School, and he was graduated from that institution in 1890. Prior to this, however, he had read law with Colonel W. C. Beecher, son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and was his managing clerk for two years. On being admitted to the bar, he at once entered upon a general practice in New York city, which has constantly broadened in volume and scope, and in which he has acquitted himself so creditably as to challenge

the admiration of many of the older practitioners. Among the notable cases which he has had in charge was one which came before the supreme court of the United States, where his contention was sustained, and the Chinese exclusion act was declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Fielding was married, June 19, 1890, to Miss Harriet J. Corrigan, daughter of Thomas Corrigan, a well known and enterprising builder in Brooklyn. The children born of the marriage were Mildred, Dorothy M., Helen A. and Grace A. Fielding. In 1898 he took up his residence in Rockville Center. With his wife, he is a member of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church in that place. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is an earnest supporter of its principles and policies.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH.

George W. Smith, president of the village of Rockville Center, Nassau county, Long Island, who has aided largely in the promotion of the interests of that place and vicinity, is descended from ancestors who emigrated from Holland in 1680, and whose successors, in their various generations, have borne a full share in the upbuilding of civil institutions.

He was born in Hempstead, Long Island, February 22, 1840, son of Benjamin T. and Caroline (Carmen) Smith. The father was a man of exemplary character and excellent business qualifications, and served the people most usefully in various important positions. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years, and for ten years he was supervisor of the town of Hempstead. By occupation he was a lumber dealer.

George W. Smith was educated in the common schools of his native town. Early in his young manhood he engaged in the grocery business, and he relinquished this about twenty years ago to become associated with Mr. J. W. Wainwright, under the firm name of Wainwright & Smith, in the establishment of a hotel, restaurant and bathing house at Rockaway Beach—the largest business of its class at that far-famed resort, and surpassing in extent any similar establishment in

the United States. This has been conducted with entire regard to the comfort of the recreation seeking public, and enjoys an enviable reputation for its entire freedom from those objectionable features which so often offend the sensibilities of the better class of people at seashore resorts.

Mr. Smith has during nearly all his active life been largely occupied with duties of a public nature, and he has brought to their discharge a degree of ability and public spirit which mark him as a pre-eminently useful man. In 1863, when but twenty-three years of age, he was elected collector of taxes for the town of Hempstead, and he served most acceptably in that position for two years. In 1866 he was elected supervisor of the town of Hempstead, and for an equal period he acquitted himself most creditably in that position. He was among the foremost in projecting the creation of the new county of Nassau, and he labored industriously in carrying that project to its consummation, in face of what appeared to be almost insuperable opposition. Mr. Smith was elected president of the village of Rockville Center, and in that position his indefatigable effort has found its reward in the large development of the municipality and in the warm approval of its people whose interests he has served so well.

Mr. Smith is a member of Massapequa Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum.

THOMAS A. McWHINNEY.

One of the most prominent and influential citizens of Queens county is Thomas A. McWhinney, who is serving as postmaster of Lawrence and is actively associated with many interests of benefit to the village. He was born in Brooklyn, February 25, 1864, and is a son of Thomas McWhinney, who was born at Castle Dawson in the north of Ireland. In 1841 the latter, believing that he would have better business opportunities in the new world, came to the United States, locating in Brooklyn, where he was engaged in teaming for twenty-six years.

In the local schools of his native city Thomas A. McWhinney obtained his education and then

learned the plumber's trade, mastering every department of the business and becoming an expert workman. When eighteen years of age he began business on his own account. He was in the building business until 1891, when he removed from Brooklyn to Lawrence and established a plumbing business, which he conducted until the inauguration of the war with Spain. His patriotic spirit was aroused and he at once enlisted in the United States service as a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers, having been a member of that organization for ten years when it formed a part of the New York National Guard. The command was sent to Porto Rico, and in October, 1898, he was commissioned second lieutenant by President McKinley. He was quartermaster and in command of this post while in Porto Rico, and on the 31st of March, 1899, he was mustered out, the war having been brought to a successful termination for the American arms. The day after he was mustered out he was appointed postmaster of Lawrence and has since served in that position, giving excellent satisfaction by the prompt and capable manner in which he discharges his duties.

In his political affiliations Mr. McWhinney has always been a staunch Republican and takes deep interest in the welfare of the party, its growth and upbuilding. He served as state committeeman in 1888-89 for the third congressional district of Brooklyn. Prior to the Spanish-American war he was a fire commissioner at Lawrence and after his return was elected chief of the department. He is also fire commissioner of Cedarhurst and has been active in the public service, his efforts resulting to the benefit of the community with which he is identified. He is chairman of the executive committee of the town of Hempstead Volunteer Firemen's Association and president of the County of Nassau Firemen's Association.

On the 28th of February, 1893, Mr. McWhinney was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Russell, daughter of Alexander Russell, of Brooklyn, and they now have three interesting children: Florence M., Mary and Charlotte R. In his fraternal relations Mr. McWhinney is connected with

the Foresters, the Royal Arcanum, the Junior Order of United American Workmen, the I. O. O. F. and with Hubbel Post of Spanish War Veterans. His is a well developed character, in which he has given due attention to the various interests which tend to the promotion of an honorable manhood. In public office he is reliable, in military affairs patriotic and brave, in social life true to a high standard of friendship, and by all with whom he has come in contact he is held in warm regard.

WILBUR F. JOHNSON.

Wilbur F. Johnson, a successful business man and prominent citizen of East Norwich, who has contributed materially to the advancement of educational and religious interests, is a native of Long Island, and son of the Rev. Samuel F. and Mary (Smith) Johnson. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Johnson, was born and reared in Hempstead, Long Island, where he was long engaged in mercantile pursuits. His father, Samuel F. Johnson, was a man of conspicuous talent, and a Methodist clergyman of great usefulness, widely known throughout Long Island and in Connecticut. His arduous and self-sacrificing labors exhausted his physical strength, and he was obliged to abandon ministerial work, retiring to his home at Rockville Center, where he died April 24, 1886. His widow survives, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Layton. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Johnson were born five children: Wilbur F.; Harriet, wife of the Rev. W. A. Layton; Sidney, who died in childhood; Frank, a bookkeeper for the First National Bank, at Pasadena, California; and Arthur, who is in business in Drayton, North Dakota.

Wilbur F. Johnson, eldest child in the family of Samuel F. and Mary (Smith) Johnson, acquired his education in the public schools in the various towns where his father made his home during his ministerial life. After attaining his majority, he completed a course in Packard's Business College, New York city. For six years afterward he taught the East Norwich school, acquiring himself so well that many of his friends

considered it a mistake that he did not adopt teaching as his life work. In 1881 he opened a furniture and undertaking establishment at East Norwich, gradually extending his business and increasing his facilities until in 1885 he erected a commodious building specially adapted to his purposes. Outside Brooklyn no house in its line carries a larger stock or transacts a greater volume of business, and its proprietor possesses the esteem and confidence of the community as a progressive and conscientious merchant and citizen.

While engaged in teaching at East Norwich, in 1877, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Emily Vernon, daughter of John Vernon, a member of an old and estimable family of that place. Both are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Johnson has been for more than twenty years a steward and class leader. He is equally interested in the Sunday-school, over which he has been president for a number of years, and he is also president of the Epworth League. He is an earnest friend of education, and as a school trustee has rendered excellent and intelligent service. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

ABRAM GRIFFIN.

Abram Griffin, a prosperous farmer of Westbury Station, was born August 23, 1838, at New Lots, Long Island, a son of Abram and Alleta Jane (Durland) Griffin. Abram Griffin, Sr., was born in Newtown, but his family were natives of Nova Scotia; he was a carriage builder and blacksmith by occupation, and worked at his trades in New Lots. In 1852, he purchased a farm at Jamaica. He was a member and attendant of the Dutch Reformed church. Mr. Griffin married Alleta Jane Durland, daughter of Garrett Durland, of Jamaica; Mrs. Griffin was a descendant of Holland stock, and has in her possession the old Dutch family Bible, which was printed in 1700. One of her brothers participated in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living, namely: Garrett; Abram; William H.; and Alleta A., wife of Thomas Sprague, of Hewlett.

The father of these children died in 1882, and the mother passed away in 1887.

Abram Griffin, second son of Abram and Alleta Jane Griffin, acquired his education in the public schools of his birthplace, and later at the Union Hill Academy of Jamaica. He removed from New Lots to Westbury Station in 1862, and devoted his time to the cultivation of a general line of produce, in which occupation he is engaged at the present time. He has served as road commissioner, and also was a member of the board of education. He is a member of the Orthodox Quaker faith.

Mr. Griffin has been twice married, his first wife having been Eliza D. Molineaux, who died in 1873; five children were born to this union, four of whom are still living, namely: Martin; Benjamin; Emma, wife of Samuel Velsor; and Irving Griffin. Mr. Griffin then married Huldah Terrel, and two children have been born to them: Frank E., and Sarah A. Griffin.

R. A. PERKINS.

R. A. Perkins, who is a descendant on the paternal side from a family well known in Massachusetts, was born in Jefferson county, New York, March 6, 1821, a son of Richard Perkins, who was born in the same county, and whose father's family were natives of the state of Massachusetts. Richard Perkins, father of R. A. Perkins, was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and was one of the prominent and influential men in Otsego county, New York. He lived an exemplary life, and won the respect of his fellow citizens. He was actively interested in the Presbyterian church of his native town, and served as deacon for a number of years. He married Miss Mary Wyman, daughter of Jonathan Wyman, of Massachusetts, and nine children were born to them, four of whom are still living, namely: R. Alonzo, George, Columbus and Frank Perkins. Mr. Perkins died in 1880, and his wife passed away in the same year.

R. A. Perkins, eldest son of Richard and Mary Perkins, acquired his education in the local schools of Detroit and Watertown; he then

learned the trade of carpenter and millwright, remaining in this business until 1857, when he removed to Glen Cove, Long Island, and became connected with the Duryea Starch Works; he retained this position for thirty-eight years, retiring from active work in 1895. Fraternally he was a member of the orders of Masons and Odd Fellows.

In 1847 Mr. Perkins married Miss Cynthia V. Duryea, daughter of H. V. Duryea and sister of John and Hiram Duryea, and three children were born to them: Ada D., wife of J. W. Cummings, of Brooklyn; Helen V., wife of Arthur W. Cummings, of Brooklyn; and H. W. Perkins, who is connected with the Duryea Starch Works at Glen Cove, Long Island.

TOWNSEND SCUDDER.

Hon. Townsend Scudder is a lawyer, and wedded to his profession. He resides on Long Island, at Glenhead, in the town of Oyster Bay. He is a public spirited citizen, who has rendered service to his community and to his state. Mr. Scudder was born in the Scudder homestead at Northport, Suffolk county, New York, July 26, 1865, being the son of Townsend and Sarah M. (Frost) Scudder. The Scudders are a historic family, who settled at Northport in the town of Huntington in 1652, and have continuously resided on Long Island. Henry Scudder, the great-grandfather of Townsend Scudder, was a captain in the Revolutionary army and fought in the battle of Long Island. Townsend Scudder, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, was admitted to the bar and with Hon. Henry J. Scudder, his brother, and James C. Carter, formed the old New York law firm of Scudder & Carter. At the time of his death in 1874, the elder Townsend Scudder was recognized as the leading admiralty lawyer of the United States, and out of respect to his memory the courts were adjourned.

Townsend Scudder, son of the before named Townsend Scudder, was the third of six children. In childhood he was delicate. After the death of his father, for financial reasons, Mrs.



Frederick A. Cudde.

Scudder feeling she could educate her large family abroad better than in America, removed to Europe. Mr. Scudder's early educational advantages owing to poor health were not of the best, and he learned more by observation than from book work. The family while abroad resided variously in Paris, in Vevey, in Wiesbaden and in Italy. Upon his return, after an absence of six years, Mr. Scudder found his study of foreign tongues had impaired his facility of speech in English, so he devoted a year to the study of that language, attending the Flushing Institute, at Flushing, Long Island. In 1884 Mr. Scudder entered the Real Estate Exchange of New York city as cashier and while there employed qualified himself for admission to Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1888, his admission to the bar following in 1889.

Mr. Scudder has met with success in his profession, the result of hard work. Important early business committed to him was the enforcement of claims against the Panama Canal Company. He was counsel to the Italian, Turkish and Greek consulates in New York city, and represented the Turkish government during the period of the Armenian massacres. Municipal law has claimed a large share of Mr. Scudder's attention, his ability in this department being recognized in his selection for four terms as counsel to Queens county. Among his most useful service in this latter capacity was the legal work inaugurating Queens county's system of macadam road improvement, the organization of Nassau county after its erection by act of the legislature, and the winding up of the Queens county government, together with the adjustment of its debt and financial affairs, after its consolidation with the city of New York.

Affiliated with the Democratic party, Mr. Scudder has been an earnest advocate of its time-honored principles. While not a professional politician he believes all citizens of the republic should interest themselves in local, state and national government. Mr. Scudder represented the first congressional district of New York (comprising the counties of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk) in the fifty-sixth congress, receiving 22,983 votes

against 22,483 votes for Hon. Joseph M. Belford, his Republican opponent. In his contest for this office he overcame the adverse majority of about twelve thousand, by which his opponent had carried the district two years before, and was the only candidate on the Democratic ticket to carry the congressional district. His nomination to congress came to Mr. Scudder unsought, and he accepted only when persuaded that it was his duty to make the personal sacrifice the canvass entailed. Mr. Scudder declined a re-nomination to congress in 1900, and returning to his books devoted himself again to the practice of the law. In 1901, by act of the New York legislature, the bounds of the first congressional district were changed and Long Island City and Newtown taken out, making the district safely Republican by four thousand, it having been carried by McKinley and Roosevelt, as thus constituted, by over seven thousand. In 1902 Mr. Scudder was again nominated for congress by the Democratic party, this time also against his expressed wishes. Again he obeyed the call and again he was elected, carrying the district against the Republican incumbent, the Hon. Frederic Storm, notwithstanding the adverse majority to overcome. During his first term in congress he served on the committee on foreign affairs, and from the beginning of his term was an active member of the House, both as a committee worker, and as a debater on the floor. Among the speeches he delivered can be mentioned the following: Speech on the gold standard, on the ship subsidy, on the level of the waters of the Great Lakes, on the revenue cutter service, on the life saving service, on the improvement of rivers and harbors, on the trust question, on Porto Rican tariff, on the re-organization of the army.

Mr. Scudder is a member of the Episcopal church and warden of St. Luke's at Seacliff, Long Island. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has occupied continuously since 1890 high station in the grand lodge of the state of New York, at this writing being chief commissioner of appeals, the highest judicial office in the gift of the craft. Mr. Scudder belongs to the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Manhattan, the

Lotos and the Hardware Clubs of New York; he is a member of the New York Bar Association, of the New York Law Institute and of the New York State Bar Association; he is also a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity.

June 3, 1891, Mr. Scudder and Mary Dannet Thayer, of Brooklyn, a daughter of George A. Thayer and Janè J. Thayer, were married. To them have been born three children, Atala Thayer, Elizabeth Hewlett and Townsend Scudder, Jr. Mr. Scudder finds his keenest pleasure and happiest recreation in nature and spends all his spare time with his family at their farm home "Glenwood." He is passionately fond of his flowers and shrubs, works in his garden, seeking and finding in nature his best inspirations. He has a large library, an interesting collection of potteries, ivories, bronzes and antiques, of all of which he is considered a connoisseur. Old fashioned hospitality is the characteristic of the Scudder home. Mr. Scudder is a self-educated man, by reason of poor health in youth he had little schooling, and, having early to make his own start in life, had few of the opportunities usually open to boys born in his station. To his love of books and of reading, to his appreciation of the beautiful, and to his unflagging industry, are due the culture and the intellectual attainment which have won him success and distinction.

WILLIAM POST.

William Post of Westbury Station, Nassau county, New York, was born at Rahway, New Jersey, December 13, 1854; his father was H. R. Post, a successful farmer, who was born near Roseland, Long Island; he comes from good old Holland-Dutch stock, and is noted for his integrity and upright characteristics; he, like the fore-runners of his family, is a member of the Society of Friends. Although now (1900) in his eighty-fourth year, Mr. Post is in full possession of his faculties, and enjoys remarkably good health. His wife, and the mother of our subject, was Elizabeth (Wood) Post, daughter of John Wood, a resident of New York city. They had seven children, six of whom are living.

William Post received his education in the local public schools. He carries on farming as an occupation, in which pursuit he has met with a marked degree of success. His religious sympathies are with the orthodox Quakers. Politically he is a Republican, and as a man of force and trustworthiness he is highly thought of by his fellow citizens. He occupies the position of commissioner of highways, which in all respects he fills creditably to himself and to those he represents. Mr. Post is unmarried.

EDWIN C. WILLETS.

Edwin C. Willets, a substantial farmer and prominent citizen of Nassau county, Long Island, who has occupied various important public positions and is now supervisor for the town of North Hempstead, was born on the farm which is his present place of residence, June 25, 1858.

The founder of the Willets family in America was David Willets, a Quaker, who came in 1650 to America from the western part of Wales. David Willets has descendants in successive generations in Jonah, David and Isaac Underhill Willets, the two last named being born at Westburg, New York. Isaac Underhill Willets, who died October 10, 1899, married Mary Cromwell, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, of Orange county, New York, she being of the ninth generation in descent from Richard Cromwell, father of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of England. To Isaac U. and Mary (Cromwell) Willets were born five children, three of whom are living: Maryetta, wife of George B. Titus, of Old Westbury, Long Island; Sarah C., deceased wife of Morris Sherwood; Emma, wife of Silas B. Weeks, of Blytheburn, Long Island; and Edwin C. Willets.

Edwin C. Willets, youngest of the before named children, began his education in the neighborhood schools, and at the age of twelve years entered the Wilmington (Delaware) Academy. Later he attended the Friends' School at Chap-paquá, New York, and subsequently was a winter student at Flushing, working at the home farm in the spring and summer. When old enough to begin life work upon his own account he engaged

in farming, in which calling he became eminently successful. He is now accounted one of the wealthy and successful agriculturists of Long Island, his possessions comprising two farms aggregating two hundred and twenty acres, one near Mineola, and the other near Hicksville, both being well improved and in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Willets is keenly alive to the duties of citizenship and has always borne a leading part in local affairs. He served on the excise committee until that body was abrogated under the operations of the Raines law. Upon the decease of Mr. Denton, supervisor for the town of North Hempstead, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and upon the expiration of that term was elected in April, 1901, for a full term. His conduct in that position has been characterized by excellent judgment and a conscientious regard for public interests. He is a director in the Roslyn Savings Bank, and is a member of Morton Lodge, No. 63, F. & A. M., of Hempstead, and of the Cycle Club, and is a charter member of the Long Island Farmers' Club. He is a member of the Friends Church, and in politics is a Republican.

December 28, 1884, Mr. Willets married Miss Ida Albertson, daughter of Silas W. Albertson, of Mineola, but has no children.

JAMES M. SEAMAN.

The Seaman family is one of the oldest upon Long Island, and its founder, Captain John Seaman, acquired his lands immediately from the Indians, more than two and one-half centuries ago. He made an honest purchase from the original occupants of the soil, and his relations with them were always so amicable and just that his judgment was respected where he was called upon to act as arbitrator between them and the white settlers. In every generation from his day to the present, many of his descendants have borne an important part in the public affairs of their time, contributing to the establishment and perpetuity of the government in times of war, and aiding in the founding and maintenance of social institutions in times of peace. From Thomas, sixth son

of Captain John Seaman, is traced descent to James M. Seaman, of Hempstead township, born January 2, 1811. He was a prosperous farmer, and a man of influence and great usefulness in his neighborhood. For thirty-two years he was a justice of the peace. In religious faith he was a Quaker. He married Jemima Seaman, daughter of Thomas Seaman, remotely related by descent from the same immigrant ancestry. The husband died in March, 1901, and the wife in 1891, the former at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Of seven children born to them five are living: Sarah, wife of S. L. Seaman, of Babylon; Martha A., unmarried; Ellen Y., wife of Frederick Kropp; and Thomas B. and James M. Seaman, twins. The three last named are residents of the village of Wantagh.

James M. Seaman, son of James M. and Jemima (Seaman) Seaman, was born in the village of Wantagh, Hempstead township, Nassau county, July 26, 1853. He received a liberal education, beginning his studies in the village school, and afterward becoming a student in the Chappaqua Academy in Westchester county, New York, where he completed a liberal academical course. With this as a foundation, he has developed into an unusually well informed man, possessed of much knowledge of general literature and history, which he has acquired through careful and interested reading. On completing his academy studies, he entered the offices of Hayner & Davidson, of Brooklyn, and engaged in systematic law reading under the tutorship of those capable lawyers. In 1874 he passed a creditable examination, was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon practice in Jamaica and Wantagh, making his residence in the latter named place. Admirably well equipped for his profession, he has built up an excellent practice, numbering among his clients a large number of the most prominent men of his neighborhood, and representing financial and commercial interests of great importance.

He is loyally devoted to the interests of his town and county, and affords zealous and intelligent aid to every measure conducing to the public welfare. He is a member of the Congregational church and is active in advancing its use-

fulness; for many years he has been a member of its choir. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is an earnest advocate of its policies, and an influential figure in its councils. For eight years he served as justice of the peace. In 1901 he was a candidate for district attorney of Nassau county, but was defeated with his ticket. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Wantagh hook and ladder company.

Mr. Seaman was married June 29, 1882, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Baker, daughter of Nelson Baker, of Brooklyn, and to them were born two children, Lyman and James M. Seaman, Jr.

HENRY W. AND JOSEPH H. ANDREWS.

To the many patrons of that famous hostelry, the Hotel Nassau, situated in Mineola, Nassau county, Long Island, the genial proprietors of course need no introduction; but to those who have not had the pleasure of meeting the two bonifaces or of tarrying under the roof of their well-appointed and commodious hotel this sketch will be of special interest.

Andrews Brothers, contractors and hotel proprietors, are English-born. Henry W. was born near Birmingham, January 5, 1863, and his brother, Joseph H. Andrews, was born at the same place two years earlier. Their parents were William Henry and the late Jane Andrews, both natives of England. The family came to the state when Henry was only one and a half years old, and acquired his education in the Friends' College of Locust Valley and in the public schools of Queens county. His school days over, he engaged with his father in the contracting and hotel business. In 1880, having become perfectly familiar with the details of both branches of his chosen profession, he with his brother purchased the business, and since that date the name Andrews Brothers has become a familiar one to the community, as hotel proprietors and contractors.

Mr. Andrews was married at Hempstead, Long Island, Sept. 30, 1885, to Mary Eva Gardiner, daughter of J. Maurice Gardiner of Hempstead, and to this union have been born two chil-

dren, Lillian G. and Mary E. Their mother died November 4, 1893. As clerk of the school board, he held the post for twelve years, and was elected a member of that body in 1890. He is an Odd Fellow and a Freemason, belonging to Protection Lodge, No. 151, of the former and to Morton Lodge No. 63, of the latter order. He is a man standing high in the esteem of his many friends, popular, genial, and straightforward in his dealings.

The firm does a general contracting business, and wheelman and horsemen alike have abundant cause for congratulating Andrews Brothers for building many of the finest roads in both Queens and Nassau counties.

Joseph H. Andrews was educated in the public schools of Queens county, and, as already stated, joined his brother at an early age to carve out their fortune. He was married at Rockville Centre to J. Elizabeth Shaw. Two sons were the issue, Silas H. and Arthur H. He is general superintendent of the Mineola fair grounds and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Prospering from the start in the contracting business, these gentlemen have also the pleasure of knowing the popularity of their cosy hotel, and as their patrons are of the best they are to be congratulated on their very successful venture.

REV. SAMUEL TAYLOR.

Rev. Samuel Taylor has devoted the greater part of his life to the work of the ministry, but has now put aside pastoral duties, although he still maintains an active interest in Christian work along various lines. He has, however, passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey, yet old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity. There is an old age that is a benediction to all that comes in contact with it, that gives out of its rich stores of learning and experience and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such is the life of Samuel Taylor, an encouragement to his associates and an example well worthy of emulation to the young.

Now residing in Lynbrook, Nassau county, Long Island, he was born in Rockland county,

New York, December 11, 1819, a son of John and Anna (Weaver) Taylor. The Taylor family is of Scotch extraction and was founded in Rockland county, then Orange county, at a very early day. Samuel Taylor, the grandfather of our subject, was a worthy citizen of that county and there spent his entire life, devoting his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. When the colonies resolved to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the American army and fought for the independence of the nation. He lived to be ninety-six years of age and reared a large family, all of whom have now passed away.

John Taylor, the father of our subject, was engaged in the lumber business in New York city for many years and ranked among the most prominent business men of that period. He was a devout Christian gentleman and a consistent member of the Baptist church, in which he filled the office of deacon for more than thirty years. He married Anna Weaver, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Samuel; Catherine, deceased; David H., a retired clergyman of the Baptist church, who has spent fifty years in the ministry; and George, who has also been called to the home beyond. The father died in 1867 and the mother passed away in 1857.

Samuel Taylor, whose name introduces this record, acquired his preliminary education in the Granville University, in Licking county, Ohio, and in 1845 began learning the drug trade. He subsequently became connected with the Fulton Insurance Company and later with the Kings County Insurance Company. He also studied medicine, and after relinquishing the drug business was executor for several estates. However, believing that he might do more for his fellow men by carrying for them "the glad tidings of great joy," he was ordained for the ministry in Middletown, New York, where for fifteen years he served as pastor of the Baptist church. He was also pastor of the old Third Baptist church in Brooklyn and of the First Baptist church of Jamaica. He also officiated in the pulpit of the congregation of that denomination at East Rockaway for three years, and at stated periods filled the pulpit of the Congregational church on Clarmont avenue, Brook-

lyn. He still occasionally preaches in Lynbrook, Long Island. He is a devout Christian gentleman and an eloquent, logical, instructive and entertaining speaker. He has studied closely the great truths of Christianity and is intensely practical in applying them to the conditions of society at the present time.

On the 24th of December, 1844, Rev. Taylor was united in marriage, in New York city, to Miss Clemence Guyon, a native of Staten Island and a descendant of one of the old French Huguenot families. By this union has been born three children: Anna, wife of Edward Graff; Jane, deceased; and Samuel. While residing in Brooklyn Mr. Taylor represented the fifteenth ward in the city council. He has always taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and is one of Lynbrook's valued citizens. Although well advanced in the evening of life, he is still active and vigorous and is yet aiding to a great extent in the work of uplifting humanity.

E. MATTHEWS SONS.

In the death, on October 12, 1891, at Hempstead, Long Island, of the proprietor and founder of that celebrated hostelry, the Long Island Hotel, not only the village but the county itself sustained a distinct loss. Elbert Matthews, the son of Joseph and Mahaly Matthews, was born in Hempstead, Nassau county, lived in Hempstead all his life and died there—a good citizen, an industrious and honest man. The hotel which he brought into such prominence, he superintended for twenty years. At the time of his death he was also engaged in the manufacture and bottling of soda and mineral waters. He married Mary Isabel Ackley, who survives him. The following children were born to them: Irvin Augustus, Charles S., Mary Emma, who died in infancy, Elbert, John T., and Alice May.

Irvin A. Matthews, one of the subjects of this sketch, was born on May 25, 1866. He attended the public schools of Hempstead, and after leaving school became identified with his father's business. After the father's death his widow conducted the

business until 1899, when, with his brother Charles, Irvin purchased it. Since that date the store has been carried on under the firm name of E. Matthews Sons. Irvin was married in Hempstead April 20, 1890, to Phoebe D. Harrington, daughter of Daniel and Ellen Harrington. Two children were the result of this union. Irvin Augustus and Ida May. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Order of United Workmen of Hempstead of the Hempstead Volunteer Fire Department, attached to Steamer No. 2. Like his father he is very popular, possessing a genial manner and courteous mien.

Charles S. Matthews was born December 19, 1868. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and, as stated, joined his brother in the purchase of the property in 1896. He was married in New York city, Nov. 11, 1889, to Elizabeth Wilson, of Jericho, Long Island, and the couple had five children—Elbert, Richard, Elizabeth, Charles T., who died, and Herbert Augustus.

The object of the founder of the Long Island Hotel, namely, to maintain a cosy, home-like hostelry for the accommodation of the traveling public and for those who seek quiet and pleasant surroundings, having been achieved, and he having been called away the result of his life's work could have fallen into no better hands than those of his sons, who now so successfully conduct that famous place.

CHARLES G. J. FINN, M. D.

Dr. Charles G. J. Finn, of Hempstead, whose field of usefulness as a physician and surgeon extends among the best people throughout the country tributary to his place of residence, and whose high professional attainments have found frequent appreciation by his appointment to various important positions in the line of his profession, was born in Brooklyn, Long Island, January 29, 1855. In the paternal line he traces his ancestry as far back as the year 1500, to the Finn family of England, which bore a coat of arms, as authenticated by the records of the College of Arms. His grandfather, John Finn, a native of England, was

at one time associate editor on the "London Times," and after coming to the United States was for many years an associate editor of the "New York Herald," under the senior Bennett. John T. Finn, son of John Finn, was born in Brooklyn, where he yet resides, and became an extensive real estate owner, and carried on a large coal and wood trade; he married Phoebe G. Jenkins, a native of Nantucket, and they were the parents of Dr. Charles G. J. Finn.

Dr. Finn was afforded excellent educational advantages. He completed collegiate courses at Pennington and Princeton Colleges, and studied medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1876. For a year he practiced in New York city, where he had exceptional opportunities for observing all classes of ailments and injuries, and at the expiration of that period located in Hempstead, where he has since resided, and where he has built up an extensive and remunerative practice. With ample knowledge in the various departments of his profession, his usefulness is enhanced by those personal qualities, sympathy, patience and thoughtfulness, which beget in the patient that trustfulness and confidence without which the physician is so often disadvantaged. Outside his personal practice, he has constantly taken upon himself burdensome duties in connection with various charitable institutions. For ten years he was village physician at Hempstead, and for a similar period he was consulting surgeon to the Queens County Almshouse Hospital, and consulting physician and surgeon to the Queens County Children's Home. He is surgeon of the Long Island Railroad Company and for some years past has been visiting physician and surgeon to St. Mary's and St. Paul's Colleges in Garden City. For eight years he was a member of the board of education of Hempstead and is vice-president of the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons.

At once a constant student, seeking knowledge of all new discoveries in remedial agencies and of new methods of practice, and unselfish enough to impart knowledge to those younger than himself in the profession, Dr. Finn has long borne an active part in professional organizations.



C. J. F. Jones M.D.

For ten years he was secretary and treasurer of the Queens County Medical Society, and for three years its president, discharging his duties usefully and creditably. He is also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the Pan-American Medical Association, and has served as vice-president of the latter named organization. With fine social qualities, he enjoys well deserved popularity in various bodies, the Hanover Club of Brooklyn, the Reform Club of New York City, the Golf Clubs of Hempstead, Midland and Garden City, and also the Casino Club of the latter named place. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and he is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Hempstead Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1880 Dr. Finn was united in marriage with Miss Addie Rushmore, daughter of the late B. F. Rushmore, a former sheriff of Queens county. A daughter, Lillian R. Finn, was born of this marriage. The family enjoy all the advantages of assured position in the best society, and their home is the scene of frequent social gatherings.

JACOB VALENTINE.

Jacob Valentine, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Hempstead, whose long life has been usefully occupied, who has performed much important public service, and has reared a most excellent family, is an honored representative of one of the most ancient families of Long Island. Its first American ancestor was Richard Valentine, who came in 1645, from the parish of Eckles, in Lancashire, England. Though a religious man, he seems not to have belonged to the Society of Friends, but his immediate descendants were reared in the Quaker faith. He was one of the first settlers and land owners in what is now the town of Hempstead, and he was a man of first importance in his day, while the foundations of society and of the civil order were being laid. He was father of five sons, Richard, William, Ephraim, Obadiah and Jonah, and from Obadiah is descended the present Jacob Valentine. Obadiah

was father of one Jacob, who was father of the great-grandfather of the present Jacob Valentine: his sons were Richard and William, the latter named of whom was a Quaker preacher. Richard had a son, Jacob, who was grandfather of the present Jacob, who is thus descended, in the seventh generation, from Richard, the original immigrant. According to the town records, Jacob, grandson of the latter named, was in 1751, and for several years, assessor of the old town of Hempstead.

Jacob Valentine, grandfather of the present Jacob Valentine, was a farmer, born in 1773. True to his religious faith, he declined to enter the military service during the war with Great Britain in 1812, but he and his team were used by impressment. His half-brothers, Ezekiel and William, made their home in Dutchess county, New York, with an uncle, William Valentine, who was a Quaker preacher, and whose grandson, Stephen Treadwell, was a noted minister in the Friends' Church. Jacob Valentine, before named, was father of five children; William, named below; John, who was in turn a farmer and later a carter in New York city, and who died in Mount Vernon; Ann, who married Daniel Lewis, of North Hempstead, and is long deceased; Eliza, who died in young womanhood, and Ruth, who married Daniel Searing.

William Valentine, of the before named family, was born August 17, 1806, and was a farmer during his active years, retiring late in life to reside with his son Jacob. He married Mary Ann Bedell, born in 1810, whose father, Benjamin, was a son of Isaac Bedell, of Bethpage. Other children of Benjamin Bedell were William, of Sayville; Isaac, of Amityville; a daughter who became the wife of George S. Downing, at one time sheriff; and Valentine, whose home is in Jamaica. Two sons were born to William and Mary Ann (Bedell) Valentine: Jacob, June 11, 1828, and John B., in December, 1829. The latter named was a farmer in early life, but afterward became a builder and carpenter at Flushing.

Jacob Valentine, older of the sons last mentioned, was reared on the family homestead, in the town of Hempstead, northeast of the village. In December, 1848, he was married to Miss Martha

Powell, who was born in Bayside, Long Island, in 1829. She was one of four sisters, of whom one died in childhood; Harriet married the Rev. H. B. R. Abbott, a Methodist clergyman; and Adaline resides with her sister, Martha. Their father was John Powell, a native of Flushing, and a farmer by occupation; he was born October 17, 1787, and died at Bayside, September 13, 1838. After his marriage, Jacob Valentine resided for seven years upon his wife's homestead at Bayside. He then returned to the old Valentine homestead, where he lived until the property was purchased by the millionaire prince, A. T. Stewart. He has since made his home in or near Hempstead, where he owns a small farm. While he and his family were brought up in the Quaker faith, they are now identified with St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church of Hempstead. Mr. Valentine is a Republican in politics, and has always earnestly upheld the principles of his party. For six years he was a town assessor, and it is said of him that he had few equals in ability to accurately estimate values.

The four living children of Jacob and Martha (Powell) Valentine are: John, a business man of Brooklyn, who married Ella, daughter of Charles Fowler, of that city; Martha, who is the wife of Henry E. Cornwell, of Hempstead; William Edgar, who married Rosamond Irish, to whom was born one child, Norman T.; and Henry M., a business man in New York city, who married Elizabeth Smart. A daughter, Sarah A., who became the wife of H. L. Weeks, is deceased.

GEORGE WALLACE.

In the modern history of Long Island is no more interesting incident than the creation of Nassau county, and the story of its accomplishment would require a chapter of itself. When the plan was first proposed it met with strenuous opposition in the territory now comprising the new county, as well as in that from which it was separated. In part the objection was sentimental, and in part it was based upon economical considerations. All that could be advanced under these heads was given expression before the legislature and when the bill for the creation of the

county was first presented in that body, not more than a half-dozen representatives were friendly to it. The burden of its advocacy and of its management, from the moment of its introduction to that of its enactment, devolved upon George Wallace, then a member of the legislature from the district including this county's territory. He was industrious, resourceful and tactful, and gradually he disarmed opposition, converting antagonism into friendliness, and finally accomplished success. The results have proven so beneficial that they have found not only acquiescence but general and hearty approval, and upon Mr. Wallace has been bestowed, by common consent, the designation of "Father of the County of Nassau." He is not only conspicuous for this and other public services, but for his eminent ability as a lawyer and for the importance of the causes which have been committed to him.

George Wallace is descended from a Scotch family which has contributed members to every honorable and useful walk of life. His father, Donald Wallace, a native of Scotland, born in 1816, recently died in California, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He reared a family of nine children, all but one of whom are living and occupying excellent business and social positions. The youngest son, a member of Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" regiment, lost his life in the Spanish-American war. The eldest, John D., has long been a prominent business man and a leader in Republican councils in North Dakota, and is now the county judge of Pembina county; Charles L. is editor of the leading Republican newspaper in Nassau county, at Rockville Center, also a prominent operator in real estate. Albert J. and Frank S., as the firm of Wallace Bros., are at the head of large business enterprises at Los Angeles, Pasadena and elsewhere in California. Lavinia M. is the wife of R. H. Young, editor of the "Methodist Herald," of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Matilda H. is the wife of the Rev. James Healy, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman filling a pastorate in Southern California; and Mary A. is wife of S. Frank Johnson, a banker at Pasadena, California.

George Wallace, son of Donald Wallace,

passed his early boyhood upon a farm in Ontario, and later in the town of Hempstead, Long Island, where he arrived at the age of manhood. He was an ardent student from the first and supplemented his school instruction with an ample fund of general knowledge derived from persistent private reading. Before he had fairly entered upon manhood, his scholarly attainments enabled him to acquit himself most creditably as a teacher in the schools in Lawrence, Rockville Center and Freeport. He completed a course in the law department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated with honors. He at once entered upon practice in the courts of Queens and adjoining counties, following all branches of civil law, but developing special aptitude for real estate and municipal law, and establishing a reputation as one of the very ablest of his profession at the various bars where he appears. He has frequently served as counsel for various official boards, and in 1895 was appointed attorney of the board of supervisors of Queens county, a most responsible position, wherein his duties were weighty and exacting. He has appeared in several notable cases which are reported in volumes of decisions by higher courts, and are important as precedent cases. He carried to a successful conclusion, after it has been in the court of appeals for three and one-half years, the case of Smith vs. City of Brooklyn, which as a *cause celebre* is quoted in all the law schools in the state of New York. The decision in this case, supporting the contention of Mr. Wallace, renders inoperative all previous water right legislation in New York and other states in so far as it relates to the diversion of fresh water that would otherwise flow through navigable streams.

Mr. Wallace's important service in effecting the creation of the county of Nassau has been referred to above. Related to it, was the division of the debt of Queens county, made necessary by the creation of the county of Nassau, a task involving much intricate labor. As attorney for the town of Hempstead, he saved to that municipality in the division more than a million dollars, and to the new county nearly four million dollars, effecting this result by incorporating in the New York char-

ter, at the last moment, the necessary provision. In this magnificent conclusion to his task, he added much to his reputation, not only as a highly capable lawyer and financier, but as a public benefactor. His successes have been entirely due to his deep knowledge of law, and to his close application to the duty in hand. His methods are beyond reproach, characterized by honesty and fairness, duplicity and trickery being abhorrent to him, and he thus enjoys the confidence of his clients, and the respect of bench, bar and jury. He has offices at Jamaica in Queens county and at Rockville Center in Nassau county, with residence at Freeport in the new county. His influence and effort are earnestly exerted in behalf of every institution and movement conducive to the material, moral and social welfare of the community. He is president of the Queens County Title Company, and years ago he served acceptably as justice of the peace of the town of Hempstead.

Mr. Wallace is an enthusiastic fireman and organized the well known Ever Ready Hook and Ladder Company, of which he was foreman for many years. He is a charter member and past grand of Freeport Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also past master of Massapequa Lodge, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, in which he is an acknowledged leader, his influence extending throughout Nassau and adjoining counties.

Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Mariana Raynor, daughter of the late Benjamin R. Raynor, whose ancestors were the original settlers at Freeport. Two children were born of the marriage, Harriet R. and Archer B. Wallace.

HENRY W. ALLEN.

Visitors to Great Neck, Long Island, when viewing the old mill there, which has been a landmark for a great number of years, will naturally inquire the name of the owner, and the reply will be John Allen, the maternal great-great-grandfather of Henry W. Allen, the subject of this sketch. Thus an idea may be obtained of the antiquity of the family, which settled at Great Neck in the

early history of that part of the country. John Allen was born in 1701, and lived where the Eldridge property is now situated. Here he resided during the great Revolutionary struggle, and here he peacefully died in 1792, glorying in his country's independence from the British yoke. His wife's name was Elizabeth. David Allen was his son and the great-grandfather of our subject, and he, too, was born in Great Neck. He repaired the old mill which had done such good service in the Revolutionary days, and entered into other business schemes. As a land-owner he was one of the largest on the island, possessing three thousand acres at one time. His wife's name was Ann, to whom thirteen children were born. John Allen, second son of David, was the maternal grandfather of our subject. His wife's name was Phoebe Morrill, and they had seven children, namely: Harriet, Elizabeth, Cornelia, Louise, John, William and Richard. John engaged in the dry-goods business in New York, in which he was eminently successful. Harriet, his daughter, is the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Henry Allen was the paternal great-grandfather of Henry W. Allen, and was a worthy farmer. His son, John Allen, in time came into possession of some of the property of the other branch of the family, and he was a shrewd but honest business man. His family consisted of four children,—Hiram, W. H., Benjamin W. and Catherine. Hiram, the father of our subject, was born in 1806, and in 1835 married Harriet Allen, who was born in 1807. Their children were Henry W., John B., William A. and Phoebe L. Hiram Allen was a noted stock-raiser, and was far-famed as a horse man. His death resulted from a fall from a horse.

Henry W. Allen was born in Great Neck on January 3, 1835, and was educated in the common schools of the village. He always followed agricultural pursuits. In 1873 he sold his farm, but being a man of energy, inactivity became distasteful to him, and he turned his mind to various pursuits, such as clerking, etc. In 1879 he purchased his present site, upon which he erected a beautiful home, and here in comfort he is passing his declining years in peace and plenty. He married Harriet, daughter of Henry and Cornelia Hewlett, in

the spring of 1879. He has held several offices, such as excise commissioner, and has been a member of the school board for six years, the collector and treasurer for the school district, and further for eight years has been census taker for the school district. He is a worthy citizen, esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES P. NIEMANN.

James P. Niemann is the present district attorney of Nassau county and resides at Lynbrook. He was born in New York city September 1, 1858; educated in the public schools and at Cooper Union and read law in the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, under the special direction of A. Oakey Hall, who for sixteen years was district attorney of New York city. In September, 1879, Mr. Niemann was admitted to practice in the supreme court, and in September, 1884, to the United States court, and has enjoyed a large general practice, his office being in the Times Building, New York city. He is a member of the State Bar Association, the Nassau County Bar Association and also of many prominent fraternal societies and social organizations, among them Massapequa Lodge, No. 822, F. & A. M., Hempstead Lodge, I. O. O. F. (No. 141); Charter Oak Council, No. 1415, Royal Arcanum; Court Seaside, No. 113, Foresters of America; Rockville Centre Council of Junior O. U. A. M.; the Country Club and Hempstead Cycle Club.

In 1887 he became a resident of Lynbrook, and immediately identified himself with the movement for the advancement of education on Long Island and all public measures calculated to subserve the best interests of the community. He was the first president of Union Free School District No. 20, of Lynbrook, and took an active interest in the erection of the new school house.

Mr. Niemann has always been a Democrat and when, in 1898, the new county of Nassau was erected received the nomination of his party for the office of district attorney. Although this was the Roosevelt landslide year Mr. Niemann was elected over his Republican opponent by a major-



James P. Niemann.

ity of about twenty-five votes, and thus given the distinction of serving as the first district attorney of the newly created county. At the expiration of his term in 1901 he was renominated and re-elected by a plurality of 1866, whereas the Republican ticket as to the other offices was victorious by majorities ranging from 800 to 1,000.

As the first prosecuting officer of the county Mr. Niemann made a splendid record and won the highest commendation of the bar and of the public. Honest, capable and conscientious, he gave the office an administration which establishes a well set standard. The phenomenal vote cast for Mr. Niemann at his second election proves that the people are observant and discriminative, and that they are the trusted friends of the man in office who is true to his official duty.

GEORGE W. EASTMAN.

George W. Eastman, who resides in Roslyn and has gained prominence as a lawyer of marked ability, was born March 12, 1856, in Roslyn, in the house in which his brother and partner, H. M. W. Eastman, now resides. More than two centuries and a half have passed since the first Eastman sailed from Southampton, England, taking up his abode in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1638. He participated in the founding of the town of Salisbury, Massachusetts. In later generations the family was established in New Hampshire, where occurred the birth of Jacob C. Eastman, the grandfather of our subject. He removed to Roslyn, Long Island, and there on May 8, 1826, Henry W. Eastman was born. He was destined to have marked influence on the public life of the community. He became a distinguished real estate lawyer, was a very prominent temperance worker, was the founder of the Roslyn Savings Bank, and was closely identified with the material, intellectual and moral development of the community.

Under private tutors George W. Eastman acquired his literary education and in the Columbia College Law School he prepared for the bar, being admitted to practice in 1877. He then entered into partnership with his father and his brother, and the relationship was thus maintained until the

father's death, since which time the brothers have carried on the business, having a large and representative clientage. Theirs is entirely a civil law practice, and their specialty is real estate law. The firm has had an office at Roslyn since 1847, and was established by Henry W. Eastman, and later became Eastman & Garretson, and after the death of the father it became Garretson & Eastman. Mr. Garretson retired later and went on the bench, and the firm is now and since 1896 has been Eastman & Eastman.

On the 27th of December, 1881, Mr. Eastman was married to Miss Jennie Rushmore, a daughter of William T. Rushmore of Hempstead, and they had four children, of whom three are living, Ruth, Mortimer and G. Lester. They have a beautiful home at Roslyn, and the air of hospitality, refinement and good cheer makes it a favorite resort with their many friends. Mr. Eastman's father was very active in politics, and when he died the son took his place in active political work. He has been a member of the Republican central committee of Nassau county, was treasurer of the central committee of Queens county, has been a delegate to various conventions and is a member of the Republican club of New York and of many other clubs. He was at one time honored by his party with the nomination for assemblyman. Mr. Eastman is widely and favorably known in Roslyn and in many portions of Long Island. He is a man of strong mentality, keen discernment, a citizen of marked patriotism and public spirit and a lawyer of pronounced ability.

GEORGE A. MOTT.

To occupy high position among professional men, in any department, is possible only through conspicuous talent, peculiar aptitude, and great determination. Particularly true is this when the profession is so exacting as is the law, and in so large a field as Kings county, with its army of accomplished lawyers. That George A. Mott occupies such a position is acknowledged throughout the ranks of his professional associates.

Mr. Mott was born May 23, 1836, in Lynbrook, Long Island, son of David and Rachel

(Dorlan) Mott. The father was a prosperous and extensive farmer; in 1845 he removed to New York and became a market man; he was active in the Methodist church, and was a most exemplary character. He died in 1861, and his wife in 1893. They were the parents of eight children, of whom are living; George A.; Matilda, widow of Peter A. Waddy, of Brooklyn; and Laura D., wife of Charles Odell, of the same city. David Mott was born at Far Rockaway, as were his father also named David, and his grandfather John, the latter named having been the pioneer settler in that region.

George A. Mott received only such education as was afforded by the neighborhood schools, but in early life he developed an intense love for reading, and thus supplied his deficiencies. He studied law with Spooner & Taber, then among the most capable of Brooklyn lawyers, and earnest friends of their student, and he was admitted to the bar in 1863. He opened an office in New York and practiced in the courts of that city until 1881, when he removed to Brooklyn, and established himself in the Garfield building, where he is yet located. During his long professional life he has had a remarkable experience. His inclination being for criminal law, he has given comparatively little attention to aught else, and it is said of him that he has defended in as many as thirty-seven hundred different cases, a record without parallel in legal annals. One of the most notorious of these cases, where a large number were among the most noted of their times, was that of the Astoria masked burglars.

Mr. Mott is a Republican in politics, and has habitually taken an active part in political affairs. He served two terms as excise commissioner and in Masonry has attained to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. In early life he married Miss Ellen Seabury, daughter of Alfred Seabury, of Brooklyn, and of the marriage were born four children: Florence, wife of Joseph S. Simonson, of Lynbrook; Georgetta, wife of George D. Smith, of Hempstead; Stella, wife of Chauncey Davidson, of Oceanside, Long Island; and Nellie, wife of Frank Davidson, of Hempstead. Mrs. Mott died in 1872, and Mr. Mott married Miss Harriet

G. Black, a daughter of John Black, of sey, and of this marriage were born Frank W., who married Dr. Fred C. H. New York; Leon A. and Benjamin C. M. present Mrs. Mott was formerly Miss I Engels, daughter of Paul Engels, of Center, Long Island, whom Mr. Mott July 29, 1893; a daughter, Phillis Deaz born of this union, and George A. Mott subject has up to the present time nineteen children, his youngest child being nine old, and his oldest forty-eight years of

Mr. Mott is one of the oldest practicing the Long Island bar. He is editor of the Recorder, of Lynbrook, and has been editor of Queens County Advance.

J. SEYMOUR SNEDEKER

J. Seymour Snedeker, of Hempstead, an eminent citizen and lawyer of Nassau county, who has at various times occupied public positions of usefulness and responsibility, was born at which is his home, April 9, 1845. His father, H. Lewis Snedeker, born in Huntington, Conn., and removed in 1837 to Hempstead, followed his calling as a shoemaker. He was an honest, industrious man, and was the father of eight children, of whom are now living five daughters and one son.

J. Seymour Snedeker, being one of a family of children, was early obliged to help himself, and to acquire his education through his own effort. His schooling was limited, being afforded by a common school, but he was an ardent reader, and he added to his store of knowledge by diligent private reading during his spare hours. He read law under the tutorship of Alexander Hadden and Daniel Clark, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. His practice has been in the various courts of Queens, Nassau and Westchester counties, and he has long enjoyed the reputation of being a conscientious, diligent and successful practitioner.

A Republican from the founding of the party, Mr. Snedeker has always been an earnest advocate of its principles and policies.



Tronsend Alberson

by entering in early life the grocery business. In 1888, he abandoned this enterprise and engaged in the contracting and livery business in Roslyn, a business which he still carries on with marked success.

He is a member of Protection Lodge, I. O. O. F., Shield of Honor, Roslyn Benevolent Society, and the Roslyn Volunteer Fire Department. He is a public spirited citizen and is thoroughly identified with the prosperity and welfare of the town.

In October, 1885, he was married in Roslyn, to Nora H., daughter of William H., and Catherine Smith. They have two daughters, Elsie S., born in 1888, and Ellen W. born in 1894.

CORNELIUS E. REMSEN.

Cornelius E. Remsen, undertaker, justice of the peace, and public-spirited citizen of Roslyn, Long Island, was born at Port Washington, May 6, 1858. His parents were John Burtis and Anna Maria (Edwards) Remsen. The Remsen family is one of the oldest in the state, and characterized by patriotism and public spirit throughout its entire history. At an early period in the history of the original settlement of the country, it furnished representatives who took a prominent part in public affairs and were important factors in the material and commercial development of the young colony. Jeremiah Remsen, the grandfather, son of William Remsen, was born at Great Neck, now included in Nassau county, but spent the greater portion of his life in Port Washington where he followed the vocation of a carpenter and builder. He died July 6, 1865. His wife, Deborah Burtis, died in 1877. Mr. Remsen's father, John Burtis, their only child, was born in North Hempstead township, Nassau county, October 18, 1817. He received a common-school education and was reared to farm life. About 1870 he removed to Roslyn and there engaged in the undertaking business, also following mercantile pursuits for a number of years. During the last ten years he lived retired from active pursuits, enjoying the fruits of his labors amid the surroundings of a comfortable home in Roslyn, and held in high regard as a worthy and prominent citizen. He died in June,

1902. By Anna Maria Edwards, daughter of Phineas and Serepta (Hallock) Edwards, to whom he was married in November, 1843, he has three sons: Jeremiah S., born in 1847, died 1860; Cornelius E.; and John F., born in 1861. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

Cornelius E. Remsen received a thorough education in the district schools of his town, in early boyhood entered his father's undertaking establishment and has continued in that business till the present time. He occupies a prominent and influential position in the business and social life of his town. In February, 1900, he was appointed justice of the peace and is still serving as such. He is a member of Shield of Honor; is an ex-president of the Roslyn Benevolent Society and has been foreman of the Roslyn Fire Department for five years.

He was married in New York city to Lillia, daughter of Moses and Helen Brown of New York. They have two daughters, Edna P., and Gladys.

TOWNSEND ALBERTSON.

Townsend Albertson, who is engaged in general farming and market gardening at Mineola, was born near his present home on the 1st of July 1849, and is a grandson of Benjamin Albertson and a son of T. W. Albertson. The latter was an agriculturist and engaged in the milk business. He also bought brewery grains, which he sold to farmers on Long Island and did an extensive and profitable business. His fields yielded to him good returns for the care and labor he bestowed upon them, and the dairy was also a successful department of his business activity. In early manhood he married Harriet Townsend, a daughter of Hewlett Townsend, and they became the parents of four children, the eldest being the subject of this review. The others are: Alice, the wife of Benjamin D. Hicks, of Old Westbury; Athelena, who married Dr. J. H. Bogart, of Roslyn; and T. W., who is cashier of the Nassau County Bank, of Mineola. The father died 1874 and the mother's death occurred May 1897.



Townsend Alberson



In the schools of the neighborhood Townsend Albertson began his education at the usual age and later prepared for the transaction of business by a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in New York, while later he attended the Friends Academy in Poughkeepsie, New York. After his return to Long Island he went upon a farm of one hundred and fifty acres and is now engaged in general farming and market gardening, whereby he annually enjoys a good income, for his land is rich and well cultivated and the good yield of vegetables and grain, which find a ready sale on the market, brings to him each year a desirable income.

On the 19th of November, 1874, Mr. Albertson was married to Miss Alletta, daughter of Martin I. Duryea, of Jamaica, and they now have three children, Martin J. D., Thomas Willets and Harriet Townsend. In his political views Mr. Albertson is a Republican, which party he has supported since he attained his majority. He does not seek or desire office, but gives his attention to his business interests and his well directed efforts, industry and enterprise are resulting profitably.

IRVIN L. TYLER.

Irvin L. Taylor, principal of the Mineola public schools, is in the third generation from John A. Tyler, one of the early settlers in the Delaware Valley, and who still resides in that locality at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His son, Moses B. Tyler, father of Irvin L., was born in Sullivan county, New York, April 17, 1851, and still resides in the locality of his nativity, where he has spent his entire life as a prosperous and progressive farmer.

Irvin L. Tyler was born in Cohecton, Sullivan county, New York, November 18, 1873, son of Moses B. and Mary L. (Skinner) Tyler, where he attended the public school. He subsequently received a four years' course in the State New York Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1899. He soon after commenced his professional career as an educator in Mineola, Long Island, where he is now at the head of the public school. Although his advent to the corps

of Long Island educators is recent, he ranks among the most popular and proficient teachers in Suffolk county.

Mr. Tyler is the second child of a family of seven children: Bernice, who died in childhood; Irvin L.; Caroline; Jerome; Cynthia; Sidney; and Arthur. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he had filled the office of ruling elder.

ARTHUR W. BRIERLEY.

The above named is a highly popular and progressive business man of the town of Hempstead, Long Island. He was born in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, June 17, 1876, the son of the late James C. and Annie (Hall) Brierley. His parents removed to Long Island when our subject was a mere infant, selecting as their place of residence the town of Hempstead.

James C. Brierley, father of our subject, was born in Lancashire, England, June 14, 1849, and was a son of Peter C. and Elizabeth Brierley. In early manhood, after completing a collegiate course in his native land, he sought life in America as promising a better field for his enterprising aspirations. He located in New York city, where he subsequently became a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's College, following the profession for which his peculiar talents best fitted him, that of architect and sculptor. His more than ordinary skill in this line was appreciated by those seeking the highest development in the art, as is evidenced by his handiwork which adorns the beautiful Episcopal Cathedral at Garden City, as well as some of the finest public and private buildings in New York city, and Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Brierley was an honored resident of Hempstead for over twenty years, his death occurring in Brooklyn, New York, May 11, 1898, his widow still surviving him. Annie Hall, his wife, was likewise a native of Lancashire, England, where she was born June 6, 1850, a daughter of Thomas and Phebe Hall. The couple were united in marriage in the city of New York. Their children are: Agnes, wife of E. C. Pettit, Arthur H., Alma, now manager of the telephone office at

Hempstead, and Gertrude. The entire family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Our subject, Arthur W. Brierley, acquired his early education in the public schools, and later took up a special course of study in the night school, after completing which he began the study of law in the office of Judge Robert Seabury, continuing same in the office of William A. Onderdonk. Concluding, however, that the practice of law would be distasteful to him as a profession he abandoned its pursuit and went to Philadelphia, where he became a reporter for Brocks Commercial Agency. In 1898 he returned to Hempstead and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has met with more than ordinary success. Among the substantial insurance companies he represents may be mentioned the following: The Royal, Continental, North British and Mercantile, British American, Hanover Western of Toronto, Canada, and Citizens of Missouri.

Mr. Brierley was married at East Islip, Long Island, September 19, 1900, to Florence H. Lester, daughter of George and Elizabeth Lester. He is looked upon as one of the most promising young business men of his town. Energetic and possessing an invincible determination to be surpassed by none in progressive spirit and enterprise, there is little doubt of his attaining a position of merited distinction among men.

CHARLES H. LUDLUM, M. D.

The name of Ludlum has been associated with the towns of Hempstead and Jamaica from a very early period, and during all these years the family of which the Doctor is a representative has been known for the patriotic spirit of its members and their indefatigable industry. Their record is singularly free from reproach, and no history of Long Island would be complete without mention of the Ludlums. The first who bore the name in America, and of whom authentic records has been preserved, was William Ludlum, who emigrated from England to this country and died in 1766. His third son, Nicholas, who was born in 1732, was a captain in the British army previous to the

Revolutionary war and died in 1788. His son, Nicholas, was a prominent and wealthy merchant of New York, and it was he who built the cemetery chapel in Jamaica. Since the settlement of the family on Long Island have been represented by men of ability and integrity who have prospered in the various callings in which they have devoted their time and talents.

Daniel Ludlum, the Doctor's father, was born at East Jamaica, at what is now known as the Ludlum place. He bears the name of his father and grandfather, and four generations of Ludlums live in the house in which he first saw the light of day, having been born there except the ancestor Daniel Ludlum had three brothers and five sons, all of whom are now dead except Mrs. L. Denton, of Jamaica, but the others all at a ripe old age, eighty-six years being the age of those who have passed away. Four of them celebrated their golden wedding and two of them the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. The father of this family was a justice of the peace of the town of Jamaica and a man of considerable influence. He is referred to in Underhill's "Queens County in Olden Times" as being present at a meeting held in 1821 at the Dutch Church in Jamaica, called for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary to the United States Foreign Missionary Society, the purpose of which was to civilize and evangelize our western Indian population. He is also mentioned in the same work as being secretary of a meeting of "the inhabitants of Queens and Queens counties" held on December 18, 1821, called to oppose the making of a turnpike between Jamaica and Brooklyn. The farm on which he lived and which he inherited from his father was an immense tract of land, and at his death it was inherited by his sons, Daniel and Waite Smith Everett. At one time he was believed that he would prefer mercantile life to farming, and opened a grocery store in New York city, but after conducting the store for a short time he was glad to return to his peaceful farm life in Jamaica.

Daniel Ludlum, the father of the Doctor, long lived quietly at home in the vicinity of his ancestral residence. In his youth there



Chas. H. Ludlum m.d.



railroads, steamboats, telegraph lines and telephones, and the rich New York and Brooklyn people had to cross the river in row boats, while the lumbering stages made the journey between Brooklyn and Jamaica. He and his brother, Waite Smith, divided the old home farm, each taking one-half and cultivating his own share. For some time they remained at the homestead, occupying it jointly, each having his own apartments. Both brothers married and each had a son, John H. Ludlum, formerly an assessor of Jamaica, being the son of Smith Ludlum, while our subject is the son of Daniel Ludlum. For many years the brothers conducted their respective farms and then sold the property. Both had built residences and Daniel Ludlum sold his to Abraham De Bevoise, for thirteen thousand dollars. Upon selling his place he purchased the property in Jamaica where he now resides. He did not marry until thirty-five years of age and then married Miss Judith Smith, who was born in the town of Jamaica, at what was called "One Mile Mill," her father, Thomas Smith, being the owner of the mill. She died at the age of eighty years, on the 31st of August, 1893. For fifty-six years she had traveled life's journey happily by the side of her husband, who still survives. Daniel Ludlum has long been a stanch Republican in politics and for seventy years has been a member of the First Presbyterian church, while for about forty years he has served as elder. He possesses the vigor of a man thirty years his junior, and with the exception of his hearing, which is impaired a little, his physical faculties are almost as good as in his prime.

Charles H. Ludlum, whose name begins this record, was born in the town of Jamaica, near what is now the village of Hollis, February 21, 1843, being the only living child of Daniel and Judith (Smith) Ludlum. His preliminary education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by study in Union Hall Academy, after which he entered the University of New York, and in 1863 was graduated in the literary department of that institution, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up the study of medicine and was graduated from its medical

department in 1865. Through the two succeeding years he practiced his profession in Bellevue Hospital, where he gained a large fund of information concerning his chosen calling as well as wide practical experience. After severing his connection with the hospital he was for seven years engaged in general practice in New York city, and through the three succeeding years practiced in Boonton, New Jersey. Since 1878 he has continuously resided in Hempstead, where his professional skill and ability have gained him distinction as a leading representative of the medical fraternity. He was interne in Bellevue Hospital from 1865 until 1867, was visiting physician of the Northern Dispensary of New York from 1868 until 1874, and visiting physician of the Out-door Department of Bellevue Hospital from 1867 until 1874. He is now a member of Queens-Nassau Counties Medical Society, is visiting physician of the Nassau County Hospital, a director in the Hempstead Building and Loan Association, and has been president of the board of education for the past ten years.

Dr. Ludlum was united in marriage in Jamaica, May 20, 1868, to Miss Mary Jane White, a daughter of Samuel White, and their marriage was blessed with six children, namely: Clinton White, Herbert Aymar, Walter D., Marion C., Alice C., and Edith Price, but the last named died in infancy. The Doctor is past regent in the Royal Arcanum. With his family he is considerate and is a member of the Presbyterian church, has held the office of elder and for fourteen years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has also been an active factor in local affairs and has done much toward making Hempstead the thriving and attractive village it now is. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, but has never been an aspirant for public office, content to devote his energies to his professional duties, whereby he has won distinction and success, a man fitted for the profession which he has prosperously followed for nearly forty years and in which he has established a reputation for painstaking skill.

Dr. Walter D. Ludlum, a son of Charles H. and Mary Jane (White) Ludlum, is following in

his father's footsteps, having adopted the practice of medicine as a life work. He was born April 24, 1878, and four years later was brought to Hempstead by his parents. Here he acquired his elementary education, after which he took a preparatory course in the University of New York, being graduated in that institution in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while in 1898 he was graduated in the same school, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He spent the two succeeding years in the Seney Methodist Episcopal Hospital, resigning in the summer of 1900, when he began the practice of his profession in Hempstead, but later moved to Brooklyn and is now practicing his profession there.

CHRISTIAN MUNK.

"There is a tide in the affairs of man," said the poet some hundreds of years ago, "which taken at its flood leads on to fortune." When Christian Munk came from the Province of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born on December 15, 1853, to the United States in 1871, he located in Brooklyn, where he followed his trade of locksmithing for three years, and probably would have been at the same business to-day but for a pervading feeling of unrest at the restrictions of the bench. In 1874 the looked for opportunity presented itself, and Mr. Munk threw aside his apron and engaged in the hotel business on Summer avenue. This move proved the stepping-stone to a successful career as a boniface. For fourteen and one-half years he was located on that thoroughfare, removing at the expiration of that time to Rockville Centre, Long Island, where he obtained possession of the Rockville Centre Hotel, an imposing brick structure three and a half stories high, situated directly opposite the Long Island Railroad station. The energy he displayed in building up his Summer avenue business was here duplicated, and the result was as pleasing to him as it was to his increasing number of patrons. The Rockville Centre Hotel, under his management, is elegantly fitted up and contains all the modern improvements. The upper floor of the building is used as a lodge room by the F. & A. M., by the

I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, and by the Royal Arcanum. It is one of the largest on Long Island, its dimensions being 125x75 feet.

Mr. Munk's scholastic education was received in his native land. He was married in Brooklyn on June 11, 1875, to Annie Hairt. Five children were born to them, namely John, Annie, Louisa, Augusta and Frederick. He is a member of Winona Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.; of Peabody Lodge, No. 885, Knights of Honor; the Sued-entscher unter Stuetsung Vercin, Fr. Gluck Quartette Club, and Schwabischer Sangerbund.

Mr. Munk is a self-made man in the full meaning of the term. By dint of hard work and of straightforward dealing he has won his way to the forefront in his business. He is a genial man, popular and progressive, and as a citizen takes an active part in public affairs. The careful personal attention he gives to his guests is no small factor in molding that reputation he has acquired among his numerous patrons.

FREEBORN GARRETSON SMITH.

The story of a man who began life in a Little Log Cabin.

The name of Freeborn Garretson Smith will ever be associated with that of William B. Bradbury, one of those rare musical geniuses of whom the poet has said:

God sent his singers upon earth
With songs of gladness and of mirth
That they might touch the hearts of men
And bring them back to Heaven again.

As Franklin drew the lightning from Heaven which was harnessed by Professor Morse and thus revolutionized the physical world, so Bradbury drew his inspiration from Heaven

"That he might touch the hearts of men," and his worthy friend and successor, Freeborn Garretson Smith has continued the singing through the Bradbury piano, carrying joy and gladness into thousands of households throughout the country thus seeking

"To bring men back to Heaven again."

This mighty musical promoter began life in a



Frederic G. Smith.



Yours Truly. F. G. Smith Jr.

little log cabin amid the humblest surroundings. His natural fondness for music awakened within him a longing to become a maker of musical instruments. In the loft of that little cabin in Maryland, he dreamed and planned, but his subsequent success in this direction far exceeded his wildest dreams or greatest expectations. His genius as well as his capital consisted of untiring industry, tenacity of purpose, and a perseverance that enabled him to triumph over all obstacles. His education consisted chiefly of the line upon line and precept upon precept taught him by a Godly father.

The grandfather of Mr. Smith was a humble German farmer who indentured himself on his arrival in this country for the passage money of himself and family. He completed the last, and subsequently saved a sufficient amount to buy a farm on which he erected the little log cabin. His son Eli, the father of Freeborn Garretson Smith, was a skilled blacksmith, and with his earnings purchased the homestead.

In this little log cabin Freeborn Garretson Smith was born, July 17, 1828. Summer and winter he climbed the narrow ladder that led up into the loft, but to him it was a castle, for it was home and love reigned supreme there. At the age of sixteen he acquired a little knowledge of cabinet-making and of the use of tools, but he became fascinated with the idea of utilizing his mechanical knowledge in the manufacture of pianos.

He began his apprenticeship with a large piano manufacturing firm in Baltimore, at fifty cents a week, and although the hours were long he never complained. He began work before breakfast in the morning and was allowed but a short time for meals. He worked until six o'clock at night, and after his supper returned to the factory until nine o'clock. The last year of his apprenticeship he made piano keys by hand by working all night every other night except Sundays until five o'clock in the morning. Under no circumstances, however great the emergency, would he trespass for one moment on the Sabbath. This may account for the declaration of Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage in after years that "Mr. Smith was a Methodist, but

his pianos were orthodoxy." Although his task as an apprentice was a hard one, Mr. Smith loved his occupation and gladly attended to every detail, and when he had completed his apprenticeship he had not only mastered the mechanical part of the business, but through this careful training he had a highly cultivated ear for music. He left his employer on the best of terms, and sought a wider field in the great metropolis. He landed at Castle Garden like any emigrant, with only enough money to pay one week's board. After obtaining a position as a journeyman at what would now be considered but little more than a boy's wages, he mounted his kit of tools on a dray, and amid a drenching rain rode to the factory where he began his duties as an independent workman. His employer soon learned the value of his services, and he reached that point where he could command his own price and was made superintendent. Later he went to Boston to a large piano establishment, where, in the course of a few years, he accumulated a capital of twelve thousand dollars. He had achieved a reputation in the trade for his skill and knowledge as a manufacturer and after some negotiations received a liberal offer from the Steinways and entered their employ, which proved to be mutually helpful. While thus engaged, he met Mr. William B. Bradbury, who, though carrying on an extensive manufactory of pianos, was known throughout the country as the "Sweet Singer of Israel," because of his Sunday-school Hymn Books which had found their way into nearly every Sunday-school of the country.

Mr. Smith received a liberal proposition from Mr. Bradbury to take charge of his manufactory, and although the Steinways were loth to part with him he finally accepted the offer which proved the turning point in his life. He found matters in a rather unfortunate condition, the workmen being inclined to run the factory to suit themselves. Mr. Smith began at once a weeding out process, and reorganized the whole force on an entirely new system, and soon had matters in a perfect running order. Not long after this the failing health of Mr. Bradbury necessitated his retirement from the business, and he proposed to Mr. Smith that he buy him out. This proposition staggered him at

first, for while he had been successful in managing for others, he questioned whether he had the ability for so great an undertaking. At the urgent solicitation of his friends, however, he finally accepted the very liberal offer of Mr. Bradbury, paying him \$5,000 in cash and giving notes for the balance. The following "Card" was issued under Mr. Bradbury's own signature:

"Having retired from the pianoforte business, Mr. Freeborn Garretson Smith will succeed me, and for him I bespeak the patronage of my friends and the public. Mr. Smith has served a regular apprenticeship in the various branches of the pianoforte, and has been engaged in the first manufactories of New York and Boston. I can confidently recommend him as a gentleman in all respects qualified to succeed me in the manufacture of my first-class pianos, he having had sole charge of my manufacturing department since 1865, and having given entire satisfaction in that capacity."

In parting Mr. Bradbury said, "Mr. Smith takes care of my name," and no man ever more zealously guarded the name of another even to his own detriment than has Mr. Smith. Although he has gone on perfecting and improving this instrument for more than thirty years, everything has merged into the name of Bradbury. In a recently written article giving a retrospective view of the subject the author says:

"Mr. Bradbury was the original founder of the business that still bears his name. He was a man of most excellent character, of marked earnestness of purpose, conscientious in the discharge of duty and honest with himself in the world. All of these traits were brought into active exercise and dominated his policy in the organization of the business, and found a guaranty of the integrity of construction of his pianos, while his critical musical taste would tolerate no standard of tone except the highest.

"The enterprise was moderately successful, but certain elements of force essential to the perpetuation of a business, involving attributes which he was conscious that he did not possess in a marked degree, but which he quickly recognized in others, led him to transfer the business and its manage-

ment without reserve to Freeborn G. Smith, the present proprietor.

"Mr. Smith, while maintaining the same standard of excellence, and continuing the method of manufacture upon the same general lines as his predecessor, brought into the new firm a capacity for organization, a general reduction of forces to exact and systematic operation, a ready adaptation of means to the accomplishment of desired result, a spirit of indefatigable energy that admitted no possibility of failure and the whole based upon a thorough practical knowledge of the business in its minutest details.

"The world, at least the musical world, knows the result. No page of contemporaneous piano history is more luminous with the record of brilliant achievement or more forcefully illustrative of possibilities in the way of attainment of material success by means of the intelligent and energetic prosecution of legitimate business than that in which is recorded the story of this enterprise from the day of its inception to the present time.

"The original quarters, cramped, incommodious and inconvenient, in which the instruments were first constructed, were enlarged again and again, until further additions were impracticable, and then the present spacious factory was purchased. The old machines, crude and uncertain, were replaced by the best modern labor-saving machinery that human ingenuity has devised or that money could purchase. The huge, unsightly, square piano of thirty years ago has been supplanted by the most artistic and graceful upright and grand models, and the restricted market for the piano, confined at that time to the immediate locality where they were manufactured, is limited now only by the flight of the locomotive and the pathless track of ships.

"With the management of several other piano factories, owned wholly or principally by Mr. Smith, and controlled by him, and with all the multiplicity of cares incident to the direction of his widely diversified interests and investments he has ever maintained a strict personal supervision over the affairs of his first and favorite enter-

prise—the Bradbury—ably assisted by his son, F. G. Smith, Jr., who has inherited his father's love for the business, and has a seemingly intuitive knowledge of its requirements."

Probably the greatest compliment ever paid to the genius of Mr. Smith was that of his late and life-long esteemed friend, Mr. T. Dewitt Talmage, who said of him, "Our friend Smith is a Methodist, but his pianos are Orthodoxy." From the White House at the National Capitol to the lonely log cabin of the South his "orthodoxy" has

"Touched the hearts of men

To bring them back to Heaven again."

The Bradbury pianos were first introduced in the White House during the administration of President Grant, and from that time to the present every administration has felt the power of "Smith's orthodoxy."

Personally Mr. Smith is one of the most modest and unassuming of men but without any effort on his part he has won his way to the hearts of some of our most prominent statesmen and military leaders. Recently one of the enterprising photographers of Washington caught a "snap shot" of him walking arm in arm with General O. O. Howard. His face, beaming all over with good nature, is familiar to every citizen of Brooklyn, and the "shadow" will remain long after the "substance" has departed.

The story of the "little log cabin" will ever be associated with one of the brightest, happiest and most successful business men of the country, and serve as incentive to the present and future generations.

Mr. Smith's highest aspirations have centered in his calling. He is a strong advocate of temperance and honest reform of every kind. He is the true ideal of a Christian gentleman, and is never so happy as when he can be helpful to his neighbor and add to the happiness of others. Of a strong sympathetic nature he is ever in touch with the sufferings of others.

Mr. Smith married, July 3, 1854, Miss Rachel Pearson, daughter of Rev. John Pearson, of Wakefield, England, and a sister of George Pearson, of New York. Two children are the issue of this marriage, a son and a daughter.

Freeborn G. Smith, Jr., is a worthy son of an honored sire. Inheriting the principal characteristics of his father, he enjoyed educational advantages of which his father was, in his youth, deprived, but the same grand nature, the kindly disposition never fail to win him friends. The business affairs of the firm are mainly under his supervision, and the constantly increasing sales are the best evidences of his business ability. It goes without saying that the mantle of the father will fall on the shoulders of the son, who is worthy and well qualified to bear it.

OLIVER H. TUTHILL.

Oliver H. Tuthill, postmaster at Rockville Center, Nassau county, Long Island, was born at Mattituck, Suffolk county, Long Island, September 23, 1864, his parents being Warren L. and Sarah E. (Wells) Tuthill. His father, a native of Cutchogue, Long Island, was born in 1836 and was identified with fishing interests and also for many years was prominently connected with mercantile pursuits as a member of the firm of Reeve & Tuthill.

The subject of this review is an only child. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, afterward attended Franklinville Academy, in Suffolk county, and subsequently took a thorough course in telegraphy. He then entered the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company, in whose service he remained for eight years, during which time he efficiently performed the duties of station agent at South Oyster Bay, Rockville Center and other stations on their road. He has been a respected citizen of Rockville Center since 1888, and for seven years was connected with the livery business and was also engaged in the plumbing and steam-heating business. On the 1st of January, 1900, he was appointed to his present position as postmaster and his administration has already evoked high commendation, showing that the confidence of his fellow townsmen in his ability is well merited.

On the 13th of October, 1884, Mr. Tuthill was united in marriage, at Mattituck, Long Island, to Miss Carrie H. Reeves, a daughter of Professor

George B. and Letitia (Young) Reeves, the latter a sister of Judge Young, of Huntington, Long Island. Our subject and his wife now have two children, Madeleine May and Grace R. Mr. Tut-hill is a member of Rockville Center Lodge, No. 279, F. & A. M., the Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 80, and attends the Protestant Episcopal church. Of the Republican party he is a stalwart supporter, and, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, he is always able to uphold his position by intelligent argument. He does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. In the community where he resides he is recognized as a very prominent and highly respected citizen, and his social qualities make him popular in the circle in which he moves.

OTTO HUBER.

Otto Huber, recently deceased, was one of the most extensive and successful manufacturers of Brooklyn, and his public spirit and business sagacity led him to aid materially in promoting the interests of that city by employing his large means in various enterprises of public usefulness.

He was born in 1866, in Brooklyn, son of Otto and Emily Huber. The father, a native of Baden, Germany, prior to 1866 came to Brooklyn, where he secured employment in the Schneider brewery, and there had as a fellow workman George Ehret, who subsequently became conspicuous as a master brewer. About 1866 Mr. Huber established a brewery of his own, and from it has grown the present mammoth establishment. Of his marriage with Miss Mayer were born four sons, Otto, Charles, Joseph and Max; and three daughters, Mrs. Frank Obernier, Mrs. William H. DeEsterre, and Miss Frances Huber. Mr. Huber died in 1889, and his widow, a beautiful woman, is yet living.

The junior Otto Huber was educated in his native city, and at an early age entered the establishment of his father, and became familiar with all the manufacturing processes and business methods of the house. His father had been incapacitated for active usefulness during his latter years, through a heart ailment, and the son came into the management of the business long before

he attained his majority, and, after the death of the parent, he continued in control in the interest of the estate. He cherished the same personal regard for his workmen as had his father, and they remained with him and rendered him loyal service. When he came to this task the brewing industry was just entering upon a new period of development, involving departure from conventional methods, the introduction of new processes, and upon a far larger scale. He made every detail the object of careful investigation, and, by his industry, perseverance and liberal dealing placed his house in the forefront of American brewing establishments. The volume of business increased enormously, and the output is today one of the largest in the Long Island belt. In 1895 increased capacity was demanded, and \$200,000 was invested in additional buildings and improvements.

Mr. Huber was active in various enterprises outside the great concern in his immediate charge. He was a prominent member of the old Brewers' Association, but resigned from it about four years ago. He was builder and owner of the Brooklyn Music Hall, owner of Avoca Villa, at Bath Beach, and of the Manhattan Hotel on the boulevard, was interested with Percy Williams in the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, and was owner of the Hotel Metropole, in Manhattan. He was a director in the Kings County Trust Company, the First National Bank of Brooklyn, and the Williamsburgh Trust Company. He was a member of numerous social organizations, among them the Union League, the Bushwick Club, the Hanover Club, the Montauk Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Yacht Club, the Amaranth Club, and the Riding and Driving Club, all of Brooklyn, the Order of Elks, of New York, and the Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn and Manhattan. He was an ardent lover of horses, of which he purchased only the best. His private stables were extensive and well supplied, while for business purposes he kept eighty highly bred heavy draft animals not to be surpassed in the city for size and form. To one animal he afforded really affectionate care, it being the first owned by his father, and which had long been relieved from all labor.



Otto Huber

1894-1895



Chas. Huber

The Contributing Co.

Mr. Huber was a man of fine social traits, and was held in affectionate regard by large circles of friends in various walks of life. He was a considerate employer and a faithful friend. His personal benefactions were many and liberal, and he withheld his effort and means from no worthy or public cause. He was married in 1886 to Miss Helen Kreusler, and of this marriage was born a daughter, Helen, now nine years of age.

The large business interests with which the Huber family named have so long been associated are now under the capable direction of Joseph Huber, oldest surviving son of Otto Huber, the founder of the family, and brother of the Otto Huber, recently deceased. Joseph Huber was born in Brooklyn, September 20, 1868, and was educated in the public schools. After completing his education he entered the brewery established by his father, and gained a thorough practical knowledge of the business, from the initial manufacturing processes to the affairs of the counting-room. He and his deceased brother maintained the most intimate relations, and from the time of his attaining manhood he has been identified with the management of the business. He has now succeeded to the control, in the interest of the state, not only of the immense brewery property, but of the large banking, real estate and other properties of the family. He is a man of excellent business ability, and is highly regarded in financial circles. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and of numerous other social bodies. His brothers, Charles and Max, are his talented associates in the firm.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

The late Thomas Patterson had the honor of being the first county clerk elected for Nassau county. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 11, 1861, and was the son of the late John and Margaret Patterson. His education was acquired in the public schools and at Wright's Business College, Brooklyn. For several years after completing his education Mr. Patterson was engaged as traveling salesman for a large manufacturing concern in New York, and then in real

estate business in Brooklyn. In the fall of 1897 he was elected county clerk for Nassau county to take office January 1, 1898. Mr. Patterson died January 12, 1901, after only one week's illness. He contracted a heavy cold from which pneumonia developed, and from the first his life was despaired of, the disease developing so rapidly. He was deeply regretted and mourned by his large circle of friends and acquaintances, as in both his official and private life he was a man of remarkable popularity. To know him was a pleasure, his genial and kindly disposition exerting an irresistible influence on all with whom he came in contact. Open-hearted and honorable in his dealings with men—administering the affairs of the office committed to his care with dignity, integrity and a conscientious interest in the duties devolving upon him, it is not strange that his loss is felt keenly by all capable of fully appreciating his exceptional characteristics.

Mr. Patterson leaves surviving him his wife (formerly Ella Phealan of Brooklyn, New York), and six children, viz.: Nellie, Thomas King, Mattie, Roger Williams, Lillian and Joseph.

JOHN EDWARD PATTERSON.

This well-known gentleman, who is clerk of the board of assessors for the town of Hempstead, Nassau county, New York, was born in the city of Brooklyn, July 11, 1865. He is a son of the late John and Margaret Patterson, both eminently respected residents of Brooklyn. In early life our subject was an attendant of Public School No. 17 in Brooklyn, and after fitting himself for business he engaged in various occupations in New York city up to the year 1889, at which time he removed to the town of Hempstead, and during the succeeding six years followed farming as an occupation. In the spring of 1898 Mr. Patterson was appointed to his present position, which he fills with eminent satisfaction to all concerned.

About 1892 Mr. Patterson was married in Jersey City, New Jersey, to Mary Loise Aide and they have had six children, of whom the four survivors are Jennie Linn, Bessie Thompson, John E. and Madeline.

No man is more highly respected in the community in which he resides than is John Edward Patterson. He is an honorable and upright citizen, always ready to espouse any cause which has for its object the betterment of the town in which his interests are centered—a thoroughly rounded character, and one which may be depended upon in any emergency. Mr. Patterson is a member and deacon of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES M. HEWLETT.

James M. Hewlett, of Brooklyn, New York, and Lawrence, Long Island, is an architect, member of the firm of Lord & Hewlett, and president of the Brooklyn Chapter American Institute of Architects.

His father, James A. Hewlett, was born at the old farm house, Rock Hall, Lawrence, Long Island, and when quite young went to New York, where he became a commission merchant and importer of teas and India goods. He served as a member of the board of directors of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; was a trustee of the Seamen's Savings Bank, and was actively connected with many other business enterprises. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1840, he was senior warden of the Grace Heights church of Brooklyn, and a member of the church board. His wife was Miss Mary E., daughter of James M. Sanderson, representative of a family prominent during the Revolutionary war. Her father held a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the Union army during the Civil war, thus upholding the family reputation for loyalty and valor, and at one time was manager of the Langham hotel in London, England. By her marriage Mrs. Mary (Sanderson) Hewlett, who is still living, became the mother of numerous children, of whom the survivors are: Anna S., the wife of A. A. Hand; Lawrence; George; James M.; Arthur T.; Charles R.; Agnes H., the wife of J. C. Brown; and Francis L.

James M. Hewlett, fourth in age of his father's surviving children, was born at Rock Hall, Lawrence, Far Rockaway, Long Island, and acquired his preliminary education at the Polytech-

nic Institute of Brooklyn, subsequently entering Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1890. For two years following he pursued his professional studies at Paris, and upon his return entered the employ of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, with whom he remained for four years. In 1895 he formed a co-partnership with Augustus W. Lord, under the style of Lord & Hewlett, since then the firm has acquired an excellent reputation while building up an extensive business. They are at present engaged upon the architectural work of Senator W. A. Clark's residence now in course of construction at the corner of Seventy-seventh street and J avenue, New York city, which it is estimated will cost three millions of dollars. They are also engaged upon the new Agricultural building at Washington, D. C. This firm secured first prize for design submitted for the Soldiers and Sailors monument at Philadelphia, and was one of the five firms selected to design twenty public library buildings to be erected by Andrew Carnegie in Brooklyn. They also have been appointed architects for the borough of Queens for a similar purpose.

In 1864, Mr. Hewlett married Anna, daughter of Ed. Bowne Willets, of Brooklyn, and they have five children: Anne, James A., Anglesca, Willets and Carman. Mr. Hewlett and family reside at 80 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, New York.

HARRY M. WARNER, M. D.

This well known physician of Hempstead, Long Island, is a son of Luther K. and Addie L. (Mead) Warner, both residents of Glens Falls, Warren county, New York. Doctor Warner was born in Warren county, New York, January 21, 1873, received his early education at the Glens Falls Academy, and later took a course at Cornell University. He soon acquired an ambition to enter the medical profession, and subsequently became a student in the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in the year 1898. The young doctor selected Hempstead, Long Island, as the field of his labor, and there entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in the fall of his graduating year. The

addition to his mastery of the ordinary as made a special study of the intricacies of surgery, and has gained an enviable position in every department of his profession of which is a large and lucrative

Warner is an honored member of the Nassau Medical Society, and of Morris No. 63, F. and A. M. He was married at Falls, New York, May 24, 1899, to the daughter of Charles H. and Mary at that place.

From a professional standpoint, Dr. Warner occupies a high position among the eminent physicians of his time and generation destined to rise still higher. Sober and his wife are great favorites, and seem quite complete without their aid, and they are delightful entertainers in which their many friends can testify.

DR. C. VANDERVEER, M. D.

The family of Vanderveer in America is an honorable one, many of its scions attaining eminence in their respective professions. One may be mentioned Dr. John C. Vanderveer, of Mineola, Nassau county, New York, a skillful physician and surgeon, well and known in the community in which he practices and by the medical profession.

Dr. Vanderveer was born on the old homestead at Mineola, February 10, 1861, the son of the late Dr. Harriet J. (Glover) Vanderveer, who died in 1898, but his mother survives, at Monroe, Orange county, New York. The subject of our sketch was educated in the schools of Brooklyn and later entered the University of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of B. S. He then studied medicine with his father, who was a man of eminence in his calling and began the practice of his chosen profession at Brooklyn, having built up a successful practice there. He moved in 1890 to Orange county, this he practiced for nine years with grat-

ifying results. Thence he removed to Mineola, Long Island, in 1899, where, as stated, he is one of the most prominent men in his profession and an active and energetic citizen as well.

September 21, 1887, Dr. Vanderveer was married in Brooklyn to Miss Lottie G., daughter of Thomas and Margaret Baird, and to their union three children have been born:—Harold C., Lillie H. and John R. He is a member of the Queens and Nassau Medical Society, is house physician to the Nassau County Hospital and also a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Vanderveer's father, the late Dr. John R. Vanderveer, was born in Newtown, Long Island, in April, 1829. He studied medicine in the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1859 and practiced his profession continuously in Flatbush and Brooklyn until 1892. In this year he retired from active duty, going to Monroe, Orange county, New York, to pass his remaining days. He was a son of John and Gertrude (Van Alst) Vanderveer, and was a member of the New York State Medical Society, a successful and skillful physician and good citizen. He left four children, George G., Lillie G., wife of Nathaniel Hathaway; John C. and Mary A., wife of Albert S. Anderson.

The old adage of "Like father like son" may with propriety be applied to the subject of this sketch. Of him it can be said that he is a born physician, and when one considers the hours he has spent, and still spends, in the study of his profession there is little reason to wonder at the achievement of his abundant success.

FRANK J. HEANEY.

The career of a man, especially a young man, who has been truly successful in the undertakings of life, is always an interesting study. Frank J. Heaney, a prominent export merchant of New York city, whose place of business is at 351 to 355 Canal street, is one whose every effort has been crowned with signal success. Mr. Heaney was born in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New York, December 31, 1865, a son of Michael and Mary Heaney, the former mentioned being born in Ire-

land, but who came to the United States when a very young man, and made his home in Williamsburg, where he married Miss Mary Reynolds, daughter of James A. Reynolds, of Williamsburg. Mrs. Heaney's grandfather was a scholarly gentleman, and a university professor.

Frank J. Heaney was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and his first business experience was acquired in a law office, where he remained for two years. He then entered an export dry goods house as clerk, which position he retained until 1893, when the firm of Everett, Heaney & Co. was organized as export merchants. From the very outset the success of the concern was an assured fact; and they immediately established excellent business connections in South and Central America, the West Indies, and in the Philippines. Their present business in gross figures up into the millions of dollars yearly. Mr. Heaney has made upwards of fifteen business trips to South America, and is almost as well and quite as favorably known there as in the city of his nativity.

August 24, 1892, Mr. Heaney was united in marriage to Miss Catherine, daughter of Michael Meehan, of Brooklyn, and of the two children born to them, only the daughter, Gertrude, survives. Besides his home at 306 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Mr. Heaney has a delightful country residence at Edgemere, Long Island. He is a member of several prominent social organizations, such as the Catholic, the Hanover, the Montauk and the Arkwright Clubs.

GEORGE L. PECK.

It is interesting to advert to the personal and genealogical history of George Lyman Peck, since the record bespeaks the family identification with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch, the according of the valiant services of the true sons of the republic during the period marking the struggle for independence, while in a personal way Mr. Peck is to be mentioned as one of the pioneer business men of the village of Jamaica, Long Island, where he has maintained his home for nearly half a century and

where he is held in the highest confidence and esteem by all who know him, being a man of sterling integrity of character and a public-spirited and representative citizen. It is thus signally fitting that in a compilation of this nature be incorporated specific mention of his worthy career and his ancestral history as far as data is available.

George L. Peck is a native of the state of Connecticut, having been born in the town of Wallingford, New Haven county, on the 30th of September, 1834. The original American ancestor was Deacon William Peck, who came from England to America, having received from the English crown a grant to a large tract of land at New Haven, Connecticut, where he was numbered among the earliest settlers and where he passed the residue of his life, his body being interred in the old Central churchyard of the beautiful old New England city. Ward Peck, the grandfather of our subject, was born in New Haven and was named in honor of his great-uncle, General Artemus Ward, who rendered distinguished service during the war of the Revolution, having served for seven years in the Continental army. He later represented his district for several years in the Connecticut legislature and was known as a man of high intellectuality and marked ability.

William A. Peck, father of the subject of this review, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, in August, 1804, and the greater portion of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he was successful. He was the owner of a fine farm at what is now the village of West Haven, and this property is platted into town lots and formed what was known as the Peck addition to the village. There the last twenty-seven years of his honorable and useful life were passed in quiet and happy repose, and there, in the fulness of years and well earned honors, he entered into eternal rest in June, 1891, at the venerable age of eighty-six years and ten months. His wife, Lucretia, was the daughter of George Leete and a lineal descendant of Governor William Leete, who settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1637, and subsequently became one of the founders of Guil-



GEORGE L. PECK.

ford, that state, near which place is an island named in his honor. By successive re-elections he was governor of Connecticut from 1676 until his death, in 1683. Mrs. Peck's parents died when she was a child and she was reared in the home of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Sanford of North Haven, Connecticut. She preceded her husband into eternal rest, her death having occurred in the year 1870. Of their nine children the subject of this sketch was the first in order of birth, and of the others we enter brief record as follows: Eliza J. is the wife of Joseph Andrews, of Orange, Connecticut; William A., deceased, was a government engineer and maintained his home in West Haven, Connecticut; Caroline D. is the wife of George H. Anderson, of West Haven; Nancy is the wife of Albert Chase and resides in that city; Sherman died at the age of twenty years; James H. resides in West Haven; Emma L. also resides in that city, being unmarried; Clara A. M. died at the age of twenty-three years.

George L. Peck, the immediate subject of this review, passed his early youth in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he received an academic education. At the age of nineteen years he came to Jamaica, Long Island, and took a clerkship in the drug store conducted by J. S. Seabury, whose interests he purchased a few years later, simultaneously forming a partnership with Charles A. Cannavello, under the firm name of G. L. Peck & Company. The enterprise was thus conducted for two and one-half years, at the expiration of which his former employer, Mr. Seabury, was admitted to a partnership, under the title of Seabury & Peck, which continued for five years. In 1865 Mr. Peck became the sole proprietor of the enterprise, and during all the long intervening years he has continued business at the old stand, being one of the oldest merchants in the town in point of consecutive identification with its business interests, and controlling a large and representative business, based upon a well earned reputation for integrity, reliability and inflexible honor and reinforced by an exceptionally wide acquaintanceship. In all that has concerned the public welfare and advancement of his home city Mr. Peck has ever felt a lively interest and has maintained the atti-

tude of a vigorous and public-spirited citizen. He is a member and vice-president of the board of trustees of the Jamaica Savings Bank, was a member of the directorate of the Electric Railroad Company and the Jamaica Gas Company and was trustee of the former village of Jamaica, while various other public enterprises have enlisted his hearty and valuable co-operation and support. He gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as president of the board of trustees for twenty years.

Turning in conclusion to the more purely domestic chapter in the life of this honored citizen, we note that Mr. Peck has been twice married. In the year 1864 he was united to Miss Fannie C. Fosdick, daughter of Judge Morris Fosdick, of Jamaica, and her death occurred in 1875. She became the mother of five children, namely: Catherine Lucretia, who died in 1874; Sherman Fosdick, who passed away in 1873; William Morris, who died in infancy; George Leete, who was graduated in the literary department of Yale College, as a member of the class of 1893 and in the law department of the same institution in 1895, is now engaged in the practice of his profession at New Haven, Connecticut, being a member of the law firm of Clark, Hall & Peck; and Fannie C., who is a graduate of Mrs. Cady's Seminary, at New Haven, and is a young lady of refinement and gracious presence, having had the advantages of travel at home and abroad. In 1889 Mr. Peck was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth D. Hendrickson, daughter of the late Isaac Henderickson, of Jamaica, and she presides with grace and dignity over the attractive home, which is the center of refined hospitality.

JOHN F. BOOTH.

John F. Booth, a practical business man of Greenport, Long Island, was born in that town, November 17, 1852. His father, also named John F., was a native of Greenport, received a good common school education, and after completing his studies learned the trade of carpenter-

ing, which occupation he followed in his native village all his life. He was united in marriage to Mary F. Wells, a native of Riverhead, Suffolk county, New York, and a daughter of Daniel D. Wells, who was a pioneer in the fish-oil business on the Island. Mr. Wells pursued this line of trade for many years, ably assisted by his sons, Henry E., Daniel O. and William A., who were interested in the business with him under the firm name of D. D. Wells & Sons. Mr. Booth was a prominent and earnest member of the Baptist church of Greenport for many years, his death occurring when his son John was seven years of age. After the death of her husband Mrs. Booth married E. S. Champion, who was engaged in the lumber trade. She passed away in 1889, and a son and two daughters by her first marriage survive her, namely: Mary E., widow of J. S. Biggs, a sea captain and now a resident of Brooklyn, New York; Evelina, wife of Jesse Reeves, engaged in the express business in Greenport; and the subject of this sketch.

John F. Booth, only son of John F. and Mary (Wells) Booth, was reared in the town of Greenport and acquired a practical education in the common schools of the village. When seventeen years of age he learned the tinsmith's trade, which he followed four years, and afterward engaged in the grocery business, which he pursued with a fair amount of success until 1890 when he received the appointment of postmaster of Greenport, Long Island, from President Harrison. He held this office four years, during which time he discharged its duties in a manner highly satisfactory both to himself and the residents of the village. In 1894 Mr. Booth accepted the position of freight agent at Greenport of the Long Island Railroad Company and has served in this capacity ever since. He displays a natural aptitude for the work and this, combined with his honorable methods, his integrity and unswerving fidelity to the interests of his employers, has secured for him the respect and confidence of those with whom he has had business, official or social intercourse. Mr. Booth has served six years on the board of education, during part of this time has acted as secretary of the board. He is a member of the fire depart-

ment and interested in all movements for the progress and upbuilding of the village.

In 1878 Mr. Booth was united in marriage to Miss Ruth E., daughter of Professor George B. Reeve, of Mattituck, Long Island, and they have one child, John Carlton. The family are members of the Baptist church of Greenport, in which Mr. Booth has acted as leader of the choir for twenty years, besides holding the position of superintendent of the Sunday-school, trustee and deacon.

J. H. PRALL.

J. H. Prall is a worthy descendant of one of the old families of New Jersey, who made that state their home prior to the Revolution. John Prall, great-grandfather of J. H. Prall, established the town of Prallsville, Huntington county, New Jersey. He was united in marriage to Miss Coryell, daughter of John Coryell, who provided the boats in which George Washington conveyed his troops through snow and ice when he crossed the Delaware on that memorable Christmas night, and the following day won the battle of Trenton. William Prall, grandfather of J. H. Prall, was a resident of Trenton, New Jersey, and was the founder and editor of the "True American." Subsequently he removed to New York, where he won a place for himself among the leading journalists of that great metropolis. He was also connected with newspaper work throughout the entire country, especially in the Eastern section, at one time owning an interest in the "New York Sun," which he afterward sold to Moses Y. Beach. John P. Prall, father of J. H. Prall, was born in the village of Prallsville, named in honor of his family. He served as a military instructor in the Tarrytown Academy, and at the commencement of the Civil war he drilled a company of men and sent them to the front from White Plains, and another company from Newtown, Long Island. He was also actively interested in church work, was the organizer and acted as the first president of the Queens County Sunday-school Association, and it is largely through his efforts that the Association has been placed in a position where its influence is felt. He de-



John K. Prall

vote energies to all matters pertaining to the betterment of mankind. He was a leader in the Presbyterian Church of Newtown; he also acted as Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and subsequently aided in establishing the Union Evangelical Sunday School at Corona, and was its first superintendent. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Wheaton, who ably assisted him in church work, acting as teacher and also as Sunday-school librarian. Three children were born to them, namely: J. H., William R., who is a resident of New Jersey, and Mary C. Prall. The mother of these children died in 1870, and the father passed away in 1891.

J. H. Prall, eldest son of John P. and Elizabeth M. Prall, was born in New York city, October 26, 1855; and acquired his education in the Flushing Institute. In 1870 he entered the employ of the C. J. Reynolds Paint Company, with whom he remained for one year; he then became interested in the insurance business, and continued in that line of work for four years. In 1879 he became an employe of the firm of Parke & Leverich, in Wall street, New York. In 1882 Mr. Prall became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and in the following year the firm of J. H. Prall & Company was organized; later the firm joined with Webb & Company, and is now known as Webb & Prall; they conduct a banking and brokerage business, and occupy a prominent position in the financial circles of New York. Mr. Prall is one of the governors of the New York Stock Exchange, a member of the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Securities.

Fraternally Mr. Prall is identified with the Royal Arcanum Lodge. He is also a member of leading patriotic organizations; the Holland Society, and the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Transportation Club, in all of which he is a valued representative. He has taken an active interest in the local fire department, serving as its president, and is a member of the Wadononock Fire, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, the oldest organization of its kind on Long Island. Politically Mr. Prall is a stanch Republican, aiding in promoting the success and extending the influence of his party. At the present time he is acting

as chairman of the Queens County Republican Committee, and is chairman of the Second Ward Association.

On October 13, 1881, Mr. Prall was united in marriage to Miss Sarah D. Goldsmith, daughter of the Rev. John Goldsmith, D. D., pastor of the Newtown Presbyterian Church, in which both Mr. and Mrs. Prall hold membership. One child has been born to them, John G. Prall. Mr. Prall is one of the elders of the church, and also acts in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday-school, and his efforts have been very effective in promoting its welfare and growth. He is also the treasurer of the Sunday-school Associations of Queens and Nassau counties. Mr. Prall is a representative of an excellent type of American manhood. By perseverance, determination and honorable effort he has overcome all obstacles which barred his path to success, and attained a prominent place among business men. He forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution, possesses keen foresight, and by reason of these qualities has risen to an eminent place among the financiers in Wall street.

COURT J. VAN SICKLEN.

The late Court J. Van Sicklen was born at Gravesend, New York, May 4, 1841, and was a son of James Voorhees and Margaret (Verity) Van Sicklen. The family is one of the most ancient and honorable of Long Island, have been residents for many generations and its members were always noted for their sterling worth.

Court Van Sicklen, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, May 9, 1782; and at an early age settled at Gravesend where he conducted an inn and grocery store. He subsequently removed to Coney Island where he conducted the first hotel in that section. He married Catherine Johnson, a native of Gravesend, who died May 11, 1859, and his own death occurred August 17, 1868.

Their children were Henry, born December 14, 1804, and died February 9, 1887; Esther Mayson, born September 13, 1806; Elizabeth, born July 12, 1808, and died February 6, 1810; Cor-

nelius, born June 15, 1810, and died October 13, 1843; James V., born December 23, 1812, and died August 6, 1882; Court, born September 19, 1815, and died August 17, 1868; Abraham, born April 30, 1818, and died February 20, 1898; Richard, born in October, 1822; Catherine E., born May 1, 1827, and died September 7, 1880.

Henry Van Sicklen married Ida Van Sicklen, who died January 4, 1835. Cornelius Van Sicklen married Jane Verity and had three children, of whom one, Cornelius, survives.

James Voorhees Van Sicklen, father of Court J. Van Sicklen, was born at Gravesend, Long Island, November 23, 1812, where he resided until 1848 and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1848 he removed to Coney Island and assumed control of the hotel that had been established by his father. He married Margaret Verity and they had two children: Hope M., born July 29, 1839, wife of James W. Voorhees, and Court.

Court Johnson Van Sicklen received the advantages of a fair education and early in life became connected with his father's hotel business at Coney Island. After the death of his father he continued in the management of the hotel for one year, but in 1883 removed to Mineola where he successfully conducted one of the leading hotels of that place until his death January 25, 1898. This hotel is still carried on by his widow.

October 22, 1873, he was married at Gravesend to Miss Anna E., daughter of Lawrence S. and Jane M. (Dorlan) Sammis, and they had four children: Harry, born April 8, 1876, and died in August, 1877; Nettie Louise, born December 10, 1878; George Voorhees, born September 5, 1881; and Margaret E., born May 4, 1883.

Mrs. Van Sicklen, formerly Anna E. Sammis, comes of one of Long Island's old and historic families, whose members have been distinguished for patriotic spirit and excellent business judgment. Both in Queens and Suffolk counties there may now be found many of this name, and they always rank among the best and most progressive citizens. The family genealogy shows that the emigrant ancestor was a native of England, who, owning a fortune, was able to purchase large

tracts of land on making settlement here. ~~He~~ purchased much of the land covering the present site of the village of Hempstead.

Successive generations of the family were born in the old Sammis hotel, one of the historic buildings of this locality. It was erected prior to 1700 by the father of Nehemiah Sammis and during the Revolution, when the latter was the proprietor, it was used by the English officers as their headquarters while they were in possession of this portion of Long Island. The house, which is still standing and in good condition, has been carried on as a hotel constantly by the Sammis family down to the present time and is now the property of Mrs. Van Sicklen, managed by her nephew, Nehemiah Sammis, who was born in the old hotel, had a son Benjamin, born in the same house in 1763, and the latter's son Henry was born there on Christmas day of 1796 and spent his entire life in that historic place, where he died in 1881. He married Sarah Seaman, a member of one of the old families of the Island and a lady of amiable disposition, a devoted member of St. George's church in Hempstead; she died in 1874, some years prior to the death of her husband. Of their nine children six attained mature years, namely: Henry; Lawrence Seaman; Charles A., who was at one time sheriff of Queens county, and held that position and the office of under sheriff for nine years; Benjamin F.; Ann Amelia, wife of George W. Mayhew, of Brooklyn; and Adelbert H.

According to tradition, Nehemiah Sammis landed on the shore of Huntington Bay, came to Hempstead in 1650 and purchased land from the Indians, on which he erected the building soon after used as the inn of the town of Hempstead. His son succeeded him and, as stated above, while he was proprietor during the Revolutionary war British officers used the inn as their headquarters. The hotel interior still shows colonial wood trimming, old fashioned doors and hinges and a secret stairway, through which it is said Nehemiah Sammis escaped from being pressed into the British service. The old sign, used as early as 1712, still does service in the bar-room. The hotel has been in the Sammis family

assessor of internal revenue—then a new position in the country, so that he could not be directed by precedent. In Washington, however, his rulings were considered as unexceptionable in their character, exhibiting as they did a knowledge of constitutional law which enabled him to establish some most useful precedents for the benefit of the internal revenue bureau. His record stood pre-eminently faultless and unimpeachable.

In 1876 Mr. Eastman was one of those who organized the Queens County Bar Association, of which he was the first treasurer, and president at the time of his death. He also interested himself in organizing the Bryant Library Association in Roslyn, which was founded upon the bequest of a hall by William Cullen Bryant. In March, 1876, Mr. Eastman organized the Roslyn Savings Bank. This bank was wholly his own creation, the offspring of his conscientious desire to help the poor find a place of safe deposit for their little earnings. He accepted the position of treasurer and thus served until his death, and was ever most active and earnest in his efforts in the interests of the bank, which was quickly recognized as one of the most valuable institutions of the locality. His untiring energy and industry caused his death, making too heavy demands upon his strength and vitality. He passed away March 30, 1882, in his fifty-fifth year, and his loss was deeply felt, for the people recognized his usefulness and that he had been a most important factor along many lines of advancement and progress in the community. Resolutions of respect and commemorative of his worth were passed by the bar of the county, the Roslyn Savings Bank and the Bryant Library Association.

Mr. Eastman married Ludia Macy, a daughter of Frederick Macey, whose family ancestry is traced back to Thomas Macey, who came from England to America some time between 1635 and 1639. Mrs. Eastman is still living at the age of seventy-five years. Ten children were born of her marriage, of whom those surviving are: Fred M., who is engaged in the insurance business in Brooklyn and makes his home in Roslyn; Henry M. W. and George W., lawyers living in Roslyn; Grace E., the wife of E. T. Payne, a lawyer of

Glencove; Mary P., wife of John B. Hyatt, of Yonkers; Margaret C., wife of Augustus Howard, of Elmhurst, Long Island.

Henry M. W. Eastman, of the family last named, was born in Roslyn, March 1, 1854. He was educated in the schools of his native town. Desirous of entering the profession to which his father had devoted his life, he became a student in the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1875. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and became associated with his father in practice in New York. After his father's death he and his brother George W. and Garret J. Garretson, now one of the justices of the supreme court of New York, entered into partnership. Following the example of their father they have made a specialty of real estate law, maintaining the splendid reputation which was gained by him. Their clientele is extensive and of an important character, and they stand among the most capable and successful real-estate lawyers of the city. In financial circles Mr. Eastman is equally prominent, being vice president of both the Nassau County Bank at Mineola and the Roslyn Savings Bank, and trustee of the Glencove Bank.

An Episcopalian in religion, Mr. Eastman has been for twenty-three years treasurer of the church of Roslyn. He is also treasurer of the Bryant Library Association, and a member of the local hook and ladder company, a member of Protective Lodge, I. O. O. F., with which he became identified in 1888, of the Shield of Honor, of which he is a charter member, and of the Roslyn Benevolent Society. In politics he is a Republican, with firm faith in the principles and policy of the party. In 1898 he was elected county treasurer of Nassau county, but entirely without his own solicitation. His well known ability as a financier and his thorough reliability led to his selection for the office, to which he was elected by the largest majority given any candidate, except the sheriff, in the county at that election. This fact plainly indicates the confidence reposed in him as well as his popularity in the community, to whose interests he has constantly devoted his most zealous and conscientious effort. On September 25, 1878, Mr. East-



John Fleming

man was married to Miss Gussie Rushmore, a daughter of William T. Rushmore, a representative of one of the oldest families on Long Island, founded here in 1650. Two children have been born of this marriage, Henry W. and William Eastman.

JUDGE JOHN FLEMING.

The profession of the law when clothed with its true dignity, purity and strength must rank first among the callings of men, for law rules the universe. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society and control the varied relations of men. As thus viewed there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer, who rising to the responsibilities of the profession, embraces the richness of learning, the firmness of integrity and the purity of morals. Judge Fleming is a worthy member of the bar of Long Island and fully sustains the dignity of his calling. For a number of years he served as district attorney and was one of the most capable incumbents that the office in this district has ever known. He is now serving as judge of the court of special sessions, at Jamaica.

Judge Fleming was born June 1, 1842, a son of William and Mary (O'Neill) Fleming, who died when their son was only five years old. He then came to this country, attending the public schools of this city. At the age of seventeen he accepted a position in a southern commission house doing business in New York city, but the near approach of the Civil war caused a large suspension of business and the firm discontinued. Thinking to become a member of the legal profession the Judge began studying law with J. J. Armstrong an attorney of Jamaica, but when he felt that the Union needed the support of her able bodied sons in the field he joined the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Infantry and went to the front. He participated in many battles and was a volunteer in the "forlorn hope" called for by General Banks to make an assault on Port Hud-

son. He was also with Sheridan at Cedar Creek and Winchester and was always found at his post of duty, whether on the long hard marches, on the picket line or in the thickest of the fight. When the war was over he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home.

Judge Fleming then resumed the study of law and in December, 1866, was admitted to practice. He opened an office in Jamaica and soon secured a good clientage. His name has figured as counsel for the plaintiff or defendant in most of the important suits tried in the courts of this district through the last third of a century. For six years he served as a trustee in Jamaica, but otherwise the offices which he has held have always been in the line of his profession. On the 27th of October, 1873, he was appointed district attorney for Queens county by Governor Cleveland to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of B. W. Downing, and the following November was elected to that office for a term of three years. During that period there were an unusually large number of murder cases tried, and among the noted indictments were those of the negro, Charles H. Rugg, for strangling Lydia Maybee and her daughter, November 17, 1883. The prisoner was defended by five able lawyers, but Judge Fleming prosecuted the case with such masterly skill that he secured the verdict of guilty against the prisoner and the sentence was confirmed by the court of appeals. Later Mr. Fleming was succeeded in the office of district attorney but by the removal of his successor after three months he was re-appointed to the position by Governor Hill, in August, 1887. In November of the same year he was elected and by re-election was continued in the position until June, 1894, proving a most competent and faithful district attorney, discharging his duties without fear or favor. He is strong in argument, logical in his deductions and marshals the points in evidence with masterly skill, giving due attention to every detail that will bear upon his case but at the same time never losing sight of the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns.

The Judge has been active in prosecuting pool selling, gambling and prize fighting in the borough

of Queens and has proceeded against the Western Union Telegraph Company because of its allowing the use of its wires in such cases. In February, 1896, the Democratic party nominated Judge Fleming for the position of justice of the supreme court in place of Hon. Charles F. Brown, who declined the nomination, but in the Republican landslide of that year Mr. Fleming, with the rest of his party, was defeated. In 1898 he was appointed by the mayor of Greater New York one of the judges of the court of special sessions and is now holding that office. His record on the bench is in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer and high encomiums have been accorded him by the bar and by the public. The Judge has done considerable literary work, contributing many articles to the public press on topics of the day. He has also delivered many public addresses. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments and broad general information, of dignified manner, and yet of kindly nature. His friends—and they are many—entertain for him both admiration and warm regard.

CHARLES DAVISON.

Charles Davison, a lumber merchant and miller residing at East Rockaway, was born August 11, 1835, at the place where he makes his home, his parents being Alexander and Amelia (Denton) Davison. The father was a son of Robert and Nancy (DeMott) Davison, and was born in the town of Hempstead, in November, 1792. For a number of years he was engaged in the milling and lumber business and was also the owner of several vessels. His extensive business affairs made him a prominent citizen of the community and he was widely and favorably known. He died July 8, 1868, at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife passed away on the 9th of January of the same year. Their children were Charlotte, deceased wife of S. S. Rhame; Susan, widow of Clinton F. Coombs; Caroline, widow of Walter S. Petit; Oliver, who married Sarah Simonson, now deceased; Charles; and Alexander, who wedded Mary Horton.

Charles Davison was fitted for his business

career by good educational privileges afforded him in the district and private schools of the town of Hempstead, and on leaving the schoolroom he assumed the duties of a salesman in his father's business. At the death of the latter he and his brother Oliver assumed control of the enterprise, which they successfully conducted together until the first of April, 1882, when he purchased his brother's interest and has since carried on operations alone, handling all kinds of building materials. The house has been so long established that its reputation for reliability is now extremely wide. Its patronage is extensive and the sales bring to the owner an excellent income.

Mr. Davison was married in the town of Hempstead to Miss Mary Alma Wright, a daughter of Robert and Catherine Wright, and to them have been born eight children: Catherine Amelia, widow of Avery Marsh, a resident of Brooklyn; Josephine C., deceased wife of Manson Abrams, of the village of Hempstead; Robert, who married Grace L. Coombs and resides in East Rockaway, where he is engaged as accountant in his father's business; Alexine, wife of Robert W. Nix, of East Rockaway; Alexander, who resides in the same town; Herbert C., who married Janet M. Carman and is connected with his father's business in East Rockaway; John W. and Sarah H., who are still under the parental roof. The family attend the First Methodist church, of which Mr. Davison is a member. He also belongs to Morton Lodge, No. 822, F. and A. M., of Rockville Center, has served as school trustee and is now trustee of the village of East Rockaway. His interest in local affairs permits his active co-operation in movements for the general good and his well conducted efforts in business life are bringing to him constantly increasing prosperity.

GEORGE E. VAN SICLEN.

The gentleman above named represents one of the oldest families on Long Island, his grandfather, James Van Siclen and his father, Peter Van Siclen, being of Holland descent. The latter became a farmer in Hollis in 1862, married Hannah



George C. Van Sicken



James E. Van Sicken



E. Carpenter, and had three sons, George E. and James E., twins, and Clarence E., who is living in Jamaica. The father departed this life on the 9th of March, 1900, but the mother is still living. George E. Van Sieten was born on the old homestead in Hollis, December 20, 1863. He was attracted to the work of plowing, planting and rearing, while in the local schools he acquainted himself with the branches of learning usually taught in such institutions and which fit one for practical and responsible duties of life. At an early age he began farming for himself on a hand-some and well improved farm near the old homestead where his brother, James E., is now living. It is a fifty-five acres of land which he has placed in a high state of cultivation and the sale of products annually brings him a good income. In 1894 Mr. Van Sieten was married to Miss Elizabeth Fredericks, a daughter of James R. Fredericks, and their union was blessed with four children, three of whom are yet living: James R., John E. and George H. The parents hold membership in the Presbyterian church in Jamaica and are well and favorably known in this part of the island.

JAMES E. VAN SIETEN.

Upon the farm where he still resides J. E. Van Sieten was born December 20, 1863, being one of twin sons of Peter and Hannah A. (Carpenter) Sieten. The former was a son of James Van Sieten and both parents were natives of Jamaica. In the year 1862 the parents took up their abode upon the farm which is now the home of James E. Van Sieten and in addition to their twin sons they had another son, Clarence E., who is now living in Jamaica. The father was for more than a third of a century identified with agricultural interests here, but on the 9th of March, 1900, his life's labors were ended in death. His widow, however, still survives him.

At the usual age James E. Van Sieten entered the public schools of the neighborhood and when his educational work was completed he took up the labors of the farm and is now earning a comfortable competence by raising vegetables and garden

produce for the city market. He thoroughly understands the business and his knowledge of the best methods of cultivation enables him to place upon sale the finest specimens of vegetables, whereby he is able to command excellent prices.

The marriage of James E. Van Sieten and Miss Nellie A. Armstrong was celebrated on the 25th of October, 1893. The lady is a daughter of Sam V. B. Armstrong, of Mineola, and by her marriage she has become the mother of three children, but lost one. Those still living are Ethel M. and Harold R. Like his twin brother Mr. Van Sieten is a Presbyterian in religious faith, belonging to the church of that denomination in Jamaica. He has always resided on the old homestead and, while his life has been quietly passed, he has ever lived so as to command the respect of his fellow men.

LOUIS ARONSON.

Prominent among the many business men of Long Island who have become successful through their own unaided efforts may be mentioned Mr. Louis Aronson, of Rockville Center, Long Island, owner of one of the finest and best stocked department stores to be found outside of the borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Aronson was born in Prussia, on August 25, 1868, and when a boy came to America, locating in New York city, where he soon obtained a position in a dry goods store as a salesman. In 1891, selecting Rockville Center as a suitable field, he established himself there, success attending him from the start.

His establishment consists of two stores, sixty-two feet front, fifty-one feet deep, with large basement, and has six large plate-glass windows. The first floor is devoted to general dry goods, notions, perfumeries, etc. Ascending to the second floor the feminine heart is made glad by the display of millinery, tailor-made gowns, infants' clothing, boots and shoes for both sexes, and clothing for all. The splendid success Mr. Aronson has achieved is due to honesty, integrity, and straightforwardness in all his business dealings. His heavy and splendidly assorted stock of all the popular styles in staple and fancy dry goods is the admiration of

his numerous patrons, and as he carefully studies the latest styles and most fashionable materials that money can procure his patrons are the beneficiaries. Naturally, therefore, with every department of his store filled with the very best products of mill and loom and manufactory, his trade is extensive and lucrative, and is admitted to be a leader in its class. The establishment reflects credit on its founders as well as members of the community in which it is located.

Personally Mr. Aronson is a progressive, energetic and popular citizen, taking an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the village. He owns and occupies a handsome residence on Lincoln street, pays a larger electric light bill than any other citizen of the place, and as a tax-payer is the second largest. Mr. Aronson was married on August 30, 1891, to Augusta Tuch, two children resulting from the union, Hortense and Lillian. Mr. Aronson has traveled extensively in Europe, visiting Germany, England, France and Switzerland, but he is an American citizen, and glories in the fact.

ROBERT J. MAC FARLAND.

Robert J. Mac Farland was born in the village of Fort Hamilton, New York, where his early education was begun in the district school, under the tutelage of Mr. A. S. Cone. When he was still very young, his parents, Alexander Mac Farland and Eliza Pierson Mac Farland, moved to Staten Island, and there conducted a farm at New Springville. His father having died within the year, he returned with his mother and the three other children to Fort Hamilton, and became the pupil of Mr. Alonzo A. Lake, a well-known school-master of the day. During the summers he was fortunate enough to procure employment on the farms of Messrs. Rulof and Jacob Van Brunt and William A. and Adolphus A. Bennett, to all of whom, especially to Mr. Adolphus A. Bennett, he acknowledges lifelong gratitude, not only for unusual kindness, but even more for that sort of encouragement which has helped him over the hard places of life.

About this time, in the winter months, he be-

gan to attend public school No. 2, on 47th Brooklyn, of which Mr. Jacob Sand was the efficient principal. One day, being in New York, his wandering gaze was caught by a sign familiar to two or three generations of people, which fixed itself in his memory and caused words it bore to stand out before the eyes of his mind for some days before it became connected with the interests of his very existence. He confided to his mother the peculiar impression of this particular one of his several new experiences; and it still seems to him a marvelous coincidence that, a few days after, Sand, who knew that Robert was looking for employment necessary to aid in the family support, gave him a letter to the proprietor of the store whose sign he had flashed before his sight while at study in New York. Robert secured the position indicated in the letter, and his whole business training and career have been under the banner of "Knox the Hatter." Mac Farland's rise was steady from errand-boy, shipping clerk, cashier, bookkeeper, traveling salesman, manager of wholesale department, to his present position, wherein he is not only manager of the Knox Hat Works, but also a partner in the firm.

The Knox Hat Works are perhaps the largest and most complete in the world, and the business is about twenty-five times as extensive as it was when Robert Mac Farland became Knox's errand-boy at Broadway and 11th street. Nobody who knows Mr. Mac Farland would question his important contribution to the progress of the hat business; and what Colonel Knox, the present head of the concern, knows of Mr. Mac Farland and what he thinks of his services are amply indicated by the various ways in which he has expressed his commercial and personal confidence.

Mr. Mac Farland's fine residence, of which a picture accompanies this sketch, is situated on Mark's avenue, the most beautiful street of Brooklyn's garden district, where he has for neighbor many of the best known representatives of mercantile and professional citizenship. The location is very convenient for Mr. Mac Farland, but while he has all the advantages of picture surroundings, he is near enough to his of-

reach it in a few moments. Mr. Mac Farland married Miss Emily H. Gelhardt, and they are the parents of Howard Russell, Marion Elizabeth, Florence Mildred, Emily Inez and Robert Pier-son.

Mr. Mac Farland has always been an active churchman from the time he became a member of the Dutch Reformed church at New Utrecht. Some years ago, he joined the Tompkins Avenue Congregational church, of which Dr. R. R. Meredith was for thirteen years pastor, and he was elected a member of the Board of Deacons of that church, and has been urged to accept positions of more individual prominence. Mr. Mac Farland is a member of the Union League and the Crescent and of the Eastern Parkway Golf Club. He is president of the United States Alcohol Refining Company for Arts and Sciences, and vice-president of the John T. Shayne Hat and Fur Company, of Chicago, the largest business of its kind in the country outside of New York city. In politics Mr. Mac Farland is a Republican in national matters, while in municipal elections he aspires to be a good citizen rather than a partisan. He is a man of great geniality combined with great modesty, and the way he wears his success is a proof that he has deserved it.

WILLIAM WITTE, JR.

The citizens of Roslyn, Nassau county, Long Island, have just cause for congratulation in having as their postmaster so efficient and painstaking an official as William Witte, Jr., born in New York city, December 20, 1855, the son of William and Dorothy Witte. He was educated in the public schools. Receiving a solid education, he entered the world of work as a clerk in a mercantile house. In 1874, determining to control a business of his own, he went to Roslyn, Long Island, and established a general store. That the move was a wise one is attested by the success that has met his efforts almost at the start. In 1880 he erected the handsome and commodious building in which is his store, and after receiving his appointment as postmaster of Roslyn, the postoffice.

Mr. Witte was married at Riverhead, Suffolk

county, Long Island, in the spring of 1874, to Jennie L. Boyce, and to their union have been born three children, William J., a partner in his father's business; E. Marguerite; and Dorothy, who died in childhood. The family attend the Episcopal church. Mr. Witte is a member of Protection Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Roslyn Lodge No. 1, Shield of Honor. His multifarious duties in his second term as postmaster and storekeeper, never ruffle his temper, and his deserved popularity may be attributed not only to his courtesy and urbanity, but to his square business principles, his detestation of everything that is dishonorable in trade and his high moral character. At his store may be found everything of the most modern pattern. His stock is a heavy one and his expenses correspondingly heavy, but as his patrons are increasing and appreciate the true worth of so excellent an establishment among them, there is little reason to fear that the success so marked in the past will in the least diminish.

WILLIAM GARTRELL.

The subject of this sketch, a prominent wagon-builder of New Hyde Park, Long Island, is a native of Cornwall, England, where he was born on June 14, 1808. He attended the schools of his native place, where he acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to successfully carry on the line of work he chose to follow. His father, John Gartrell, was a blacksmith of no mean repute, and it was at his side that young William learned to wield the hammer in a manner that has since raised him to the honorable and responsible position he now maintains. Ever an ambitious youth in 1828, when he was in his twentieth year, young Gartrell began to feel that he should seek a larger field of operation, where he might have an opportunity to extend his work along lines which even at that early age had taken definite shape in his active mind. Thus it was that he, like so many ambitious men before him, turned his face toward the promising shores of the United States. He located on Long Island and started a modest blacksmith establishment at New Hyde Park; from the first his business prospered, and now at this time he occu-

pies a building sixty-five by seventy-five and employs about twenty workmen, doing all kinds of wagon building. Mr. Gartrell is a thorough mechanic, and perfect master of every detail of his large business; his success has really been phenomenal, and it can safely be said that it is due to his characteristic energy and perseverance.

Mr. Gartrell married Miss Mary W. De Mott; three children have been born to them, namely: Mable De Mott, Ada Soady and William, Jr. Mr. Gartrell is a member of the Shield of Honor and of the New Hyde Park Benefit Association, and is thoroughly respected and esteemed by the citizens of the locality.

JOHN D. DITMIS.

All his life John D. Ditmis has resided at the place where he now makes his home. He is numbered among the progressive and enterprising farmers of Jamaica, born on the 18th of December, 1860. He traces his ancestry back to John D. Ditmars, his great-grandfather. His grandfather Dow I. Ditmis, who changed the spelling of the name, using an "i" in place of "a," was a resident of this portion of the island and in this locality George O. Ditmis, the father of our subject, was born and reared. For many years he followed farming, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits throughout his entire business career. He was also a consistent and active member of the Dutch Reformed church and did all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. His life was in harmony with its teachings and his labors resulted in promoting the moral development of the community. He married Miss Phoebe Johnson, a daughter of George Johnson, of Jamaica, and they became the parents of six children, of whom three are living: Catherine, Georgianna J., the wife of I. Cornell Ramson; and John D., of this review. The mother died when the subject was six years old, but the father passed away on the 1st of February, 1896, leaving many friends to mourn his loss, for his life was such as to win the regard of those with whom he had been associated.

In the local schools John D. Ditmis mastered

the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions; and from the time he laid aside his text books to learn the more difficult lessons taught in the school of experience he has been identified with farming interests. It is a work in which close application and unremitting diligence count for much and his unfaltering efforts have brought to him creditable success.

On the 26th of April, 1893, Mr. Ditmis was united in marriage to Miss May, daughter of John W. Paynter, of Astoria, and a most estimable lady. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ditmis hold membership in the Reformed church and take an active part in its work. The lady is a member of the Church Club and is an assistant member of the Musical Society of Jamaica. Our subject has served as a deacon in the church, has been its treasurer for five years and does all in his power to promote the growth of the church and extend its influence. He is a member of the Columbia Hose Company of Hollis and takes an active interest in all that pertains to public progress and improvement and to advancement along the many lines which contribute to man's welfare.

EDWARD W. HEWLETT.

Edward W. Hewlett is a descendant of the branch of the family which traces its descent from George Hewlett, who after coming to this country made a brief stay on Riker's Island, removed to the central part of Long Island, and for several years was a resident of Hempstead. In 1746 one member of the family removed to what is now known as Great Neck, and in 1756 his descendants became owners of that part of the neck which has since borne the name of Hewlett's Point.

Charles Hewlett, father of Edward W. Hewlett, was also born in Hewlett, and received his education in the public schools of that town; by occupation he was a farmer, but he devoted part of his time to the training of horses, and his death occurred in 1894, while in the act of breaking in a horse. Politically Mr. Hewlett was affiliated with the Republican party, and he took an active interest in all public affairs. He served as vestryman of Trinity church ever since its organization.



John D. Dettmer

forty years ago, until his death. He was a very charitable man and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the community in which he resided. Mr. Hewlett was joined in marriage to Miss Sarah Jane Wilson, daughter of Edward Wilson, and five children were born to them, four of whom are now living, namely: Grace E.; Hannah C.; Jane C., widow of Van Wyke Hewlett; and Edward W. Hewlett. The mother of these children died in 1866.

Edward W. Hewlett was born at Hewlett in 1861, a son of Charles and Sarah Jane Hewlett. He acquired his education in the local schools of his birthplace, and after completing his studies was engaged in the ice business for six years. In 1882 Mr. Hewlett was united in marriage to Miss Lily, daughter of Samuel Furman, of Lynbrook, Long Island, and one son, George W. Hewlett, was born to them.

F. C. HICKS.

F. C. Hicks is a young man well known in business, political and social circles on Long Island and in New York city. He was born in Old Westbury, March 6, 1872, and is a brother of Senator W. W. Cocks. He was adopted by Benjamin D. Hicks, and by act of the legislature his name was changed to that of his foster father in 1892. He pursued his education in Swarthmore College of Pennsylvania and in Harvard College and was for five years a clerk in the employ of the United States Leather Company. In 1897 he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange and entered the firm of Welles, Herrick & Hicks, bankers and brokers, doing business at 15 Wall street. Their clientage is large and they have high standing among the business houses in their line. Mr. Hicks is also a director of the Nassau County Bank and the Roslyn Savings Bank and is a stockholder and director in several other companies.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hicks is an earnest Republican, active and zealous in his advocacy of the party and principles in which he believes. During the presidential campaign of 1900 he spoke each night for two months on the issues and questions of the day, visiting every town and vil-

lage in Nassau, Queens and Suffolk counties. He found favor as a campaign speaker, being not only entertaining, but logical and forceful in his utterances. His statements were a strong presentation of facts, appealing to intelligent auditors, and his work was very effective.

In religious faith Mr. Hicks is a Friend. He has always been deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community and was chairman of the "site committee" that was organized to make Mineola the county seat of Nassau county, and in that capacity he did much hard work. While in college he was very fond of athletics, was a member of the various college teams and made a number of records and won a number of medals. He is popular in the various societies with which he is identified, having membership in the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the New York Alumni Association, of which he is president, the Harvard Club of New York, the Montauk Club of Brooklyn and the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove. He also belongs to the Society of Colonial Wars. Fond of literary pursuits, he possesses a fine library of three thousand volumes, with the contents of which he is very familiar. He has visited many sections of the globe and with a mind receptive to the sights of the different countries through which he has passed, he has a broad fund of knowledge concerning the people, their past history and their present modes of thought and living. He possesses a large collection of Indian baskets, armor, firearms and souvenirs of his travels. His summer home is at Barkers Point, Port Washington, Long Island.

GEORGE N. PAFF.

George N. Paff, deceased, who for many years was a substantial farmer and exemplary citizen of Nassau county, residing at Hempstead, was a native of New York city, born at 121 Bowery, November 15, 1831. He was descended from Andrew Paff, who came to America in 1784, in the same ship with the Astors and the Rhinelanders, these emigrants having left Germany in order to enjoy a larger measure of political and religious freedom. George N. Paff preserved in his family

an almanac which his ancestor brought with him. In lineal descent from Andrew Paff were John H. and George R. Paff. John H. Paff was engaged in the wine business in Germany; his brother, Michael, came to the United States, and his son opened the first picture gallery in the country. George R. Paff was a native of New York city, where the family at one time owned considerable land, and where he conducted a stall in the Essex market for twenty-six years; he died in 1860. He married Susan Henderson, a descendant of General Robert Henderson, of Revolutionary war fame. Their children were thirteen in number, of whom only two are living: Thomas M. Paff, living at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, and Magdaline, wife of Townsend Duryea of Brooklyn.

George N. Paff, eldest of the children in the last named family, was educated in the public schools of New York city. He began to earn his living as a clerk in a clothing store in the same city, and afterward followed the same occupation in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dubuque, Iowa. In 1860 he took up his residence in Hempstead, Long Island, and engaged in the occupation of farming, in which his industry and excellent management brought him a gratifying reward. A man of enterprise, and looked upon as entirely capable in business affairs, and of unimpeachable integrity, he was at various times called to the occupancy of important public positions. For six years he was excise commissioner, and he also served as constable and deputy sheriff, in all these relations adding to his prestige as a worthy citizen and conscientious official. He always took a deep and intelligent interest in educational affairs, and for twenty-eight years rendered to the people of his district invaluable service as a member of the board of school trustees. He was a member of St. George's church, and has always been a liberal supporter of that body and of its various benevolences. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr Paff was married to Miss Charlotte Leonard, and five children were born to them, of whom four are living: Harriet H., Charlotte L., deceased, Sarah E., Susan A. and Caroline L. Mrs. Paff died in 1875, and in 1877 Mr. Paff married

her sister, Miss Sarah A. Leonard, by which two children have been born, Charlotte L. and George H. This worthy family was called to mourn the death of the father and husband the 13th of January, 1903, and with him passed away one of the most respected citizens of this town of Long Island.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. E. JAY.

Judge W. H. E. Jay, who has attained distinction as one of the able members of the Brooklyn bar, is now successfully engaged in general practice in that city, and is also efficiently serving as justice of the peace in the town of Hempstead, Nassau county. In his profession probably more than any other depends individual merit upon a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, a power of keen analysis, the ability to present clearly, concisely and forcefully the strong points in his case. Possessing the necessary qualifications, Judge Jay is accorded the foremost place in the ranks of his profession in Brooklyn. His office is located in the Court House building.

The Judge was born in that city on the 3d of July, 1861, and is a son of William T. Jay, whose birth occurred in Havre de Grace, France. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Henry Jay, was a native of Massachusetts and was decorated as a member of the Legion of Honor in France. By occupation he was a sailor and was in command of a yacht of Louis Phillips of France, so made his home in that country for some time. At the age of sixteen years William T. Jay left France and came to the United States, where he still resides in his home, being now sixty-two years of age. He, too, was a sailor in early life, and during the war served in the United States navy. As a companion on life's journey he married Miss Henry B. Lawrence, a daughter of Enoch Lawrence of New York. One of her ancestors, Andrew Lawrence, was present when General Cornwallis handed up his sword to General Washington during the Revolutionary war in token of his surrender. Mrs. Jay died in 1897.

Judge Jay is one of a family of two chil-



Wm H. E. Jay

He acquired his literary education in the schools of New York city and later studied law with Homer A. Nelson, of that place, being admitted to the bar on the 15th of September, 1882, about the time he attained his majority. Three years later he opened an office in Brooklyn, and has since engaged in practice in that city with marked success, retaining a clientele of so representative a character as to alone stand as evidence of his professional ability and personal popularity.

The Judge was married in April, 1884, to Miss May S. Donaldson, and to them have been born three children, namely: Josephine, W. H. E., Jr., and Henrietta F. He is quite prominent in social as well as professional and business circles, is ex-commodore of the Keystone Yacht Club and an active member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Hewletts Engine Company and the Hempstead Cycle Club. He now makes his home in Hewlett, Long Island.

WILLIAM W. COCKS.

No man in Nassau county is more highly respected or more deserves the confidence and esteem of the people than Senator William Willets Cocks, who in 1900 was chosen to represent his district in the upper house of the state legislature. The honor came to him unsought and was therefore a tribute to his ability and personal worth. Throughout the greater part of his life he has resided in the locality where he now lives, his home being in Old Westbury. Near here he was born on the 24th of July, 1861. His paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Cocks, and his grandfather, William T. Cocks, were both natives of Locust Valley, while his father, Isaac H. Cocks, is a native of Old Westbury, where he is still living at the age of sixty-five years. He has taken a deep interest in political questions and work and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in this locality. He is connected with the Society of Friends. He wedded Mary T. Willets, a daughter of William Willets, who resided in this portion of Long Island. Mrs. Cocks is also living and by her marriage she became the mother of three children: William W.; Elizabeth H. C., the wife of

George A. Thayer of Port Washington, Long Island; and F. C. Hicks, the adopted son of Benjamin D. Hicks, of Old Westbury.

Senator Cocks pursued his advanced education in Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, but on account of his eyesight he was obliged to abandon study for a time and went west, where he engaged in ranching in Kansas. Since his boyhood he has been deeply interested in political questions, and his extensive reading, study and investigation have made him thoroughly conversant with the great principles upon which the parties are founded and with the questions which produce the controversy between them. For six years he was highway commissioner, having been elected in 1894. In 1900 he was chosen as the candidate for the office of state senator from Nassau county. In referring to his nomination the Brooklyn Times of September 18, said: "The nominee thanked the convention for the honor which had been tendered him unsought, and promised to make a fight to win. He said his circumstances would not permit of his making a 'barrel campaign,' not having the barrel, and it being against his principles anyway. Like Governor Roosevelt, the nominee has roughed it in the west, having spent a great deal of his time in ranching and on the cattle ranges. The nomination of Mr. Cocks is another instance of the office seeking the man and not the man the office." Mr. Cocks made many addresses during the campaign of 1900. He kept his promise and made a fight to win and did win. Those who heard his campaign speeches felt that he had given earnest thought and study to the questions under discussion; they recognized his public spirit and his loyalty and manifested their appreciation of his stalwart citizenship by their votes at the polls. While in the senate he gave earnest support to the measure which he believed would be for the welfare of the commonwealth and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a number of important bills.

On the 24th of July, 1901, Mr. Cocks was united in marriage to Caroline R. Hicks, a daughter of Willets Hicks. He is prominent and active in the Friends meetings, is a trustee of the Friends' Academy of Locust Valley, and was one of the

founders and an ex-president of the Long Island Farmers' Club. The home which he occupies was built in 1805 by Isaac Hicks, his great-grandfather, who was a prominent shipping merchant of New York a century ago. It is therefore one of the old landmarks of the district, having been altered but little since its erection and it bids fair to stand another century. His is a sturdy American character and he displays a stalwart patriotism; he has the strongest attachment for our free institutions and is ever willing to make any personal sacrifice for their preservation.

JOHN H. BRINCKERHOFF.

Mr. John H. Brinckerhoff, the subject of this sketch, traces his ancestry on his father's side to Andres Brinckerhoff, who is mentioned in connection with the city of Ghent as Senator and Syndic in 1307, and is in the eighth generation in descent from Joris Derickson Brinckerhoff, who came from Holland and settled in New Amsterdam (New York) in 1638, and seven years later obtained from Governor Kief a patent for several hundred acres of land near the present City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and established himself there as a farmer, and died in the year 1661.

On his mother's side Mr. Brinckerhoff traces his ancestry to that sturdy representative of the Society of Friends, Jonathan Wright, one of the patentees of the town of Flushing, New York. Mr. Brinckerhoff was born at Jamaica, New York, November 24, 1829, and was educated in the district schools of that period. His early life was passed in railroading. He served his apprenticeship as a machinist in the shop of the Long Island Railroad Company at Jamaica, became a locomotive engineer in 1847 and later foreman of the machine shop. He was seven years on the Long Island Railroad, and then accepted a position on the New York Central Railroad at Syracuse as assistant foreman of the machine shop, where he remained about one year. He then accepted the position of foreman of round house and engine despatcher at Adrian, Michigan, on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, having the supervision of fifty loco-

tives and about one hundred and fifty men. In 1857 Mr. Brinckerhoff returned to Jamaica and entered upon a mercantile life, building up a large and prosperous business, and gaining prominence in local affairs, his influence being always on the side of progress.

In January, 1853, at Jamaica, Queens county, New York, Mr. Brinckerhoff was united in marriage to Miss Laura Edwards. They traveled life's journey together for about thirty-eight years and then Mrs. Brinckerhoff was called to her final rest in 1891, leaving three children, Laura E., Starr and Irene. In his political views Mr. Brinckerhoff is a Democrat and endorses the platform of his party. Public honors and public office have been conferred upon him. In 1864 he was elected to the board of trustees of Jamaica village, his first public office, and served two terms. He was elected justice of the peace in 1870. In 1873 he was elected as supervisor of the town of Jamaica, and served as such for thirteen consecutive years being supported by leading men of both parties, so ably and conscientiously did he discharge his duties. Mr. Brinckerhoff has been a trustee of the Jamaica Savings Bank for more than thirty years and has been treasurer of this bank since 1892. He has been a director in the Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company for twenty years and his executive ability and sound judgment have been important elements in the control of that and other prosperous enterprises. He is a member of the board of managers of the State Normal School at Jamaica and treasurer of the said board, a member of the Holland Society of New York, and treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association of Jamaica. He represented Queens county in the first Greater New York commission. He was a member of the old board of education of Jamaica and trustee and treasurer of Union Hall Seminary. He is a past master of Jamaica Lodge of Masons, and has acted as executor for a large number of important estates. He has ever fearlessly supported all measures which he believed would redound to the public good, and as fearlessly has opposed those which he believed would prove detrimental to the general welfare; this



John H. Brinckerhoff

from business. A large amount of the property in Rockaway Beach is owned by him, and he is the largest property owner on the beach. The son, John W., who is about thirty-eight years old, is the president of the village, and is the only business man ever elected to that office. He now has charge of the estate.

WILLIAM IRBY COCKE, M. D.

Dr. William Irby Cocke of Port Washington, Long Island, was born at Travis, Austin county, Texas, April 28, 1862, son of William Irby Cocke, M. D., and Mary Rebecca Cleveland. The Cocke ancestry dates back in England to 1250, where the family is well established and has a coat of arms. Tradition still preserved in the family states that the original ancestor was a Norman prince, Le Coq, who landed in England with William the Conqueror. The name is variously spelled: Le Coq, Le Cock, Le Coque, Corkes, Cok, Cokky, Le Cok, Cox, Coxe, Cock, Cokes, Coke, Cockain, Cockaque. The similarity in the arms connected with the different ways of spelling leads to the conclusion of a common ancestry. The immigration to America included, beside those to Virginia, those of Long Island and New Jersey. Dr. Daniel Coxe, who was physician to Queen Anne, was the ancestor of the Coxes of Philadelphia and New Jersey. To him was made the grant of the province of "Carolina" which was probably the largest grant of land ever made by a crowned head to one individual. This province, called in those days "Florida" by the Spanish, and "La Louisiana" by the French, comprised all the territory from Norfolk, Virginia, south to St. Augustine, and west to the Pacific ocean.

Richard Cocke, the immediate ancestor of William Irby, came to Virginia in 1626. William Irby is in the eighth generation and his line of descent is through Richard; Richard², the youngest born about 1650; Thomas; Lemuel; Lemuel; Richard; and William Irby, the father of our subject. William Irby Cocke was born in Surry county, Virginia, December 21, 1829. He was graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College in 1853 and was assistant surgeon in

Walker's Texas Division during the Civil war. He married Mary Rebecca Cleveland in January, 1859, and died at Bellville, Austin county, Texas, in 1873. The Cleveland ancestry also dates back to England, when, about 1635, Moses Cleveland came from Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, to Woburn, Massachusetts. Mary Rebecca is in the eighth generation from this ancestor, traces her genealogy through Samuel, son of Moses Cleveland; Joseph; Ezra; Ezra; Ezra; Ezra, her father, who married Sarah Shepperd Davis of Pleasant Hill, Alabama. Mary Rebecca Cleveland was born at Pleasant Hill, Alabama, April 30, 1837, and she is still living at Port Washington, Long Island.

William Irby Cocke, Jr., spent his boyhood in Bellville, Austin county, Texas, where he attended village school. As a boy his interest was early aroused in his father's profession, and although his father died when he was but eleven years old the ambition for the medical profession remained with him and shaped his subsequent career. At the age of thirteen he discontinued school, took up farming and for the next three years engaged in raising special crops and such other pursuits incidental to farm life. At sixteen years of age he entered the Jones Commercial College at Austin, Texas, where he learned book-keeping. While at school in Austin he earned his board and living expenses by working for a grocer, in which position he also acquired valuable business experience. In the fall of 1878 he accepted the position of axeman in the civil engineering corps of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, which was then being built from Galveston to Dallas, Texas. In 1879 he was promoted to rodman and in 1881 was in charge of the first instrument in the survey from Houston to Fredericksburg, Texas, for the Texas Western Narrow Gauge railway. In March, 1888, Mr. Cocke engaged in business with his uncle, Mr. William D. Cleveland, wholesale grocer and cotton factor of Houston, Texas, and filled the position of shipping clerk until January, 1886, when he began business for himself. For two and a half years his business career was varied and changing, at the end of that time, however, he had earned a



Mr. J. Locke

the community where they reside they enjoy the friendship of many, and the hospitality of the best homes is extended to them. Mr. Mueller is a popular and progressive young business man, who has already attained a creditable position in commercial circles, and his future will undoubtedly be a successful one, for he exemplifies in his business career the elements which contribute to prosperity.

HENRY B. HIBBEN.

Henry B. Hibben passed away in 1890, but the memory of his noble life remains as a blessed benediction to many who knew him. He was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and was a graduate of one of the colleges of that state. He possessed superior literary ability and as a teacher gained a wide reputation. He was connected with some of the leading educational institutions of the country, and at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war held the position of professor of English literature in the state university of Indiana. Then he responded to the country's call for aid and became a chaplain, serving under General Lew Wallace for three years. He was afterward appointed chaplain in the navy and at the request of the navy department wrote a history of the Washington navy yard which has been much praised by those in authority. While at the front he contributed many articles to the press concerning conditions in the south and in military circles and afterward was a frequent contributor to leading journals. He also possessed considerable poetical talent and wrote many poems of more than local interest. In his work as a teacher he exemplified the spirit of the words spoken by Sydney Smith: "The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful and death less terrible." Mr. Hibben was a Mason of high standing and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Rev. Hibben was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Fingland, a native of Scotland. The wedding was celebrated in 1850 and was blessed with

two sons, one of whom, Henry F., is now residing in the west. The second son, John Baskum, was a leading doctor in Kansas City and when he died was the head examining physician of the Woodmen of that city; he left one son, John Severy Hibben. Mrs. Hibben survived her husband and is living in Jamaica in the house built for the first bishop of Long Island. It is called "The Glebe" or the Bishop's Home Farm, and it was here that General Woodhull, a British officer, was shot in front of the house at the time of the Revolution. While repairing the floor, the safe box was found where the first bishop of Long Island kept the sacramental service from robbers. Mrs. Hibben is well known in the locality, where she has many friends and, like her husband, has devoted her life to doing good. It will be interesting in this connection to append the poem written by Rev. Hibben, on the "Centennial of Methodism."

We come with hearts of prayer and praise,
To pay a debt we owe
To men who toiled for us in days
A hundred years ago.

One hundred years ago, indeed,
Yet seems not far away,
Since on this soil they sowed the seed
Whose fruit we reap to-day.

Not far away, for trackless time
Is measured not by years
Alone, in any mortal clime,
But by life's hopes and fears.

The mind can bring a hundred years
As near as yesterday,
And yesterday far off appears
To hearts from home astray.

The buried past we call at will,
From out its caverns gray,
And friends long dead seem living still,
And 'round our own pathway.

They come to us distinct, in dream,
And real as of old;
Their faces pale no longer seem,
And as the marble cold.

Who knows but that in crowded mart
The dead are at our side,
And messages of love impart,
Our earthly senses hide?



Henry B. Hibben

But that, indeed, where'er we go,
The dead walk close behind,
And in a tongue we may not know,
Speak lovingly and kind?

It may or may not be, yet still
We celebrate to-day
In honor of the dead who fill
Our mind and heart always.

What wondrous work they bravely wrought,
What debt of love we owe
To those who gospel tidings brought,
A hundred years ago!

The gospel of "free grace" they bore,
From north to southern strand,
To muddy Mississippi's shore,
To Indiana land.

With horse and saddle-bag well worn,
With wardrobe scant within;
With Bible on the saddle horn,
Hymn book and Discipline—

They forded river, creek and stream,
They rode thro' prairies far,
Sometimes beneath the sun's hot beam,
Sometimes by moon and star.

'Mid heat and storm and chilling air
They traveled far and wide;
By trial, sacrifice and prayer
Their souls were sanctified.

And worldly joys they counted loss,
And home and friends most dear,
To bear the tidings of the cross
To hardy Pioneer.

In prayer, on calvin floor they kneeled,
While outside howled the storm,
Nor sighed for richer "circuit" field,
Or "station" soft and warm.

Beside the bed of death they stood,
And walked by shrouded bier;
At head of grave in field or wood
They spake kind words of cheer.

And whether sire or mother died,
Or infant, young in days,
In long and labored sermon tried
To justify God's ways.

"The gen'ral rules" was Persian sun,
To which the members bowed,
But many preachers broke this one:
"Don't speak too long or loud."

Presiding Elder, sacred name,
Four times in every year
To preacher and to people came
As priest and overseer.

On Saturday, with all his powers,
He tackled strife and schism;
On Sunday morn for mortal hours
He pelted Calvinism.

And tho' our sister church retains
The creed in form, we know
The living blood went from its veins
Full forty year ago.

And now, when Presbyteries meet,
Majorities vote "aye,"
To shroud and bury it complete,
As other friends that die.

In sermons of great gravity
They preached "free grace" to all,
And dogma of depravity
By ruin of the fall.

In thrilling speech, of fire and flame,
They pictured Heaven and Hell;
"Salvation free," in Jesus' name,
They told to sinners well.

No diamonds glistened on their breasts,
No seal ring on their hand;
Their dress was plain, with all the rest;
They wore no gown or band.

The preacher's wife was neatly clad,
In modest gown and collar,
Her dress of silk, if one she had,
To make cost but a dollar.

Know well we preachers of this day,
Tho' silk may be no dearer,
The making and the trimming gay
On purse is much severer!

To-day at conference preachers meet,
And bishops still preside,
And sit with elders most discreet,
In council side by side.

But long ere Conference convenes
 Appointment's "cut and dried,"
 And by the bishop, as it seems,
 Is simply ratified.

It takes a bishop, brave and true,
 To face a church to-day
 That wants some bright star, young and new,
 And say, "Dear brethren, nay."

In olden times this rule, like rock,
 O'ershadowing, stood alone.—
 "The shepherd may not choose his flock,
 Nor flock elect their own."

I see two colleagues joyful meet,
 And greet on conf'rence floor;
 I hear A say to B, "How sweet
 To see your face once more."

Last year as colleagues, hand in hand,
 We worked in harness, brother,
 And this year, if the Lord command,
 We hope to have another

Joyous year of Christian toil,
 While joined as one together,
 We sow in rich or shallow soil
 In spite of wind or weather."

To win these ends good A and B
 Ne'er think of "pulling wires,"
 But simply hope, and secretly,
 To gain their fond desires.

But ah, when bishop orders them,
 In voice distinct tho' low,
 A goes to New Jerusalem,
 B--down to Jericho!

"Wherever sent, God sendeth me,
 Some precious souls to win;
 Revolt would be disloyalty,
 To falter would be sin."

Thus spake these men about to part,
 And sang, "To part is pain,
 But we shall still be joined in heart,
 And hope to meet again."

O brave and noble men of old,
 Who trod the thorny way,
 Endured the heat and winter's cold,
 To bring a better day,

How strange that ye should plough the soil,
 In vale and mountain steep,
 And give your days and nights to toil,
 And we the fruit should reap.

That ye should sow the seed, in tears,
 From morn till evening late,
 That in the distant hundred years
 For us should germinate.

'Tis nature's law; we have no joy
 But comes from other's pain;
 In death of Self, the soul's alloy,
 Immortal life we gain.

Our song is sung, its mission done,
 Of olden times in praise,
 And of the battles fought and won
 By men of other days.

But ere we close, a meed of song
 Is due to our own day.
 The present times with problems throng;
 Of these what may we say?

Time must have had beginning, tho'
 We know not when or how;
 By faith in God we only know
 The best is always now.

Now is the best time ever seen,
 Since man from Eden fell;
 Of wiser, truer age, I ween,
 No ancient stories tell.

There ne'er was time when ope-faced truth
 Was sought by bolder mind,
 By doubting skeptic, trusting youth,
 Philosopher and Hind.

There never was a time on earth
 When soul was deeper moved,
 More earnest, solemn thought had birth,
 The right more strongly loved.

With more of love and less of strife
 The Gospel of to-day
 Is preached, proclaiming peace and life,
 Renewed, to mortal clay.

And what were life, so frail and fleet,
 If grim death endeth all?—
 The bravest heart that ever beat,
 Such doubt may well appall.

'Tis true no sage can prove, nor seer,
The dead shall live again,
And shadow of this doubt and fear
Will come at times to men.

We cannot prove, yet strong our trust,
That friends in coffin lain,
Somehow and where, from lifeless dust,
Will come to us again.

It is not known, "doth not appear,
What we shall be," or where,
But friends who here are near and dear
Will know each other there.

"From sorrow, anxious toil and pain,
And sin we shall be free,"
And peace and love and life shall reign
Thro' all eternity.

JOHN W. DE MOTT.

Among the Huguenots who sought refuge in this country from the religious tyranny and oppression of their own land, was one by the name of De Mott, from whom John W. De Mott is directly descended. David De Mott of Rockville Centre, great-grandfather of John W. De Mott, took an active interest in the affairs of his town, and to him is due the credit of having built Sand Hill church of that place, using in its construction timber cut from his own woods. John De Mott, grandfather of John W. De Mott, was born and passed his life in Rockville Centre, on the old farm that has been in the possession of the family for over two hundred years, and which they still retain. Alfred De Mott, father of John W. De Mott, was also born in Rockville Centre; he married Lida M. Smith, who, with her two sons, John W. and George S., still survives her husband.

John W. De Mott was born at Rockville Centre, where he received his education in the local public schools; this was later supplemented by a course at the Jamaica Seminary. His career has been an exceedingly busy and active one. In politics he is a Republican; he has served Rockville Centre as its justice of the peace for years, and he also served on the school board for twenty years. Besides these responsible offices, he is a director of the Rockville Centre Bank, and for

two years has been the Long Island and Brooklyn manager for the Connecticut and Phoenix Fire Insurance companies of Hartford, with an office located at Montague street, Brooklyn.

Mr. De Mott has passed all the degrees of the Free Masonry brotherhood, and has held all the offices in the local lodge; he is also a member of many other fraternal and social clubs. Mr. De Mott was joined in marriage to Miss Charlotta Davidson, daughter of William Davidson of East Rockaway, by whom he has had the following named children: Henry, Lillian, Grace, and Hazel De Mott.

ROBERT G. ANDERSON.

Robert G. Anderson, one of the most popular citizens of Freeport, Long Island, was born February 24, 1869, in Merrick, Long Island, and is the son of John and Georgia (Mott) Anderson. He was educated at the public schools, and at a private school in Freeport. After completing his education he engaged in the provision business with his father at Freeport. The firm of J. Anderson & Son, general provision dealers, is still conducted under the old style and title. The store is very popular in the community, and properly so, for the stock is of the best that money can obtain, and the efforts of the firm to deal only in the best are appreciated, as can readily be seen by the large and increasing patronage. Everything having for its object the promotion of the true interest of the town finds in Mr. Anderson an earnest support and a ready co-operation, one proof of which is furnished by the fact that he has been an active member of the Freeport volunteer fire department, of which he was one of the organizers, and foreman of Excelsior hook and ladder company.

In politics Mr. Anderson is an ardent Republican, active in furthering the interests of that party, and wide-awake as a citizen to any legislation affecting the interests of his town. In 1900 he was appointed to the office of postmaster of Freeport, his appointment being regarded as a distinct victory for the younger members of the Republican party. He is a member of the I. O.

O. F., No. 600, Freeport; the J. O. of U. A. M., No. 57, and of Freeport Club. His popularity may be attributed to his courtesy, his capacity for work, his honesty and integrity, and that the confidence reposed in him by the administration has not been misplaced is attested by the numerous friends he has made in the short time he has held the office of postmaster. He was married to Charlotte May, daughter of James H. and Charlotte Southard of Baldwins, having one daughter, Helen Grace, born May 27, 1899. He has a pretty residence on Fulton street, Freeport.

JOHN H. SUTPHIN.

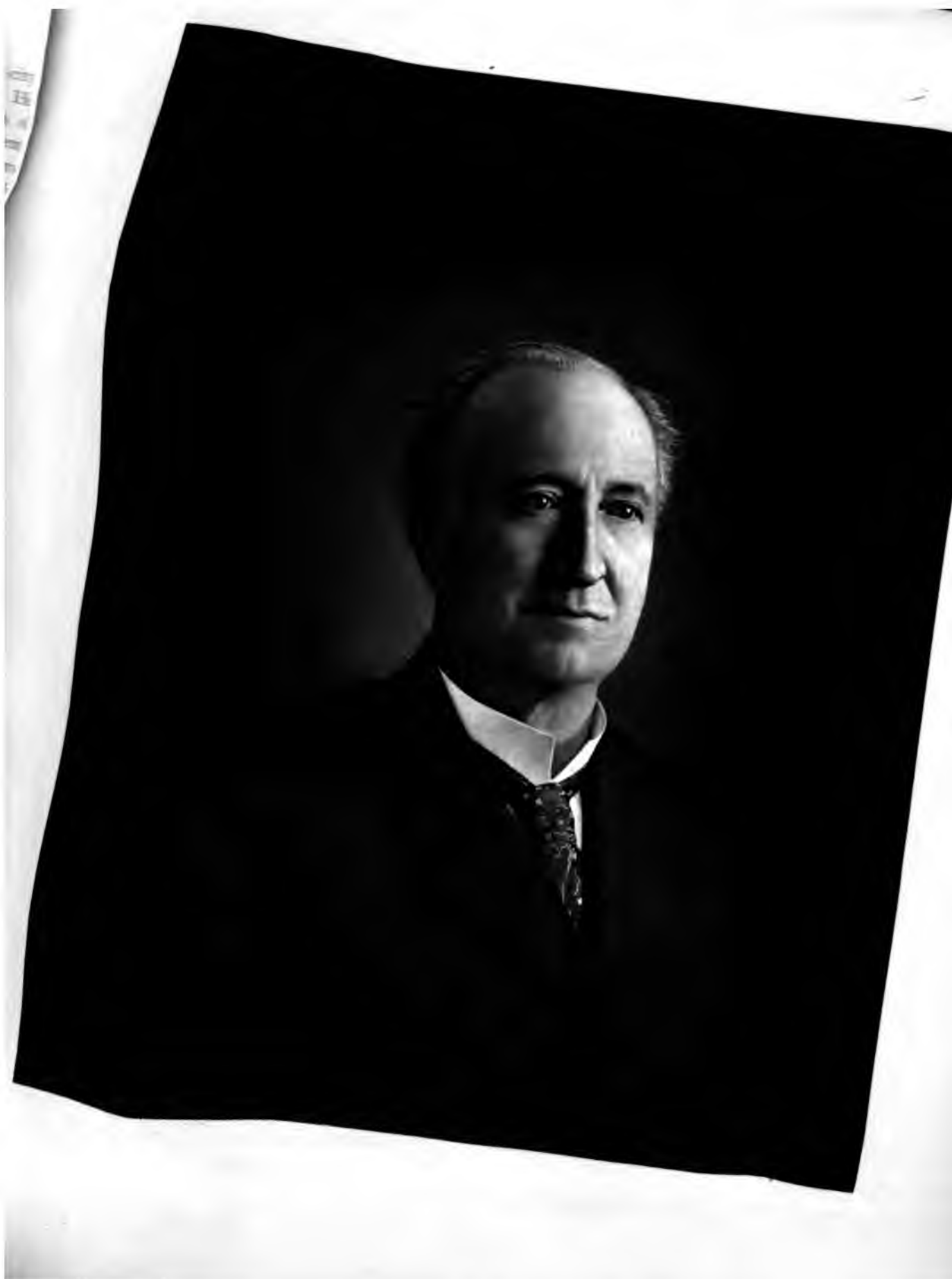
One of the first requisites of a growing community with enlarging business interests is a banking system, whereby a medium of exchange is established for the safe and rapid transaction of business, and he who established and controls such a financial institution directs his labors therefore into channels whereby he not only promotes his individual success but also contributes to the general prosperity. In this connection John H. Sutphin is well known. He is closely associated with banking interests in Jamaica, being president of two banks in this city, which he has placed on a firm basis, the safe conservative policy which he inaugurated contributing in large measure to his success.

Mr. Sutphin is one of Jamaica's native sons and his father, John Sutphin, Sr., was also born here. More than two centuries and a half have run their course since the family was founded on Long Island by Diedrich Sutphin, a native of Holland, who in 1640 crossed the Atlantic and took up his abode in Brooklyn. The line of descent is traced down through Johannes, Benjamin, Cyrone and John to our subject. The maternal ancestry is almost of equal antiquity in connection with this portion of the Empire state, Caref Du Blavois, a French Huguenot, having come to America in 1680, at which time he settled in Brooklyn and was the first town clerk there. From him was descended Margaret Wyckoff, who became the wife of John Sutphin and the mother of our subject. John Sutphin was the owner of a stage line, his

stages running from Jamaica to New York city before the Long Island Railroad was built. He was a very prominent and influential citizen of this island in the first half of the nineteenth century and his labors contributed much to the progress and improvement of this portion of the state. He died in 1850 and his wife, surviving him twenty-three years, passed away in 1873. They were the parents of three children: Myria, the wife of S. S. Bennett, and John H., being the living representatives of the family.

In the public schools Mr. Sutphin pursued his education and entered upon his business career as a clerk in New York city, where he remained for two years, returning to Jamaica in 1864. He was then appointed to the position of deputy county clerk and served in that capacity until 1867, when he was elected clerk of Queens county. His history in connection with that office is probably unparalleled in the history of the state. For ten successive times he was elected to the office, serving for thirty consecutive years. It is a splendid record indicating a most capable and faithful service in which fidelity, accuracy, diligence and trustworthiness were blended. At the close of almost a quarter of a century he retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all. He has always been an active Democrat, but he also received the strong endorsement of many Republican friends, who realized how true and loyal he was to the public good. Eight years ago Mr. Sutphin assisted in organizing the Bank of Jamaica and after a year was made its president. He also became president of the Jamaica Savings Bank four years ago and his efforts have been a potent element in placing these institutions upon a basis commanding public confidence and patronage.

Mr. Sutphin was united in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Smith, a daughter of Hulett Smith, a representative of an old Long Island family, and they now have five children, Mrs. Stella Bowden, Harry, Mrs. Annie Hanford, Howard and Nina V. R., and the family is a prominent one in the community, the members of the household occupying leading positions in social circles. In political thought and action Mr. Sutphin has always



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend of increasing activity over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and may lead to further research in this area.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the key findings and provides a final statement on the importance of the research. The authors express their gratitude to the funding agency and the participants.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of references. It cites the works of other researchers in the field, providing a context for the current study. The references are listed in alphabetical order.

7. The seventh part of the document includes a list of appendices. It contains additional information that supports the main text, such as raw data and detailed calculations. The appendices are numbered and labeled.

8. The eighth part of the document includes a list of figures. It contains a series of graphs and charts that illustrate the data presented in the text. The figures are numbered and labeled.

9. The ninth part of the document includes a list of tables. It contains a series of tables that present the data in a structured format. The tables are numbered and labeled.

10. The tenth part of the document includes a list of footnotes. It contains additional information that is not included in the main text, such as corrections and clarifications. The footnotes are numbered and labeled.

been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. His duties have ever been discharged with marked ability and fairness for he is a most loyal and public-spirited citizen. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical, and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings, but also in social and private life. Over his career, both public and private, there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Viewed in a personal light he is a strong man, strong in his business policy, strong in his friendship, strong in his honor and good name.

GERRIT D. VAN VRANKEN.

Gerrit D. Van Vranken, deceased, was a member of the medical profession and was born July 2, 1841, at Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York. He was graduated from the academy at Jonesville, New York, from the Albany (New York) Medical School, and also from the Philadelphia School of Medicine. After his graduation, he practiced his profession for a time at Jonesville, but abandoned that in order to become the house physician at the sanitarium of Dr. Strong, situated at Saratoga, New York.

In 1877 he removed to Hempstead, Long Island, where the family have a beautiful home now, and he passed the remainder of his life there. Shortly afterward he engaged in the lumber business, which proved very successful, and he was enabled to leave his family at his decease an abundance of means for their maintenance. Dr. Van Vranken was a man of deep religious feeling, and was actively interested in all church and benevolent work. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hempstead, and served as president of the board of trustees, was also president of the official board of the church, and he acted in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday-school for the long period of seventeen years. He was also a director of the Hempstead Bank. In 1878 Dr. Van Vranken was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Kellum, daughter of John Kel-

lum, and two children were born to them, namely: John Kellum and Anna Van Vranken.

John Kellum, the father of Mrs. Van Vranken, was born at Hempstead, Long Island, August 27, 1800, the son of poor parents, who were only able to give their son a very limited education, but he nevertheless made the most of his opportunities, and achieved wonderful success during his life. His childhood days were passed upon a farm; in his young manhood he learned the trade of carpenter, and removing to Brooklyn, New York, he became connected with a prominent builder there, and thoroughly mastered every detail of the business, until he became one of the most expert architects in this country. He then entered into partnership with Mr. King under the firm name of King & Kellum of Brooklyn, and many of the churches and leading business blocks were built by them.

Mr. Kellum had the entire charge of building the mansion of A. T. Stewart on Thirty-fourth street, New York city, now the property of the Manhattan Club, and he also built for that great merchant the wholesale store and mammoth retail establishment on Broadway and Tenth streets. Whenever Mr. Stewart desired any buildings erected, or additions made to old ones, he simply laid his plans before Mr. Kellum and gave him absolute control of the work. It is doubtful if even Judge Hilton had the confidence of Mr. Stewart that Mr. Kellum enjoyed, and to Mr. Kellum's credit be it said that while he had every opportunity to take advantage of this confidence it was never betrayed.

In later years Mr. Kellum built for himself a summer residence in Hempstead, and it was largely through his efforts that A. T. Stewart became interested in property on Long Island, purchasing large tracts of land in vicinity of Hempstead. The beautiful and famous village of Garden City was platted and laid out under the personal direction of Mr. Kellum, and to him the place is indebted for the two colleges, St. Paul's and St. Mary's, and the beautiful cathedral, which, while not large, is one of the most elegant churches in the country, the organ alone costing seventy-five thousand dollars. Just as the work of constructing the

many other buildings that were contemplated was begun, and unlimited means had been placed at his disposal by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kellum was stricken by death on July 24, 1871. While it was Mr. Kellum's connection with A. T. Stewart that made him famous, yet he gained an enviable reputation as the builder of many of the most substantial structures on Broadway, including the great store of Tiffany, and others of equal prominence.

On May 28, 1831, Mr. Kellum married Miss Hannah Raynor, who was born in Hempstead, and died there June 10, 1877. Five children were born of this union, namely: Benjamin, who was connected in business with his father, but died in early manhood; Hiram, who is married and lives in Brooklyn; Annie E., who died in young womanhood; John, now deceased, and Hannah, widow of Gerrit Van Vranken.

FLOYD H. HIDDINK.

It would be hard to find a more genial or popular man in all Nassau county than the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel of Hicksville, Long Island. The name Floyd Hiddink is synonymous with hospitality and good cheer, and it is not to be wondered at that the Grand Central Hotel is one of the favorite resorts for visitors and townsfolk alike.

Mr. Hiddink was born in the town of Sayville, Suffolk county, Long Island, on July 26, 1869, being the son of the late Bernard and Louise Hiddick. His early education was received in the public schools of his birth-place. After finishing his schooling he mastered the house carpenter's trade, which he followed in Sayville for a period of nine years and then in Hicksville for three years. His genial temperament, however, made him anxious to engage in a business more in harmony with his disposition, and in 1900 he assumed control of the affairs of the Grand Central Hotel. His adaptability for this position is demonstrated by the liberal patronage bestowed upon the hotel and its reputation as not only being the best appointed hotel in Hicksville, but one of the best in Nassau county. The attention given patrons is exceptionally marked, and the table is supplied

with an abundance of all seasonable delicacies. The hotel is very conveniently situated close to the Long Island Railroad depot.

Mr. Hiddink was married at Plainville, Connecticut, November 5, 1899, to Emma Hewlett, daughter of John and Susan Hewlett. He is a member of the Court Bayside, No. 282, Foresters of America. Besides being a social favorite, Mr. Hiddink is looked up to as a man of sound judgment, and is esteemed as a conscientious citizen.

BENJAMIN POST.

Benjamin Post, who was one of the successful farmers of Nassau county, Long Island, was born at East Meadow, August 5, 1823, a son of John Post, who was also born at East Meadow, Long Island. Benjamin Post received his education at the common schools of his native town; when he attained young manhood he decided to become a farmer, and continued at that occupation for the remainder of his life. In 1866 he removed from East Meadow to Westbury Station, and was a resident of that town until his death, which occurred on November 2, 1896. His widow and three children are still living on the home place. Mr. Post was a Republican in politics, and was well known in his county.

In 1844 Mr. Post was united in marriage with Miss Jemima Brower, daughter of Parson Brower of East Meadow, and nine children were born to them, eight of whom are living at the present time, namely: Mary Emma, wife of Charles H. Seaman; Sarah Jane, wife of Charles A. Ellis; Anna, wife of B. S. Jackson; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Burgess; John B., who lives in Connecticut; Francis, who married Franklin S. Terhune of Woodbury; Adeline, who is single; and Peter Post, who is in charge of the old home farm and is unmarried.

SAMUEL D. NUTT, M. D.

The specific and distinctive office of the physician is not to give voice to a man's modesty of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record established

his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellow men. That Dr. Nutt occupies a notable position among the physicians of Queens county is a uniformly acknowledged fact and the large patronage accorded him is proof of his ability.

The Doctor is a native of New York city, his birth having occurred on the 24th of June, 1865. His grandfather was John Nutt, his father, Joseph D. Nutt, who was born in Newbury, New York. The family was probably established in America at an early epoch in the history of this country and many representatives of the name resided along the Hudson river. The Doctor's father, in early manhood, married Miss Celia Upham, who belonged to a prominent Long Island family and her father, one of the heroes of the Revolution, participated in the battle of Long Island and in other important engagements of that struggle. Joseph D. Nutt engaged in the jewelry business in New York city and for years was a very prominent merchant in that line in the metropolis, enjoying an extensive trade. He died in 1899, but his widow survives.

To the public schools of the metropolis Dr. Nutt is indebted for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed and which were supplemented by study in the College of the City of New York. He entered upon his business career in connection with his father's jewelry trade, but not finding mercantile pursuits entirely to his liking he resolved to devote his energies to the practice of medicine. While employed in the drug store of his uncle, S. B. Upham, he took up the study of medicine, matriculated at Bellevue Medical College in 1883 and was graduated on the completion of a three years' course. The year following he spent in practice in the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital and the next twelve months were spent in visiting the patients in Bellevue Hospital, coming to Woodhaven in 1889. For thirteen years he has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery here and his skill and ability have been the means of winning distinction and gaining him a place among the representative members of the profession. Besides attending to the demands of a large private practice, Dr. Nutt has performed

his duties as a member of the surgical staff of the Jamaica Hospital and assistant surgeon of the Long Island Railroad.

Dr. Nutt was united in marriage, June 3, 1891, with Miss Rita, daughter of Edward H. Wallace, and they now have two children, Edna and Dorothy. Both the Doctor and his wife have a large circle of friends in Woodhaven and the county, and he is a valued member of Woodhaven Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F.; the Masonic fraternity and the Improved Order of Foresters. He is also identified with various social clubs, and in the line of his profession is connected with the Queens County Medical Association, the Long Island Medical Association and the Association of Railway Surgeons of America, thus keeping in touch with the advanced thought, investigation and learning of the members of the medical fraternity. In his political views he is a Republican, has served as coroner and health officer of Queens and has recently been re-elected coroner of the borough of Queens. In the discharge of his official duties he is prompt, reliable and trustworthy, and is accounted a citizen of worth who always freely co-operates in those movements and measures which are deemed of benefit to the community. His professional skill, his loyalty in citizenship and his personal worth make it expedient that he be represented in the history of Long Island.

ANDREW FLETCHER WILSON.

A fine type of the self-made man, who through his own effort, and without aid of influence and fortune, has come to the attainment of liberal means and influential position, and who, out of his own early necessities, has been inspired to make himself useful to those less favored by fortune, is found in the person of Andrew F. Wilson, treasurer of the I. S. Remsen Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, who makes his summer residence in Lynbrook, Nassau county, Long Island.

Mr. Wilson is a native of New York city. His father, Moses R. Wilson, born at Newburg on the Hudson, was a sea captain, and lost his life as a passenger while off Cape Hatteras, at the early

age of thirty years; his family was from the north of Ireland, and were Covenanters in faith. Mr. Wilson in the maternal line was descended from a Scotch family named Fletcher, to which was nearly related Alexander Fletcher, a noted Scotch divine. The founder of his line in America, Andrew Fletcher, came to New York in 1829, a pattern-maker by trade. His son, William Fletcher, and Andrew Fletcher were enterprising steam engine and boat builders and constructed some of the largest Hudson river passenger craft and sound steamers of the day.

After the death at sea of Captain Moses R. Wilson, his widow removed with her little family to Valley Stream, New York, and there her son Andrew F. Wilson acquired his education in the public schools. At the early age of fifteen years he found employment in the store of a kinsman, James Fletcher, with whom he remained as a clerk for seven years, when he was admitted as a partner in the business. One month later Mr. Fletcher died, and three years later his interest was purchased from the estate of James Fletcher by Mr. Wilson, who conducted the establishment until 1862, when he sold it. He then bought an interest in the I. S. Remsen Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, extensive carriage builders, whose goods find a ready market in nearly all regions reached by commerce from Greater New York. In this corporation Mr. Wilson occupies the position of treasurer and general manager. He is a gentleman of excellent business qualifications, and of unblemished character. He occupies a prominent position among local manufacturers and is a highly esteemed member of the Manufacturers' Association of New York.

Mr. Wilson is a leader in public affairs in the village of Lynbrook, Long Island, where is his summer home, his city residence being at 140 Van Buren street, Brooklyn. He is particularly interested in educational matters, and his service in connection therewith has been of unusual value. From 1885 to 1901 he has served as president of the board of education, and during that period, due in great degree to his persistent effort, the school has been advanced from the grade of a common school to the high school class, its record in

this respect being exceptional, and noted among educators as an incident of peculiar advance and interest. Mr. Wilson affiliates with no political party, acting independently, and deems best for the commercial interests of the nation and the moral and material welfare of the community. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church. December 9, 1885, Mr. Wilson married Miss Mary S. Brower of Lynbrook. Children born of this marriage are Louise, Alfred B. and Gladys J. Wilson.

J. FRANK HENDRICKSON.

The Hendrickson family of Long Island, which has contributed many useful men to commercial circles, and to all reputable enterprises, had its origin in one of two branches. Hendrick and William, who came from the latter located in England and from the latter to Long Island, settling in Queens county the former in New Jersey. Of the Long line, in a later generation, was Richard, with the military title of major for gallant conduct in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war.

J. Frank Hendrickson was born August 18, 1853, where is now Queens Station, Great Neck, New York, at the old family homestead where born his father and grandfather. His grandfather, William, was a farmer and a blacksmith. His son, D. B. Hendrickson, was also a blacksmith and a noted horseman, owner and proprietor of Springfield Driving Park. He married the daughter of Early Granger, a native of Ireland and a remarkably industrious man, who was noted for various unusual accomplishments. He organized and led the first brass band in the city of Brooklyn, he and his nine sons constituted the entire membership. He was a bricklayer by occupation, and among his works were the building of the first baker's oven in Brooklyn, and the brick chimney in the Brooklyn navy yard. Hendrickson died in 1886, but his widow is living, at the age of seventy-four years. Of seven children, five are living: J. Frank, the subject of this sketch; B. L., who resides on the



J. H. Hendriksen

farm; Mary L., wife of W. B. Raynor, of New Hyde Park; Daniel, living at Jericho; and Charles B., living at South Jamaica.

J. Frank Hendrickson, eldest of the children of D. B. and Mary (Granger) Hendrickson, received but limited education in the neighborhood school. His services being required upon the farm, he remained at home until twenty-seven years of age, taking the larger part of the labor upon himself, as the attention of his father was directed elsewhere for the greater part of his time. After leaving the farm, young Hendrickson engaged in selling fertilizers, traveled often through the greater part of the island, and succeeded in building up an excellent business. In 1899, deciding to engage in a permanent business which would admit of his remaining at home, he opened at Queens Station the establishment which he has since successfully conducted, for the sale of agricultural implements, farmers' supplies and hay. He makes a specialty of seed potatoes, obtaining his supplies in Maine, to which state he goes once a year to look after the product which he has raised for himself by special contract. He enjoys a large patronage, much of which is drawn from a considerable distance and as a business man stands high for enterprise and probity. He is esteemed in the community for his personal worth, and various responsibilities in the interests of his neighbors have devolved upon him. He is an active and exemplary member of the Dutch Reformed church, which he zealously serves in all its different departments of effort. He has held the offices of deacon and elder, and for many years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. Politically he is a Republican, but he has never been an aspirant for public position. He is an active member of the local organization of firemen.

Mr. Hendrickson married Miss Ella Smith, who died in 1887, after becoming the mother of two children. The only one of these living is Mary E., a graduate of Moody's School at Northfield, Massachusetts, and also of the Normal school of Jamaica. She now teaches at Creedmoor and is known as a leading Christian Endeavor and church and Sunday-school worker, giving most

of her time to that employment. Mr. Hendrickson subsequently married Miss Emma Anderson, and they became the parents of Howard F. and Robert E. Hendrickson.

There was a time, some thirty years ago, when nearly every farm on the Springfield road was owned by a Hendrickson.

EDWIN CARMAN, M. D.

On November 4, 1631, the ship *Lion's Whelp* landed at Roxborough, Massachusetts, having among its passengers from England John and Florence Carman. Since 1370 the Carman family are known to have been in England, and are mentioned in the Doomsday Book as land-owners in Wiltshire during the reign of Edward the Confessor, 1004 to 1066. The maiden name of John Carman's wife was Florence Fordham. Her brother Robert came to this country with his sister and her husband, who was a minister. Five children were born to John and Florence Carman, John, Abigail, Caleb, Caleb, second, and Joshua. John, the first of these, had eight children, namely: John, Caleb, Benjamin, Abigail, Samuel, Thomas, Joshua, Joseph. Of this family Caleb had three children, Caleb, Samuel and Benjamin.

In the fifth generation Benjamin had five children: Samuel, who served with distinction as a colonel in the Revolutionary war; Stephen, Mary, Ann, and Richard, called "the loyalist." Colonel Samuel Carman, born March 26, 1749, had thirteen children. Richard Carman, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a captain in the war of 1812. June 1, 1807, he married Ann, a daughter of Thomas Carman, another branch of the Carman family, and had ten children; of these Richard married Elizabeth Hewlett on September 12, 1847, and to them were born Anna, Mary, Richard H., Caroline, Phoebe, Otto George, deceased, Ella F. and Edwin. Captain Richard Carman was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was one of the first, if not the first store-keepers in Hempstead. He was successful as a merchant, and his later days were spent in retirement.

Richard Carman, the father of the subject of

this sketch, was born on September 13, 1824. He acquired his education in the district schools and in Hempstead Seminary and began life as an errand boy in a dry-goods store in New York, being employed afterward as a clerk in various other stores in the same city. Subsequently he purchased land in Brooklyn and Hempstead, on which he erected a number of buildings, and was also engaged in mercantile pursuits, the milling and lumber business at East Rockaway. He now lives retired from active business pursuits, honored by all who know him.

Edwin Carman, M. D., is a prominent and skillful physician, whose practice at Freeport, Nassau county, Long Island, is a large one. He is the son of Richard and Eliabeth (Hewlett) Carman, and was born at East Rockaway, Long Island, on October 6, 1867, where he acquired his primary education in the public schools, supplemented by a thorough course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Brooklyn, from which he graduated in 1886. He then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. James A. Hutcheson at Lynbrook, Nassau county, Long Island. Subsequently he entered the Long Island College Hospital, from which he was graduated in March, 1889. He also took a special course in physical diagnosis under Prof. John A. McCorkell, and began the practice of his chosen profession in Freeport in May, 1889.

Dr. Carman was married in Freeport to Florence A. Conklin, daughter of Platt and Amelia Conklin of Freeport. He is a member of Freeport Lodge No. 600, I. O. O. F., and is vice president of the South Side League. He is the popular treasurer of the Gun Club, and a member of the house committee of the Freeport Club. He is the examining physician for the Prudential, John Hancock, the Mutual Life of Maine, Equitable Life, Mutual Life of New York, and the New York Life and other insurance companies of note, and of the Long Island Railroad Company. He has also served as health officer for Hempstead for two terms. The Doctor has of past years become recognized as an authority on smallpox, and has charge of the cases at Freeport and Hyde Park, and other places.

Dr. Carman is a deacon of the church of the Transfiguration, of which he was one of the founders, and of which his wife is also a consistent member. He is held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends, and deservedly so, for through hard study and a natural aptitude for his chosen profession he has forged to the front rank.

RICHARD HEWLETT ROBBINS.

Richard H. Robbins, a prominent citizen of East Williston, Long Island, is descended from an old and honored ancestry. The first of his family there was Jeremiah Robbins, who was an early resident of Hempstead Harbor (now Roslyn), where he made his abode and built the old homestead, which is now owned by the Skillman estate. He was a native of Dutchess county, New York. His second son, John Robbins, was married on August 3, 1809, in the Friends' meeting house at Matinicoek, Long Island, to Sarah Carhartt, daughter of Joshua and Phebe Carhartt, of Washington town, Dutchess county, New York.

William B. Robbins, son of John and Sarah (Carhartt) Robbins, was born in Roslyn, Long Island, and resided there throughout his life. He was a farmer by occupation, a man of industry and probity, and he was an exemplary member of the Society of Friends. He married Mary Hewlett, a daughter of James Hewlett, of East Williston, and they died, respectively, April 18, 1869, and November 30, 1884. Their children were Sarah Elizabeth, John James, Richard Hewlett, Edward, Thomas Franklin, Rebecca T. and William.

Richard H. Robbins, only surviving child of the family last named, was born in Westbury, Long Island. His boyhood was passed in the parental home, and at the usual age he began his education as a pupil in the public schools. Later he continued his studies in the Union Hall Academy, and since putting aside his text books he has devoted his time and attention to farming interests. He owns at East Williston a very rich and valuable tract of land of three hundred acres, which is highly cultivated, while all the modern improvements and conveniences are found there-



WILLIAM B. ROBBINS



Richard H. Robbins

n. indicating the progressive spirit and careful supervision of the owner, who is justly accounted one of the leading agriculturists of the community.

He has also been long and actively identified with important local interests. He is president of the Westbury Protective Association, a trustee of the Roslyn Savings Bank, a charter member of the East Williston Hook and Ladder Company, Director of the Long Island Home, and he has been school collector for twenty years and highway master for many years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. No trust ever committed to his care has been betrayed in the slightest degree, for he holds every confidence sacred and guards it as zealously as though it were his own. In business he is prosperous, in public life reliable and at all times he enjoys the regard and respect of his fellow men.

On January 27, 1885, Mr. Robbins was married to Miss Margaret J. Ketcham, a daughter of George W. Ketcham, and they have two daughters, Mary H., and Gulielma Robbins.

JAMES S. COOLEY, M. D.

Maintaining his residence in the beautiful village of Glen Cove, Nassau county, Long Island, where he has had his home for more than a decade and a half, Dr. Cooley holds marked prestige as one of the representative members of the medical profession in this section of the Empire state, being a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments and being animated by that abiding human sympathy which is so essential an element in the makeup of the successful physician and surgeon.

The Doctor is a native of the state of New York, having been born in the town of Hartford, Washington county, on the 29th of June, 1845, the son of Seth and Mary (Ingalsbe) Cooley, the former of whom was born in Salem, Washington county, and the latter in Hartford, while both were representatives of prominent old families of the state and nation. Seth Cooley was by trade a tailor, and to this vocation he devoted his attention for a number of years, while later he did

efficient service as a traveling representative of the American Tract Society; the latter portion of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, his death occurring in the year 1863. His wife, who died in 1854, was the daughter of James Ingalsbe, several of whose ancestors, in direct and collateral lines, were valiant soldiers in the continental army during the war of the Revolution, while it is a matter of record that representatives of the name took part in the memorable battle of Lexington, one of the most important in the great struggle whose outcome was the founding of our American republic.

Dr. Cooley, the survivor of the two children of Seth and Mary Cooley, received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native village and thereafter became a student in Williams College, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869. It was but natural that a man of so distinct individuality and alert mentality should early mature plans as to his definite vocation in life, and thus we find that the Doctor determined to prepare himself for the noble profession of physician and surgeon. To thoroughly fortify himself for his chosen work he matriculated in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1877, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was engaged in the practice of his profession at Sandy Hill, Washington county, and at Luzerne, Warren county, New York, until 1886, when he located in Glencove, Long Island, where he has built up a large and representative practice and where he is held in the highest confidence and esteem by all who know him, his practice being of general order.

He keeps in close touch with the advances made in the two branches of his profession and is a thorough and discriminating student. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society and of the Queens-Nassau Medical Society, of which latter he is secretary and treasurer at the time of this writing, while he is also incumbent of the office of secretary of the Nassau Hospital at Mincola, and is examining physician for the Royal Arcanum, of which fraternity he is a member.

The Doctor has given his support to all measures for the general good of the community and has been a valuable factor in educational affairs, having been school commissioner of Queens county for three terms of three years each and having rendered particularly effective service in this capacity. His earnest zeal in religious matters has been unabating and he is a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church of Glencove, of which he is also an elder and superintendent of the Sunday-school, in which department of church work his wife likewise has shown much devotion and rendered valued aid, while, as a prominent and influential member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she is county superintendent of the Sunday-school work accomplished under the auspices of this noble organization. On the 20th of June, 1872, Dr. Cooley was united in marriage to Miss M. Reba Clark, who was born in Essex county, New York, the daughter of Orin and Mary (Moon) Clark. They have two children, Mary H. and Ernest G.

HUBERT CILLIS.

Among those who have come from foreign lands to become prominent in the business circles of the American metropolis is Hubert Cillis, the vice-president of the Germania Life Insurance Company. His success in his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry and unswerving integrity, together with a thorough mastery of every department of the business with which he is connected, considering no detail too unimportant to command his attention, at the same time giving due recognition to the salient features of the business. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the position which he now occupies, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him. His business office is in New York; in the summer he makes his home in Far Rockaway and is deeply interested in the improvement of this sec-

tion of the island; his city home is in S street near Park avenue.

Mr. Cillis was born in Cologne, Germany, 1848, and on the paternal side belongs to a family who were large landowners in that section of country, while his mother's people were connected with the government service, holding public positions. Mr. Cillis spent the first twenty-one years of his life in the fatherland and then in 1869 crossed the Atlantic to the new world, believing that he would have better business opportunities in the United States than in his native land. Nor was he mistaken in his views, for in the United States he has progressed steadily to a prominent position in insurance circles. In his native country he had become connected with insurance business and was an expert accountant and mathematician. He crossed the water to the United States to accept the position of assistant to the actuary of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and on the 1st of January, 1871, was made actuary. In 1872 he became head actuary, was then promoted to the position of secretary and in 1879 was made the vice-president, since which time he has served in that capacity; for fourteen years he has served as director of the company. He is vice-president of the Food Trade Publishing Company and a member of the board of directors of the German Savings Bank, of New York, the third largest of its kind in the city.

In 1871 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cillis and Miss Lina Scarry, a daughter of C. Scarry. Mr. Cillis has taken quite an active part in public affairs relating to the progress and improvement of the city along many lines. He is the first vice-president of the German Society of the City of New York, the oldest German organization in the state, having been founded in 1784. For some years he was president of the German Erkranz Society, and belongs to the German Literary and Scientific Society. In politics he is a Republican when voting at elections where high national issues or questions of public policy are involved, but at local elections he votes independently. He believes, moreover, in reform in municipal government and does all in his power to promote purity and honor in local political circles. He was elected to the nomination of the presidency of the bo-



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF HUBERT CITY.

aldermen for Manhattan at the election of 1901, but declined, feeling that his time was fully taken up by his business affairs. For eight years he has been a trustee and treasurer of the German Charity Ball Association which during that time has donated nearly \$100,000 for public charities. Besides the one just mentioned, Mr. Cillis is connected with the German Hospital and the Isabella Heimath, which are also charitable institutions. As to educational institutions he is a trustee of the Herman Uhl Memorial Fund and a member of the German-American Schulverein. He is one of the most prominent and influential German-Americans on Long Island. Splendid success has crowned his efforts and for this he deserves great credit, his prosperity being a proof of his unabating industry, his sound judgment in financial matters, and his close adherence to a high standard of commercial ethics, for his capital was limited when he came to the new world.

S. TOWNSEND TITUS.

Within the attractive insular realm of Long Island are to be found to-day many sterling representatives of families whose names have been identified with the history of this favored section of the Empire state for more than two centuries, and this is true in the case of the Titus family. The vista opened to view by this mere statement as to consecutive identification is one most gratifying and interesting from a purely historical standpoint, for it implies the initiation of development, betokens the various transition stages of progress and finally touches the favored period when the twentieth century is ushered in to find the Island a center of industrial activity, of manifold natural attractions enhanced by the work of man and the interposition of art,—fair landscapes and entrancing views of the waters of the sea and the sound; beautiful summer homes and ancestral demesnes; an enlightened and prosperous populace, and the manifold conveniences typical of the age.

The original American progenitors of the family to which our subject belongs were Robert Titus and his good wife Hannah, who emigrated to

America from Stanstead Abbey, Hertfordshire, England, as early as 1635, locating in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and later in Seckonk, whence came their eldest son, Edmund, to Long Island with other members of the family, and from him the lineage is traced in turn through John, Jacob, Jacob, Jr., Jacob the third, and Samuel M., to the subject of this review. Samuel M. Titus was born in Glencove, Long Island, May 31, 1819, the son of Jacob and Hannah (Mott) Titus, and here he was reared and educated. He has attained a high degree of success as a farmer, having a finely improved estate, a portion of that formerly owned by his father, who was for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Glencove, being one of the influential men of the county. Samuel M. Titus is one of the honored and venerable citizens of this section; has been a zealous supporter of the Republican party from the time of its organization, and he was a stalwart upholder of the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion. He was appointed postmaster at Glencove in 1844 and held the office consecutively for a term of eight years. He was one of those most prominently concerned in the establishing of the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society, of whose directorate he has been a member from the time of organization, while he served for a number of years as its president. His father was one of the founders of the Glencove Mutual Insurance Company, and he himself has been president of the same for nearly a decade. He has been active and influential in local affairs of a public nature for many years, and his long and useful life is crowned with the honors which come from the appreciative estimate placed upon him by his fellow men. He married Miss Hannah Willis, daughter of Jacob B. and Phoebe (Hewlett) Willis, of Cedar Swamp, and of the three children of this union, S. Townsend is the only survivor.

S. Townsend Titus was born in Glencove, Long Island, on the 11th of June, 1854, and after completing his studies in the public schools of his native village he became a member of the first class to enter Swarthmore College, where he continued his studies for two years. After this he was associated with his father in the conducting of the

homestead farm until 1880, when he engaged in the livery business in Glencove and continued in this line of enterprise until 1890, at which time he became associated with R. Frank Bowne, under the firm name of Titus & Bowne, and established the present business undertaking, which has grown to be one of wide scope and importance in its line, involving the handling of lumber, coal and building material of all kinds. The enterprise has been managed with marked ability and judgment and the firm has a high standing in the business community. Mr. Titus has ever pursued a straightforward course, and the high principles by which he is animated have been manifested in all the relations of life, naturally resulting in his retaining the high regard of all with whom he comes in contact. It has been truly said of him that, "he is public spirited and in favor of everything which will promote the welfare of his fellow citizens, and his influence is always directed toward this end." Though a zealous supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, he has never had any inclination for public office.

In the village of Jamaica, on the 15th of November, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Titus to Miss Julia J. Jackson, who was born there, receiving her education in the schools of the place and becoming a woman of gracious refinement. Her father, Timothy T. Jackson, was born in Flushing, and was a member of one of the old families of the Island. Mr. and Mrs. Titus are the parents of three children, namely: William W., Louis H. and Ethalinda J.

HUTCHESON.

The Hutchesons of Long Island are of Scotch descent. Richard and Robert Hutcheson emigrated from Sterlingshire, Scotland, and settled in Savannah, Georgia, prior to the Revolutionary times. They were military men and were frequently engaged in the wars against the Indians. After the successful termination of the Revolution we find the Hutchesons again changing their homes, both going to the West Indies—Richard to Barbadoes, where some of his descendants are

still living, and Robert to the Bahamas, where he passed the remainder of his days. It was a general report among the older inhabitants of the Bahamas that Robert Hutcheson was on board the unfortunate ship "Chesapeake" when she was captured by the "Shannon" off the harbor, and that in the battle he was wounded in the face, which he kept covered by a handkerchief. That there was truth in the statement is proved by the fact that his elder son, Richard, who has been informed of the circumstances directly by his father, gave to one of his sons the name of Captain Lawrence and to a daughter the name of the ship Chesapeake.

Robert Hutcheson married a widow whose name was Ann Micklewhite, who was the daughter of Noah and Esther Bethell. Four children were born to them, Richard Micklewhite, Robert, Mary and Elizabeth. Elizabeth, who has since deceased, was never married. Mary, now deceased, was married to Vinor Bethell, and one child was born to them, Adeline, who grew up and married Joseph Pyfrom.

(1) Richard Micklewhite spent his life in the Bahamas and was engaged in the cultivation of pineapples. He was married twice, his first wife being Charlotte Longley, and of this marriage the following children were born: (1) Ann, now deceased, married John Petty, and is at present residing in California. Has two daughters, whom are married and living in California. (2) Robert Thomas, deceased, married a Miss Bethell, four children being born to him. (3) James Theodore, a prominent Episcopal clergyman residing in San Antonio, Texas, a Doctor of Divinity and author of a book titled "A View of the Atonement." He is now deceased but has no living children. (4) Elizabeth married John Curry, of Tampa, Florida. Has a large family of children. (5) Edwin Lawrence named after Captain Lawrence of Chesapeake, is at present living in San Antonio. Has been married twice, to two sisters by the name of Bethell, and has several children, one of whom was a soldier in the Philippines. Edwin Lawrence himself was in General Bragg's army during the

Civil war, and was captured at Lookout mountain. (6) Ellen Chesapeake, deceased, married Jabez W. Pyfrom and left three children, Jerome, Lucien and Hortense, all of whom are married and living in the Bahamas.

Richard M. Hutcheson's second wife was a Miss Biggs, by whom the following children were born: (a) Richard, unmarried; (b) Robert, deceased; (c) Roland, unmarried; (d) Ethel married Allen Moss, and has two children, Margaret and Richard; (e) Charlotte, married Thomas G. Bethell, and is the mother of a number of children.

II. Robert Everard Hutcheson was born on the Island of Eleuthera, in 1810. Losing his parents when quite young, he was soon thrown on his own resources. His first effort was to go to sea, shipping from Boston, New York and other American ports. He next went into the cultivation and shipping of pineapples at the Island of Eleuthera. This occupation he followed until 1862, when he finally left the Bahamas and settled at East Rockaway, Long Island. Captain Hutcheson married Ann, a daughter of Charles Bethel, who for many years was the magistrate and collector of customs at Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera. Their children were: (1) Euterpe, deceased, who married William Thomas Bethell, and had four children. (a) Thomas W., a Methodist minister, now deceased, with a widow and two daughters surviving. (b) Starling Washington, who married Hortense, daughter of Jabez W. and Ellen Chesapeake Pyfrom; and has one child, Gerald, living in New York. (c) Belinda, who married Henry Sturup, a merchant in Nassau, New Providence, and has five children, Harry, Ralph, Maud, Willis and Daisy. (d) Lilla, who married Benjamin Sturup, a merchant in Nassau, New Providence, and has five children, Cecil, Irene, Eva, Carl and Franklin.

(2) Robert William was born February 21, 1836, and received his early education at a private school in Nassau, New Providence, under the tutelage of the Rev. Dr. Chambers. From his earliest childhood he expressed a desire to be a physician, and at the age of seventeen was taken to London, England, and put under the tutelage of Dr. H. Hyde Salter, a distinguished physician.

He entered King's College in October, 1853, where he pursued his medical education with such diligence as to be able to graduate as soon as he became of age. In February, 1857, he passed the examination at the Royal College of Surgeons, receiving the diploma of M. R. C. S. In 1858 he passed the examination at St. Andrew's University, Scotland, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1859 he appeared before the examiners at the Ancient Apothecaries Hall, London, and received the diploma of L. A. C. Having obtained all that he aspired to in the old country, the Doctor took ship for his home in the Bahamas. A brief stay in the land of his birth, however, convinced the young physician that he could not pass his days in those barren and uncongenial Islands, with no compensative advantages except a balmy atmosphere, so we find Dr. Hutcheson choosing for his permanent residence a home in America, where he could be in touch with progress and civilization. By his efforts he succeeded in bringing his father and mother and their children to New York, where the younger members were put to school, and have since been able to compete successfully with others in the struggle for existence. Dr. Hutcheson is a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he has been twice elected chancellor commander. In politics he is a Republican.

On February 22, 1865, Dr. Hutcheson married Eliza, a daughter of John and Frances Ensor, of Dorchester, England, and by their union seven children were born: (a) Mary Louise, born December 7, 1865, died March 8, 1866; (b) Robert, born February 14, 1867, died February 24, 1867; (c) John Ensor, born March 21, 1869. The latter's earliest school days were passed at the Rockville Centre public school, No. 21. He subsequently entered the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, where he passed through the academic course and entered the collegiate department. Inheriting a taste for the medical profession, he was instructed in the preliminary branches by his father, entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and graduated March 10, 1890. As a student he made a very creditable record, and was offered an appointment in the College Hospital, which he de-

clined, owing to his having already made arrangements to practice at Rockville Centre. His congenial manners, tact and skill soon placed him at the head of his competitors, and his attainments are widely recognized by his professional associates and an appreciative community. In 1890 Dr. J. Ensor Hutcheson was united in marriage with Jessie Vernon Turner, a daughter of J. V. D. and Mary Turner, formerly of Brooklyn, now residents of Rockville Centre. They have one living child, Gladys Ensor, a bright girl at the age of nine years.

Dr. and Mrs. Hutcheson are useful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Hutcheson is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Royal Arcanum and of various college societies. He has served as health officer of his village, has occupied the position of county physician, is one of the surgeons of the Nassau County hospital, and examiner for the New York Life and other Insurance companies.

(d) Robert Frederick, born December 30, 1871. Like his brother he passed his earliest school days at the public school of Rockville Centre. He subsequently entered the Harrison Latin School of Brooklyn, and from there went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College where he was graduated in March, 1892. Dr. R. F. Hutcheson is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and of the Royal Arcanum. He married Adele Grant, of New York, but has no children. He is practicing his profession at Cedarhurst, Long Island, where he is very popular. (e) Eliza Adelaide, born October 6, 1873. She at first attended the Rockville Centre public school, No. 21, and subsequently the Cathedral school of St. Mary's of Garden City. She married Edwin Patton, of Brooklyn, and has two children, Frances Maud and Adelaide Mildred. (f) Alfred Hyde Salter, born October 26, 1877, died May 11, 1879. (g) Enterpe Maud, born February 27, 1880, is unmarried and living at home with her father. She graduated from the South Side high school of Rockville Centre in 1898.

(3) Eliza Ann, deceased, born 1838, married William Ruge, formerly of Brooklyn, now resid-

ing at Fort Lee, Hudson River. Has two children living, Aubrey and William.

(4) Mary Elizabeth, deceased, born 1840, married Henry Graef, druggist, formerly of Lynbrook. Has four children living, Harry, Robert, Anne and Louie, all of whom are married.

(5) Charles Joseph, deceased, born 1844, married Mary Jane Brower; one child, Flora, who is married.

(6) Thaddeus Everard, deceased, born 1846.

(7) Aubrey George, born 1848.

(8) William McCanmon, deceased, born 1852.

(9) James Alexander, born 1855. Studied medicine and graduated at the Long Island Medical College, and is practicing his profession at Lynbrook, Long Island. He was health officer of the town of Hempstead for a number of years, and also physician to Queen's county. He married Alice, a daughter of William Abrams of Lynbrook. He has had six children: Aubrey, deceased; William, married a Miss Denton of East Rockaway; Ernest, deceased; Ethel, Jessie and Ellen.

PHILIP T. CRONIN.

Philip T. Cronin, of Far Rockaway, who for many years pursued a business career actively and successfully, has been recently more widely and favorably known for most capable service in various important public positions in the county of Queens.

He was born in Brooklyn, a son of Michael J. Cronin, who was a native of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and who was a bricklayer by trade. The father removed to Far Rockaway, Long Island, while his son was an infant, and there the latter was reared. Young Cronin received an excellent English education in the public schools of Jamaica and in St. John's school, on Jay street, Brooklyn. While a youth he learned the trade of a carpenter, and subsequently became one of the leading contractors and builders in his portion of Queens county. In 1881 he formed a partnership with T. W. Dolan, and under the firm name of Cronin & Dolan they were engaged in business together at



Philip R. Brown

Far Rockaway for ten years. The connection was then dissolved and Mr. Cronin continued in business alone until 1890, when he retired to turn his activities into another direction. During this period he contributed largely to the development and improvement of the beautiful village in which he resided, and many of its substantial and beautiful edifices testify to his masterly skill.

Active in the maintenance of Democratic principles, Mr. Cronin was called in 1889 to a seat in the general assembly, and in that body acquitted himself most creditably. Two years later he was made superintendent of the poor of Queens county, and in 1897 was elected county coroner for a term of four years. At the expiration of his term, on September 30, 1901, he was appointed superintendent of public buildings and offices of the borough of Queens. He yet occupies this position, and is regarded as one of the most capable and useful officers in the public service.

Mr. Cronin has at all times exerted his best effort for the maintenance of his political party, regarding it as the exponent of the best principles of Americanism, and he is a familiar figure in all local and state conventions, in which his counsels are regarded with deep confidence. He is a member of Maria Stella Council, No. 378, Knights of Columbia, and of Rockaway Court No. 433, Royal Arcanum—and in all these bodies is highly regarded for his excellent social traits of character, and for his cheerful and liberal aid in all their worthy purposes.

Mr. Cronin married Miss Uphemia Henderson, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Henderson, of Far Rockaway. Mr. and Mrs. Cronin occupy a delightful home in the village named, and are regarded with affection by a large circle of cherished friends.

EDWARD M. UNDERHILL.

The genial and popular host of the Hotel Belvidere at Glencove Landing, Nassau county, Long Island, is a representative of one of the old and honored families of this section and is one of the leading young business men of the county, where he is well known and highly esteemed. He is a

native son of the Island, having been born at Oyster Bay on the 29th of June, 1866, the son of William Underhill, who was born in the same place, as was also his father, Samuel Underhill, both having been contractors and builders by vocation. The Underhill family was established on Long Island in the seventeenth century and the name has been conspicuously identified with its annals. Here were acquired many acres of land, and a considerable portion remains to-day in the possession of descendants of the original ancestor. William Underhill, the father of our subject, passed his life here and commanded unqualified confidence and respect in the community. His death occurred in November, 1901, at the venerable age of seventy-six years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Mann, died in 1899, both having been devoted communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Edward M. Underhill was reared in his native village, where he attended the public schools until he gave inception to his business career by learning the trade of carpenter under the direction of his father. To this line of work he devoted his attention for a decade and then located at Glencove Landing, where he opened the Belvidere Hotel, an attractive and well equipped hostelry, which has attained a high degree of popularity under his efficient and discriminating management and control. Mr. Underhill is one of the public spirited and progressive men of the county and has taken an active interest in local political affairs as a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, many of whose conventions he has attended, having been a delegate soon after attaining his legal majority. He has been for the past six years incumbent of the office of commissioner of highways for Oyster Bay township, and has been indefatigable in his efforts to construct and maintain good roads in the territory under his jurisdiction. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. In the year 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Underhill to Miss Isabella Grey, who was born in this county, the daughter of Samuel Grey, and they are the parents of one son, Herbert.

WILLIAM TITUS.

The Titus family is one of the oldest on Long Island, and it has been represented in its various generations through a period of more than two and one-half centuries by men and women of high character, who have lived exemplary lives, and have contributed their efforts to the subjugation of the soil and to the establishment of all those institutions which make for a high civilization in what, at the coming of the ancestral Titus, was a wilderness, inhabited only by barbarians.

In 1636 Robert Titus, a son of a Titus who was a colonel in the army of King Charles the First, came with his wife Hannah and two sons, John and Edmund, aged respectively eight and five years, from London, England, in the ship *Hope-well*, settling at Weymouth, Massachusetts. The younger son, Edmund, married Martha Washburn, and came to Long Island, settling near where is now the village of Westbury in Nassau county. From this pair is descended William Titus, through a line of paternal ancestors who were men of splendid character, by occupation farmers, and in religion members of the Society of Friends. William P. Titus, for many years a representative of the family, and devoted, like his progenitors, to agricultural pursuits, married in 1844 Ann H. Conklin, and was the father of six children: Maria, deceased; Edward S.; Emma, deceased; John; Lizzie; and William, mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Titus died February 17, 1899.

William Titus, son of William P. and Ann H. (Conklin) Titus, was born in the Old Westbury house taken down in 1876, and replaced by one which occupied the site now owned by S. and J. W. Post, and in the old house were also born his father and grandfather, near the village of Old Westbury. His preliminary education was received in the schools of the neighborhood, and he afterward studied for a year in Providence, and spent another at Union Springs College. The instruction thus received he supplemented with a liberal fund of general practical knowledge derived from his personal reading. He had an aptitude for mechanical pursuits, and having selected

the trade of a machinist followed that calling one year. For some years past he has transacted a large business as contractor, furnishing telegraph poles to various companies. He is expert in handling Long Island sand, holding the office of president of the Long Island Sand Company, an establishment having offices in Wall Street, New York.

Mr. Titus is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Society of Friends. He married Alida L., a daughter of William E. of Old Westbury. In 1902 he moved to Williston, where he built a handsome residence. He is recognized as a highly capable business man of unimpeachable integrity, and as a public-spirited citizen who has always borne a full share in the advancement of all enterprises of advantage to the community.

ROBERT W. HUTCHESON, M. D.

The Hutcheson family in America was founded by two brothers who came from Shetland, Scotland, and settled in this country where it was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. They bore the name of Robert and Richard Hutcheson and took up their abode in Savannah, Georgia. Prominent in literary circles, they fought in the Indian wars prior to the war of the Revolution. After the independence of the colonies had been won Robert Hutcheson, the great-grandfather of the Doctor, came to the Bahama Islands, there spending his remaining days. He married Mrs. Micklewhite, widow of Noah Bethel, and unto them were born two sons,—Richard and Robert. The latter spent his entire life on the Bahama Islands, where he was extensively engaged in the cultivation and shipment of pineapples and other fruits. He married a Miss Longley, and unto them were born the following children: Christiana, widow of Captain Petty and now a resident of San Francisco, California; Robert, who married Miss Harlan, died, leaving his widow and one son, Robert James Theodore, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church residing at San Antonio.



R. W. Hutcherson, M.D.

Elizabeth, wife of John Curry, of Florida; Ellen, deceased, who was the wife of Jabez W. Pyfrom, a resident of the Bahamas; Edwin, who served in the war of the Rebellion under General Bragg and was taken prisoner at the battle of Lookout Mountain. He married a Miss Bethel and now resides in San Antonio, Texas. After the death of his first wife Richard Hutcheson, the second, married a Miss Biggs, of the Bahama Islands, and they had the following children: Richard; Robert, deceased; Roland; Ethel, wife of Allen Moss; and Charlotte, wife of Thomas G. Bethel. All of this family are residents of the Bahamas. The father and his first wife died on the island where they lived, but the second wife is still living.

Robert Everard Hutcheson, the father of our subject, was born in the Bahamas, in 1810, and became one of the largest pineapple growers in that country. He came to the United States in 1853, locating at East Rockaway, Long Island, where he spent the residue of his days, dying in 1893. He married Ann, daughter of Charles Bethel, who was born on the Bahama islands and died in East Rockaway, June 10, 1889. They had a family of nine children. Euterpe M., who became the wife of Thomas Bethel, and died leaving her husband and the following children: Starling W., Belinda and Lilla, all of whom are living in the Bahamas. Robert is the next of the family. Eliza, the deceased wife of William Ruge and who is survived by two children, Aubrey and William. Mary is the deceased wife of Henry Graef, and their children are Harry, Robert, Anna and Louie. Charles, now deceased, married Mary Jane Brower, and had one child, Flora. Thaddeus died in childhood. Aubrey George married Anna Brownell and resides near Hempstead, Long Island. William died in childhood. James A. is a physician residing in Lynbrook, Long Island.

In taking up the personal history of Dr. Robert W. Hutcheson we present to our readers one who has long occupied a position as a leading and influential citizen of Rockville Center. He was born on the island of Eleuthera, one of the Bahama group, February 21, 1830, and was edu-

cated in a private school under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Chambers, at Nassau. At the age of seventeen he was sent to London to study medicine, and there entered King's College. Subsequently he graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons, London, with the class of 1857 and afterwards from St. Andrew's College, Scotland, with the class of 1858. He then returned to London and graduated from the Apothecaries Hall in 1859. He began the practice of his chosen profession in the Bahamas but after remaining there, for one year came to the United States, in 1860. For two years he was a practitioner in Brooklyn and in 1863 located at East Rockaway, whence, in 1865, he came to Rockville Centre, where for more than thirty-five years he has been a prominent and valued representative of the profession. His skill in administering to the needs of suffering humanity and his tender solicitude and consideration have made him a loved family physician in many a household and his practice is extensive, lucrative and of an important character.

Dr. Hutcheson was married in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal church in Brooklyn by the Rev. Lawrence Mills, February 22, 1865, to Eliza Ensor, a daughter of John and Frances E. Ensor, who was born in Dorchester, Dorset county, England, November 29, 1838. Their marriage has been blessed with seven children: Mary Louise, born December 7, 1865, died March 9, 1866; Robert was born February 24, 1867, and died on March 3, 1867; John Ensor, born March 21, 1869, is now a practicing physician at Rockville Center; Robert Frederick, born December 30, 1871, is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Cedarhurst, Long Island; Eliza Adelaide, born October 6, 1873, is the wife of Edwin Patten, of Brooklyn; they have two daughters, Frances Maude and Adelaide Mildred; Alfred H. S., born October 26, 1877, died May 11, 1879; and Euterpe Maud, born February 27, 1880, completes the family.

The Doctor was a member of the original Queens County Medical Society. Fraternally he is connected with Morton Lodge, No. 63, F. & A. M., and Chegonoe Lodge, No. 273, K. P., in

which he has served for two terms as chancellor. He and his family attend the services of the Protestant Episcopal church.

AUBREY G. HUTCHESON.

Aubrey George Hutcheson, president of the A. G. Hutcheson Company, with offices at No. 106 Front street, New York, is a prominent resident of the county of Hempstead, Long Island. He was born on the island of Eleuthera, of the Bahama group, April 8, 1848, and acquired his primary education under the instruction of private tutors. After becoming a resident of Long Island he continued his studies in the public schools of Brooklyn for a year. Later he was again taught by private instructors and also took a full course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in which he was graduated when seventeen years of age.

After leaving school Mr. Hutcheson became associated in business with his father in New York, the house dealing in fruits and produce. For the past thirty years he has been continuously a representative of commercial interests in New York city, and for fifteen years has dealt principally in Cuban productions, controlling the largest business in fruit and produce of any firm in the trade.

At the age of nineteen years Mr. Hutcheson was united in marriage, on Livingston street, Brooklyn, on the 3d of October, 1876, to Anna H. Brownell, a daughter of Asa Cook and Caroline Field Brownell. Their marriage has been blessed with nine children: Edith, wife of Dr. Francis P. Hamlet; Willis Aubrey; Fanny Borden, who died at the age of twenty years; Howard Brownell; Ralph Everard, who married Carrie Pearson, of Hempstead; Louis Clarke; Carroll Field; Violet; and Albert Merritt, who died in infancy.

Mr. Hutcheson is a member of the Produce Exchange of New York and also of the Knickerbocker Club. He belongs to the Congregational church and contributes of his time and money to its support and upbuilding. His home at Hempstead is one of the finest residences in that pretty little town, the grounds being beautifully laid out and adorned with ornamental trees, shrubs and

flowers. Everything in and about the place fits to the culture and refined tastes of the owner, and, while there are many indications of wealth, there is nothing of display in this beautiful attractive home. He has become the possessor of considerable means and is enabled to surround his family with all the comforts and many luxuries of life. Nothing affords him greater happiness than to minister to them, and he does too much to enhance their welfare. He is domestic in his tastes, and though he is an active member of various societies he finds his greatest joy in the midst of the little band that cluster around his fireside. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and stands to-day ample of what determination and force combined with the highest degree of business integrity can accomplish for the improvement of natural and strength of character. He is respected in the community at large and honored by his business associates.

WILLIS A. HUTCHESON.

Well known among the young business men of New York for his ability and enterprise is Willis A. Hutcheson, vice-president of the Hutcheson Company, of New York. He was born in Brooklyn, June 15, 1871, his parents being Aubrey G. and Anna H. (Brownell) Hutcheson, who are represented on another page in this volume. He acquired his education in the public and private schools, supplemented by a business course pursued under the direction of Professor Brown. Being thus well trained for the responsibilities of business life he put to the practical test the knowledge he had acquired in his father's office. In 1890 he was admitted as a member of the Hutcheson Company. In July, 1890, he was elected vice-president of the A. G. Hutcheson Company, and has since served in that capacity, being active in control of the extensive enterprise with which he is connected. The firm do a large business as importers of fruit and produce, mainly from Cuba, their trade exceeding in volume that of almost every house in the same line.



Harry L. Hutchinson



RESIDENCE OF AUBREY G. HUTCHESON.

At Hempstead, Long Island, on the 7th of November, 1893, Mr. Hutcheson was united in marriage to Miss Susan Ann Rushmore De Nyse, a daughter of Walter N. and Carrie De Nyse. They have one son, Aubrey De Nyse, whose natal day was August 23, 1897. Mr. Hutcheson is a member of the Produce Exchange, belongs to Morton Lodge, No. 63, F. & A. M., of Hempstead, is vice commodore of the Hempstead Bay Yacht Club, member of Knickerbocker Athletic club and Hempstead Club, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a very popular and progressive young business man, highly esteemed in trade as well as in social circles. He is a young man of keen judgment, of diligence and sagacity and above all of good practical sense. Such qualities well fit him for a prominent place in the business world where competition is so great, and his course has fully sustained the enviable reputation which the house of which he is a representative enjoys.

EPHRAIM HINDS.

The name of Ephraim Hinds has been actively and honorably associated for many years with the educational interests of Long Island and he enjoys the distinction of being at the head of the Hempstead Institute, situated at Hempstead, Long Island, which is considered one of the best private schools of Long Island. Professor Hinds is a descendant of a family who have been prominent in the history of our country, as his grandfather, Benjamin Hinds, took an active part in the stirring events preceding and during the Revolutionary war, was a liberal contributor toward the support of the Continental army and was appointed the head of the West Boylston colony.

Elisha Hinds, father of Professor Hinds, was born February 7, 1784, at West Boylston, Massachusetts, and after attending the public schools of his native town entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1805. He chose the legal profession for his vocation in life, and throughout the section of country in which he resided he was familiarly known as the "honest lawyer." He was an advocate of every progres-

sive movement in the town, and it was through his instrumentality that the first public library was founded; for many years he served as justice of the peace of the town of Littleton, and also discharged the duties of postmaster in a highly creditable manner. In 1810, accompanied by his brother Abraham Hinds, who was also an attorney, Mr. Hinds started on horseback to make a tour of the then civilized portion of the United States; he visited every important town in the country and penetrated far into the western wilderness. While on this trip he accepted the position of principal of an academy located in the state of Kentucky, and after remaining in charge of this institution for about a year he returned to the village of Littleton and resumed his law practice with his brother Abraham. Mr. Hinds was united in marriage to Susan Learned, who was born in Littleton, New Hampshire; she was the granddaughter, on her mother's side, of Captain Nathan Caswell, who acquired his title during the war of 1812, in which conflict he was a noted scout; on May 14, 1770, Captain Caswell and his wife made their home in Littleton, New Hampshire, being among the first settlers of that town. Mrs. Hinds was the daughter of Samuel Learned, who was born at Oxford, Connecticut, became a merchant of high standing and also a wealthy lumber dealer in his community. About the time of the building of the Erie canal Mr. Learned came to New York state and became prominently connected with its construction as a contractor, building the locks at Lockport. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hinds: Elisha, wounded while on a gunboat during the Civil war, from the effects of which he died; William Learned, for many years in the employ of William Claflin, one of the largest merchants of New York city; Augusta, wife of Mr. Lyon; Grace Morse became the wife of Chauncey Whittlesey; Ellen Percy, wife of Henry Roth; Hannah, engaged for many years in the occupation of teaching; and Ephraim Hinds. Mr. Hinds, the father, took up his residence in Brooklyn, New York, about the year 1845 and resided there until his death, Mr. Hinds dying in 1854 and his wife some years after.

Ephraim Hinds, son of Elisha and Susan

Hinds, was born in the village of Littleton, in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, May 3, 1819. His early education was acquired principally from private tutors and in Haverhill Academy of New Hampshire. When Ephraim had attained the age of fourteen years his parents removed to Hinsdale, New Hampshire, and after remaining there about three years they located in New Salem, Massachusetts, where they had charge of the home department of Salem Academy. Young Ephraim was a student in this school, and after completing the entire course he entered the preparatory department of Amherst College. Soon after his graduation from that institution he accepted a position as teacher in a public school at Warwick, Massachusetts; from there he went to Troy, New York, and served in the capacity of assistant in the Troy Academy, now called Rensselaer Institute, under Professor Eaton, and later he filled a similar position under Professor Baquet, teacher in a French Academy at Paterson, New Jersey. Professor Hinds then pursued a thorough course in the Academy of Art in New York city, in the designing department, having a natural talent for that branch of art. For two years and a half he filled the position of Professor of French in the Irving Institute, and the following year was spent in Sand Lake Academy, Rensselaer county, New York. He then went to Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and became the first teacher in what is now the celebrated Hill School; after remaining in that position for one year he accepted the position of principal of a newly established academy at Blackwood, Camden county, New Jersey, where he remained for one year and a half. He then filled a similar position for two years and a half in Newton Academy, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was principal of the Tuscorora Female Seminary, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, for one year, and the following two years he was principal of the West Jersey high school, Mount Holly, New Jersey. In 1859, Professor Hinds accepted the position of principal of the Hempstead Institute, and a few years later purchased the institute, which he has since conducted in his own interest. It ranks among the best private schools on Long Island, and is patronized by the wealthy residents of the

surrounding cities: Professor Hinds is by habit and experience well qualified as an educator and is an enthusiast in his profession, which counts in a measure for the success which he attended his efforts. Professor Hinds was for a Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party became a member of that body, to which he yet firmly adheres.

On August 21, 1849, Professor Hinds married at Pittsford, New York, to Catherine, daughter of Sylvester Shepherd, and the surviving children of this union are: Clara C. Ada; Arthur, a publisher in New York; John, wife of Harry J. Hayden, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Lilly, wife of George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the late President McKinley, secretary to President Roosevelt, and now at the head of the recently created Department of Commerce and Labor; and Lincoln S., who in December, 1880, became the assistant to his father in the management of the Hempstead Institute, but is now deceased. The family are zealous and consistent members of the Presbyterian church of Hempstead, Long Island.

GEORGE T. HEWLETT.

George Titus Hewlett, a son of George and Elizabeth Hewlett and grandson of Daniel and Mary Mott Hewlett, and of George and Sarah Titus Hewlett, in connection with the Long Island Hewletts is a descendant of George and Mary Bayles Hewlett, who settled the town of Hempstead shortly after the year 1644.

George Titus Hewlett was born in the homestead at Rockaway (now "Hewletts") Long Island, November 9, 1822. Mr. Hewlett and his sister Mrs. Mary Willets of Chicago, Illinois (in her ninety-first year) are the only survivors of a family of fourteen children, of whom twelve reached adult age. In early boyhood he attended district school of his birth place, afterwards school in Hempstead. When seventeen years of age he entered "Rands Classical Academy," the city of New York. After completing his studies there he took a situation as clerk with



George J. Hewlett

uncles, Oliver T. and Joseph Hewlett, old New York merchants then engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business at 274 Pearl street.

In partnership with Benjamin W. Tilton and Benjamin M. White, Mr. Hewlett succeeded to the business of his uncles when they retired in 1840. The new firm removed their place of business to 34 Liberty street. Later on, after the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Hewlett engaged in the hardware business until his final retirement from mercantile life in the spring of 1865. He was married December 8, 1847, to Miss Sarah Katherine Van Wyck, a daughter of John T. and Jane Elsworth Van Wyck and the adopted daughter of her uncle and aunt, Oliver T. and Sarah Van Wyck Hewlett, who had no children of their own. After his retirement from business he removed to the old homestead at Rockaway to occupy the house in which he was born, the home of his father and grandfather, a portion of the two hundred acres of land originally purchased June 23, 1749, surrounding the house of which he had become possessed.

Although in part of Quaker ancestry Mr. Hewlett was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal church. In youth he attended "St. Georges" church, Hempstead, and during his residence in New York "St. Paul's" church in lower Broadway. Before his removal from New York he was elected a vestryman of Trinity church, Rockaway, in 1863, and held this office until the death of his uncle, Mr. Joseph Hewlett, in 1875, when he was elected his successor as a warden which office he now fills. He was elected treasurer of the church April 26, 1870, and he served in that capacity for twenty-two years and as superintendent of the Sunday-school from 1874 to 1882.

Actively interested in all church affairs he was prominent in promoting the building of the present church edifice, erected in 1877 and consecrated May 2, 1878.

For many years he was a delegate to the general convention of the diocese of Long Island, serving on the committee for the "incorporation of churches." He was also active in diocesan affairs, and served as "treasurer of the Arch-

deaconry" of Queens county, until impaired hearing compelled his resignation.

He was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. His political activities were first enlisted in the memorable presidential campaign when he cast his first vote in the year 1844. On the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks and to the principles of this party he has ever since given his loyal adherence, working in season, and out of season, for the furtherance of such measures as in his belief were for his country's best interests.

Though he personally refused political preference, his energies were ever directed toward securing the nomination of the most efficient and capable candidates, and the election of such candidates to serve in public office. Repeatedly a delegate to county and state conventions, and in 1876 a delegate to the Republican national convention in Cincinnati, and as secretary of the Queens county Republican central committee, with activities as well in local circles, Mr. Hewlett has more than fulfilled his full duty as an American citizen.

On January 5, 1860, Mr. Hewlett was elected one of the three commissioners entrusted with the sale of the town plain lands. As such commissioner he gave his best efforts to secure from the state, for the greater benefit of the town of Hempstead, changes and modifications in the existing enactment for the sale of said lands, and finally through his efforts effecting the sale of the lands to the late Alexander T. Stewart. They are now known as the Garden City property.

Mr. Hewlett as a farmer was naturally interested in promoting the agricultural interests of Queens county. A life-long member of the Queens County Agricultural Society he in turn served as director, vice-president, and in 1878 as president of the society.

He served as director of the Glen Cove Fire Insurance Company from 1890 to 1893. He filled many positions of trust and served as an executor or administrator in the management of eleven estates, having under his care the interests of widows and orphans, and so administered on

their affairs and the trusts committed to him that not one dollar was ever lost or unaccounted for.

On the 8th of December, 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett celebrated their golden wedding. Their marriage has been one of unbroken happiness. Together they have made a home from which has always extended unbounded hospitality, and the wife has worthily shared with her husband in all his beneficent activities, or in the furtherance of every enterprise for the benefit of humanity.

Of George T. Hewlett no word of praise need be said. His works and the approbation of his townsmen speak for him. Devoting the best years of his active life to the interest of his church, his country, and his surroundings—no burden avoided—no care passed by, that would aid friend, neighbor or stranger; a friend to the widow and to the orphan; regardless of color, or station, and the life work of this man is told.

As a summary of his life, and an incentive for generations yet to come there should be carved deep in enduring granite, these words

"He lived for others."

GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

George A. Baldwin, postmaster of Freeport, Long Island, was born October 20, 1866, at Baldwin, Long Island, the son of Jesse and Mary E. Baldwin. Jesse Baldwin was born at Hempstead, Long Island, April 8, 1823, the son of Thomas and Sarah Baldwin, and after completing a common school education he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was united in marriage to Mary E. Bedell, who was born October 17, 1828, the daughter of Daniel and Phoebe Bedell, of Baldwin, Long Island.

George A. Baldwin obtained a practical education in the common schools of his birth place and began his business career by accepting a clerkship in a grocery store at Baldwin, where he remained from 1881 to 1886 in the faithful discharge of his duties. He was then appointed assistant postmaster at Freeport, which position he retained for four years and at the expiration of this period established a grocery business in the town of Freeport, which he successfully conducted up to the year 1899. In January, 1900, he was again

appointed assistant postmaster at Freeport under Robert G. Anderson, in which capacity he is serving at the present time. He was also chosen to fill the office of treasurer of the village of Freeport in March, 1901, and by faithfully and conscientiously performing the duties devolving upon him he was re-elected the following year, and he is still the incumbent of the office. Mr. Baldwin is a member of Freeport Lodge No. 600, I. O. O. F., of which organization he has been the financial secretary since 1890, being elected each succeeding year; a member of Freeport Council No. 57, J. O. of U. A. M., of which he was treasurer for five years and is now acting in the capacity of trustee; a member of Fraternal Council No. 1962, Royal Arcanum, of which he is treasurer; he is a member of Freeport Club, and in 1900 he was appointed collector of the club, which position he has retained up to the present time.

FRED INGRAHAM.

Fred Ingraham, whose fine talents as a lawyer have been usefully employed, not only in personal practice, but in official relations with important interests of Long Island, and particularly of Nassau county, is a member of a family distinguished in the legal annals of those portions of New York. His father, Richard Ingraham, who recently retired from practice, was for more than half a century one of the most distinguished lawyers of Brooklyn, and rendered particularly useful service in the organization of its city government, and in the opening of parks and streets. Two brothers of Richard Ingraham attained distinction in the same profession, William M. Ingraham and Henry C. M. Ingraham, and are yet engaged in practice.

Fred Ingraham was born July 16, 1857, at Hempstead, Long Island. His literary education was acquired at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in 1878, having just attained his majority. He studied law under the tutorship of Hinsdale & Sprague, lawyers of much ability, then counsel for the Long Island Railroad Company, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. For three years he was associated in practice with his preceptors, and then opened an office for the personal practice in



F. W. Lagrange

which he has since been engaged. Following the general lines of his profession, he has made for himself an enviable reputation for ability, perseverance and unswerving fidelity to the trusts committed to him, and he enjoys the patronage and unstinted confidence of an unusually large clientele. He was one of the leading men of Queens county, and it was largely through his efforts that the new county of Nassau was organized. Since that time he has held the position of counsel to the board of supervisors, and in that capacity has rendered important service to the people of the new county in the apportionment of the bonding debt, the division of the personal property and arrears of taxes, and in establishing the new government efficiently and economically. For some years he occupied the position of counsel to the village of Hempstead, and has frequently acted as attorney and counsel for the town of Hempstead in some of its most important litigations, particularly those involving title to its lands. He recently successfully defended an action brought by one Sandiford to have all the meadow and beach lands of the town adjudged his private property. The action was tried before Hon. Charles F. Brown, formerly of the court of appeals, as referee, who decided in favor of the town, holding that the lands in dispute were the common property of the town. The suit involved the title to the whole of Long Beach as well as a large amount of property in other parts of the town.

Mr. Ingraham affiliates with the Republican party, and is recognized as a sagacious and influential exponent of its principles and policies. He is a director in the New York and Manhattan Beach Railway Company and in the First National Bank of Hempstead. He belongs to various yachting and social clubs. Mr. Ingraham married, May 14, 1884, Gertrude J., daughter of R. B. Leverich, a descendant of the Leverich family of Newtown, which has contributed so many useful members to the commercial and social life of Long Island through many generations. Two children were born of this marriage, Richard, now seventeen years old, and Fred, who has now reached the age of eight years.

HERMANN H. CAMMANN.

Hermann H. Cammann was born in New York city in 1845. He traces his ancestry back to Germany. His paternal grandfather, C. L. Cammann, was a merchant, but his son, George P. Cammann, entered professional life. He pursued his education in Columbia College, of which he was a graduate, and after becoming identified with the medical fraternity made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the heart and lungs, becoming one of the most distinguished representatives of that department of the medical science. He carried on his investigation and research along original lines and made many valuable discoveries which have been of marked benefit in the alleviation of human suffering. He was very prominent in New York city, where his death occurred in 1863. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catharine A. Lorillard, was a daughter of Jacob Lorillard. Mrs. Cammann died in 1896, and three of her seven children are yet living.

H. H. Cammann acquired a classical education and entered upon his business career by dealing in real estate. For some time he has been the comptroller of the immense property of Trinity church, New York, valued at many millions. His real estate dealings have involved vast sums of money and in this way he has been connected with some of the most important realty transfers that have found their way upon the records in recent years. He is vice president of the Real Estate Trust Company and a trustee of various corporations. For two terms he was president of the New York Real Estate Exchange, a position which indicates the eminent position which he occupies in real estate circles. He has a wide acquaintance among the capitalists of the city and few men have a more accurate or comprehensive knowledge of property and their values in the metropolis than Mr. Cammann.

To a man of wide acquaintance and public spirit like Mr. Cammann separation from affairs concerning the public welfare and progress would be impossible. His advice, sound judgment and activity are important elements in the successful control of many matters of public concern.

He is a trustee of Columbia College and one of the governors of the New York Hospital, also president of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples. He is comptroller of the corporation and vestryman of Trinity church and is warden of the church of the Redeemer of New York city. He is a member of the Cathedral Chapter of Garden City, Long Island, and in organizations merely of a social character we find his name on the membership rolls of the City Club and the Down Town Association, both of New York.

In 1873 Mr. Cammann was united in marriage to Miss Ella C. Crary, a daughter of Edward Crary, of New York, and they became the parents of three children, of whom two are living: Edward C., who is associated with his father in business, and H. Schuyler. Like her husband, Mrs. Cammann is deeply interested in many benevolent movements, including St. Mary's Free Hospital for Women in New York city. Their beautiful summer home at Merrick was erected in 1885 and since that time Mr. Cammann has been identified with the interests of Long Island, especially in Nassau county. He is a man of fine personal appearance and most engaging manners and added to a nature of great breadth and sterling characteristics are the culture and refinement of a classical education, while study of the social, intellectual and moral conditions of the country has made him generous and active in support of all movements toward progress and improvement along those lines.

OLIVER DAVISON.

Oliver Davison, one of the most highly esteemed residents of East Rockaway, was born near Rockaway, at what is now called East Rockaway, July 25, 1830, his parents being Alexander and Amelia (Denton) Davison. At a very early age he entered the district schools near his home and his educational course was followed by business training in the office and under the direction of his father, who owned and operated a mill and lumber yard. He became familiar with the business in all its various departments and was thus well qualified to assume an important part in the

management of the enterprise upon his father's death. For about eighteen months the three brothers, Oliver, Charles and Alexander, under the firm name of O. Davison & Brothers, conducted the business, and on the expiration of that period Oliver and Charles purchased Alexander's interest, their business relationship being maintained under the firm style of O. & C. Davison until 1882, when the senior partner sold his interest to Charles. Since that date our subject has lived comparatively a retired life, though devoting a part of his time to real-estate interests. He owns and controls some valuable property and receives therefrom a desirable income.

The home relations of Mr. Davison have always been very pleasant. He was married on the 9th of December, 1855, to Sarah Simonson, a daughter of Charles and Susan (Eldert) Simonson. Seven children have been born of their union: Amelia, born November 6, 1856; Edward S., who was born January 4, 1859, and died August 6, 1861; Frank, who was born July 4, 1862, and married Nellie, a daughter of George Mott, by whom he has four children; Susan J., born September 16, 1865; Oliver S., born November 5, 1868, and married Miss Cornell, by whom he has four children; and Irene, born November 21, 1871. The wife and mother passed away January 5, 1895, her loss being deeply mourned by her family and by their large circle of friends. For four years Mr. Davison has been a member of the board of health of the town of Hempstead. While in former years his time was largely devoted to business affairs he always found opportunity to co-operate in every movement or measure calculated to prove of benefit to the community, and his labors have been of material assistance in advancing the general welfare.

The founder of the family in America was Robert Davison, who came here about 1770 and after serving in the Revolution settled in the vicinity of Rockville Center and East Rockaway. He married Nancy De Mott and had the following children: Thomas, who married Fanny Valentine; Annie, who married Henry Pearsall; Robert, who married Annie Bedell; Anthony, who married Fanny Pearsall; David, who married

arsall; Alexander, who married Amelia father of our subject; Phebe, who married Bedell.

nder, the father, had six children: married Samuel Rhame; Susan married F. Combes; Caroline married S. Pettit; Oliver, our subject; Charles Mary Almy Wright; Alexander married A. Horton.

ENJAMIN WHITE CRAFT.

min W. Craft, a leading representative industrial and political interests of Glencove Island, is a member of one of the oldest of this section. Thomas Thornecraft, the of the family, died prior to 1690, and his liam Thornecraft, was the first of the settle at Mosquito Cove. His son William craft married Mary Coles, and at the time of their son Thomas the family name aged; the branch of the family of whom W. Craft is a descendant took the name while another branch took the name of Thomas Craft was the father of Wright and he in turn was the father of Simon and who located on the property now owned min W. Craft.

n Craft, father of Benjamin W. Craft, inherited the house which is still standing, and his son in 1876 made some important repairs and additions. He was a man of strong sterling integrity and broad public mind his course was characterized by strictness to duty and right. He was one of the of the Glencove Mutual Insurance Company which he was a director up to the time of its failure, which occurred in 1865; his wife died

Their children were: Milton O. died Benjamin White; Emma E., deceased, wife of Harvey C. Coles, of Glencove; Mary, single, a resident of Seacliff, Long

amin W. Craft was born July 13, 1831, Glencove, Long Island, on the old homestead, at that time consisted of only thirty acres of land, but his father and Uncle Oliver added

to it from time to time and also acquired land in other sections of the Island. The farm now consists of one hundred acres, on which Mr. Craft is engaged in raising horses and conducting a boarding stable for horses from the city; he is a lover of good horses and has devoted much time and attention to the breeding of fine stock. In business, social and political life he has always maintained a character and standing that have impressed all with his manly and sincere motives to advance the welfare of the village. Politically he is an adherent of the Democratic party, being chosen to fill the office of commissioner of highways, and assessor and collector of the town.

In 1860 Mr. Craft was united in marriage to Martha Bull, daughter of Ebenezer Bull, of Hamptonburg, Orange county, New York, and the following named children were born to them: Anna W.; John T., deceased; Jennie B., deceased; Edward E., who married Evelyn T. Weeks, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits near the old home; Fred W., deceased; Harvey C. and Laura F. Craft, both residing on the old homestead.

GEORGE A. THAYER.

George A. Thayer, one of the representative business men of Brooklyn during a long and active career, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1821. He acquired an excellent education, and came to Brooklyn when a young man, well equipped for the practical duties of life. He engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, beginning in a small way. The firm name was Campbell & Thayer, and the plant was in Brooklyn, and the New York office at 89 Maiden Lane. He was remarkably industrious, and his close application to business and his intimate knowledge of every practical detail of manufacturing operations met with its deserved reward, and his establishment came to be recognized as one of the largest of its class. The mills were of great capacity, and their product was known in every market open to the trade. This industry engaged his personal attention until his death, which occurred in 1895. During this long period his conduct was such as was well becoming the model citizen and Christian gentle-

man. In his dealings with the trade he was strictly upright, and he was considerate and generous in his relations with his many employes.

For thirty-five years Mr. Thayer was associated with the Church of the Pilgrims, and it was his constant thought to increase its sphere of usefulness, and to aid with his efforts and means every measure looking to that end. He enjoyed the intimate personal friendship of the eminent pastor, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, who regarded him with peculiar affection and confidence. He was a member of many of the most useful literary, benevolent and social clubs of Brooklyn, and in all these he was esteemed for his deep interest and hearty co-operation in all undertakings for the advancement of the interests of the community, and for his generous but modest benefactions to religious, educational and charitable causes. Mr. Thayer was domestic in his tastes, and maintained an elegant home at 103 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, and one of the most beautiful summer residences on Long Island, at Roslyn, in Nassau county, which he purchased some fifteen years prior to his death.

EDWARD L. FROST.

Edward L. Frost, a bright young lawyer whose practice is wide spread throughout Queens and Nassau counties, and more particularly centered in Jamaica and Floral Park, the latter being his place of residence, was born at Glencove, October 4, 1859, the son of Marshall S. Frost and Cornelia (Valentine) Frost. His early education was acquired in the local public institutions, being later supplemented by a course in the New York University, from which he was graduated in the year 1881. In 1883 he matriculated at the Columbia College Law School, from which he passed to begin practice in New York city and Queens county. As a member of the firm of Wyckoff, Statens & Frost, in which he has had an interest for upwards of three years, Mr. Frost has been remarkably successful; the firm does a large and extensive business, every detail of which is carried on with almost mechanical precision in their well regulated offices. Mr. Frost was one of the organizers of the Nassau County Bank and a director

and member of the executive committee, and also a trustee of the Roslyn Savings Bank.

Mr. Frost is a Republican in his views, and while never having sought favor from a politician takes a deep interest in party. He is an active and energetic worker in the reformed church of Hyde Park, in which he holds the position of deacon, and is also superintendent of the Sunday school. Socially he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, in which he takes a lively interest. On October 21, 1885, Mr. Frost united in marriage to Miss Aletta M. Frost, daughter of Thomas H. Fredricks, of Queens county. The Fredricks family traces a long line of prominence through the varying history of Long Island, on which they have been prominent and extensive property holders for generations. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are living: Herbert E., Roswell W. and Edward Frost.

WILLIAM H. HOAG, M. D.

Dr. William H. Hoag, of Manhasset, Queens county, enjoys distinction through his high ancestry, his own patriotic services during the Civil war and his high capabilities and success in his profession. His paternal ancestor was of an old and prominent family of Rensselaer county, New York. His great-grandfather served in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and was commissary general of the army of Schuyler at Saratoga. His father, E. Hoag, was a wealthy business man of Schenectady, and operated a large iron foundry which, among other important contracts, was awarded machinery for monitors during the Civil war; he was mayor of Schenectady, and was the organizer of the first high school in the city, in which were taught three thousand pupils under one roof. Casper E. Hoag married Annie Clute, of Holland Dutch ancestry, whose ancestors for several generations had been residents of Schenectady. He died in 1887, aged eighty-eight years, and his wife died at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, two being



Edmund R. Smith

ians, William H. and Pierre C. Hoag, both of Manhasset.

William H. Hoag, of the latter named family, was born January 16, 1840, in Schenectady, where he received an excellent academical education, having as associates President Arthur and other men who became noted in various walks of life. When less than twenty years of age he began reading medicine with Dr. Alexander Vedder, a very capable physician of his native town, under whose tutorship he remained for three years, during the same time taking courses in the Albany Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. Before the time for his graduation had arrived the Civil war broke out, and his patriotic spirit led him to enter the services of his country. He successfully passed examination before the state board of regents and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, New York Infantry Volunteers. The greater part of his service during his term of three years was with the Eleventh Corps, commanded successively by Generals Banks and Hooker. Participating in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac during that long and dreadful period, he was privileged to treat a vast number of sufferers from wounds and from disease, and to alleviate their sufferings. He returned from the war a major surgeon, having been promoted to that rank. The valuable experience derived from his army service had afforded him a degree of practical knowledge that could not be derived from schools, and with this preparation he was enabled to soon complete the course in the college which he had left three years before, and he received his diploma in 1865. He at once became associated in practice with his former preceptor, Dr. Vedder, of Schenectady, and took charge of the business while the latter was absent on a protracted vacation. Dr. Hoag at a later time served Dr. M. R. Vedder's patients at Flushing, while the Doctor was absent in Europe for several months. In 1867 Dr. Hoag located in Manhasset, Nassau county, and from that time he has devoted himself to his profession so assiduously as to win and maintain the confidence and esteem of the community. While en-

gaged in general practice, he performs a large share of surgery, a department of his profession for which he possesses unusual ability and aptitude.

Dr. Hoag is active in support of the general interests of the community, more particularly in educational concerns, and he has rendered efficient service as school trustee. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, to which he renders loyal and active support. In 1871 he married Miss Sarah E. Post, a member of a prominent family of Passaic, New Jersey, and a daughter of Major John Post. Two children have been born of this union, Percy L. and Grace M. Hoag.

JAMES L. LONG.

James L. Long is the clerk of the town of Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he was born November 22, 1869, the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Egan) Long, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Mr. Francis Long took up his residence in Oyster Bay in 1850, engaged in the blacksmith trade, and a large measure of success attended his indefatigable and well directed efforts. He remained a resident of the town up to the time of his decease, which occurred January 1, 1903, survived by his widow, who passed away January 1, 1903. Their children were: Frank, deceased; Mary, wife of Sargent Boland, a member of the Seventh-first Regiment, United States Militia; and James L. Long.

James L. Long acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Oyster Bay, and this was supplemented by a course of study at Manhattan College, New York city, from which he was graduated in 1892. He then entered the law firm of Judge McAdam, of New York, where he pursued the usual course of a student, and in 1897 was elected to the clerkship on the Democratic ticket. He is careful and methodical, and duties entrusted to his care have been discharged with the utmost promptness and fidelity, so that his fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability have retained him as the incumbent of the office up to the present time. He is one of the popular, energetic and enterprising young men of

the village, and his extreme popularity in the community is but a natural sequence. He is an honored member and serves in the capacity of regent of the Royal Arcanum of Oyster Bay, and a member of the Arbutus Council No. 1362. In politics he is a firm supporter of the men and measures advocated by the Democratic party, and in religion he is an earnest and devout member of the Roman Catholic church.

WILLIAM MOTT.

There is particular satisfaction in reverting to the life history of the honored and venerable gentleman whose name initiates this review, since his mind bears impress of the early historical annals of this section of the country. His record is that of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Mott was born on the 21st of November, 1808, in the village of Far Rockaway, where he now resides, and is a son of John Mott, also a native of Long Island. His grandfather, Jacob Mott, was born in England and was the first of the family to come to the new world. For many years he served as justice of the peace, when that was one of the most important of local offices. John Mott engaged in farming and during the Revolutionary war also conducted a store two miles from the present village of Far Rockaway, dealing principally with the soldiers. That enterprise proved a very profitable one and he was able to purchase large tracts of land when most of his neighbors were poor. He became the owner of twelve hundred acres, and was one of the wealthiest and most influential men of his community. He possessed exceptional business ability, was sagacious and far-sighted, and generally carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Religiously he was a member of the Society of Friends, and died in that faith in 1820. His wife bore the maiden name of Lucy Nichols and was a daughter of William Nichols of Hempstead, Long Island. In their family were five children, of whom two are still living, these being William, of this review, and Benjamin B., also a resident of Far Rockaway.

During his boyhood and youth William Mott attended the district schools near his home and acquired a good practical education which well fitted him for life's responsible duties. At the age of twenty-one years he was united in marriage to Ann Hullett, a daughter of William Hullett of Far Rockaway, and to them were born twelve children, but only two survive: William, a resident of Far Rockaway; and John. The wife and mother was called to her final rest about 1872.

After his marriage Mr. Mott commenced farming near Far Rockaway, and continued to follow that pursuit until his retirement from active labor, when he sold his land and took up his residence in the village where he now lives. He is today the oldest man in his section of the country, and can relate many interesting incidents of his early boyhood. Once when attending church with his mother they were greatly frightened by seeing British soldiers approach, this being at a time when the two countries were again at war in the year 1812. There is an old age that comes as a benediction to all that come in contact with it, that gives out its richest stores of learning and experience, and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such has been the life of Mr. Mott, an encouragement to his associates and an example well worthy of emulation to the young.

VALENTINE WILLIS.

Valentine Willis, whose life was industriously and usefully passed near East Williston, which takes its name from that of his family, was identified with the history of that portion of Nassau county in all that goes to make up a splendidly developed agricultural region and an intelligent, progressive community. His death closes the record of an active and honorable career, and practically marks the disappearance of an older generation of which he was a typical representative.

His father, Samuel Willis, a native of Queens county, Long Island, was a man of high character, and a large land-owner, possessing about four hundred acres, which he cultivated until his death in 1831. By his marriage with Mary Denton,

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Eugene T. Willis

daughter of Joseph Denton, he became the father of eleven children, who were given careful rearing, came to maturity, and found useful establishment in life. William, the eldest, made his home on a portion of the paternal estate, upon which his son has resided since his death. Elizabeth, since deceased, was the wife of Stephen Bowne, a farmer and miller of Flushing; Mary, deceased, married Stephen Cornell, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn; Jane became the wife of Edwin Van de Water, of Brooklyn, and is yet living at the ripe old age of eighty-six years; Valentine is deceased; Samuel, deceased, followed farming near the old homestead until his death; Phoebe, deceased, became the wife of Thomas Valentine, a farmer near Mineola; Charles C. was a farmer near East Williston and died some years ago; Joseph D. was a hardware merchant, who recently committed his business to his sons, and is now living in pleasant retirement in Brooklyn; John H., who died four years ago, was a farmer near the family homestead; and Emily A., deceased, married Luke Fleet, of the same neighborhood. It is interesting to note that all the members of this large family remained near the place where they were reared, and there married, brought up children of their own, and engaged in useful and honorable pursuits.

Valentine, second son of Samuel Willis, was educated in the neighborhood schools. The knowledge he derived from text-books was necessarily limited, but he was a careful reader during his entire life, and from the years of his young manhood he was a well informed man. His father died when he, the son, was sixteen years of age, but, notwithstanding his youth, he took charge of the homestead and gave it careful and successful management until he became its owner by purchase, and he made it his home until his death, occupying to the last the bedroom which was his from boyhood. Besides cultivating his farm for many years he kept upon his place a large boarding stable for the better class of city horses, and often cared for as many as ninety head at one time. Without being in any sense a politician, Mr. Willis was always deeply interested in local affairs, and gave efficient support to every measure promising of

benefit to the community. He never aspired to public position, but at times he complied with the solicitations of his neighbors, and served as a school officer and as a road commissioner. In his younger years he was an interested member of the Order of Odd Fellows, but the decline of the local lodge ended his active membership. In 1840 he was married to Miss Annette Bogart, daughter of Daniel Bogart, of Roslyn. She was a most estimable woman, a devoted wife and mother, and her womanly worth is witnessed in the sympathy and aid she afforded her husband, and in the careful rearing she gave her children. Her death occurred in 1890, but a few months before she and her husband would have celebrated their golden wedding. To them were born three children: Oscar B., who resides in Queens county; William Wallace, who died when four years of age; and Eugene Valentine Willis.

EUGENE V. WILLIS.

The proprietor of the Willis Lake stock farm is Eugene V. Willis, a reliable and energetic business man, who has spent his entire life in the locality in which he now resides, East Williston. He was born here June 20, 1848, and is of English lineage, his great-grandfather having founded the family in America in colonial days. His grandfather was Samuel Willis, his father, Valentine Willis, and the latter was a well known farmer who successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Nassau county through a long period. He also served as road commissioner. He married Annette Bogart, a daughter of Daniel Bogart, of Roslyn, and they became the parents of three children, of whom two are living, Oscar B., of Queens county, and Eugene V. The mother died in 1890 and the father, surviving her several years, passed away September 25, 1898.

Mr. Willis was educated in the public schools near his home and at an early age became familiar with the work of the home farm as he assisted his father in the cultivation of the fields or in the care of the stock. For twenty years he has successfully conducted the Willis Lake stock farm, where he is engaged in boarding fine city horses through the

winter. He has a very large patronage, for he has established an excellent reputation for business reliability and for sound judgment in the care of stock. Mr. Willis is a director of the Agricultural Society, as was his father for sixteen years; is also a trustee of the James Institute, is a Mason in his fraternal relations, and religiously is connected with the Presbyterian church. He is a Democrat and chairman of the county central committee since Nassau county was organized; is a member of the board of education to the Mineola school district No. 10, and is the vice president of the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society; and is one of the trustees of the Mineola chapter and junior warden of Morton Lodge No. 63, of Hempstead. He is a man of fine presence, large hearted and there is an air about him which at once stamps him as genuine, one in whom it is safe to place confidence.

CHARLES W. DOWNING.

Charles W. Downing of Rockville Centre, Long Island, proprietor of the Orient Cafe Inn, was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, November 27, 1853, the son of the late Charles W. and Catharine U. Simonson Downing. Educated in the public schools of Oyster Bay, after leaving school he became apprenticed to the tin-smithing business. He went through a thorough apprenticeship, and acquiring a full mastery of all details of the trade he embarked in business for himself in Oyster Bay, carrying it on successfully for a period of twelve years. In March, 1900, he leased Baldwins Inn property and started the Baldwins Inn, which grew to be one of the most popular hosteleries on Long Island. The hotel, situated at Baldwins on the main road between Rockville Centre and Freeport, received a large and constantly increasing patronage from the traveling public, especially from wheelmen and automobile parties. He left the Baldwins Inn in 1902 and moved to Rockville Centre, and opened the Orient Cafe, in which enterprise he has met with equal success as in his former. In December, 1896, he married Ellen Mack, a native of the county Clare, Ireland. They have one daughter, Louise, born August 22, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. WELLER.

On the public life of Queens county Judge Augustus Noble Weller left an indelible impression. No citizen of the community was ever more respected and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly the esteem in which he was held. The people of the county, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors to which he attained and since his death they have cherished his memory. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, every trust confided to his care, his life was of the highest type of Christian manhood. He was one of the leading lawyers of the Queens county who lives in the memories of his contemporaries, encircled with the halo of a gracious and charming personality, profound legal learning, the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his profession. The fact that he was elected to the office of judge of the surrogate court without opposition is an indication of his high standing with his men.

Judge Weller was born in Silver Creek, Dutchess county, New York, December 5, 1826. The family is of English lineage. Benjamin Weller, his father, was a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and in early manhood engaged in farming but later turned his attention to medicine. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian and in political faith a Democrat. He married Mary Hanford, a daughter of Major John Hanford, who served with that title in the War of 1812 and had command of Fort Black Rock during the defense of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Weller died in 1896.

Amid rural surroundings Judge Weller spent his early years. When his attention was not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom he assisted his father in the cultivation of the fields and in work incident to farm life. His early studies were supplemented by a course in Fredonia College. Believing that professional life would prove more congenial than the work of the farm he soon afterward became a law student in Fredonia, continuing his reading under the direction of S.

Snow and later of George Barker, both well known attorneys of that place. He was also a student in the office of Mott & Cary, well known lawyers of New York city, and in 1859 he was admitted to the bar, after which he began practice in Batavia, New York, where he remained from 1860 until 1864.

From the latter date until his death Judge Weller maintained a law office in New York city, where he was first associated in practice with the Hon. Charles Cray, well known as a member of the "committee of seventy" that broke up the notorious Tweed ring. The office of the firm was at No. 104 Broadway, but later was removed to Nassau street and the partnership was continued until the death of Mr. Cray. Judge Weller also opened an office in Brooklyn and one in Jamaica and drew a large clientage from all three of the cities in which he located in the interest of his profession. The first cases with which he was connected served to demonstrate to the public that he was earnest, possessed strong mentality and broad knowledge of the science of jurisprudence; also that he was strong in his pleading and logical in argument. These qualities were ever manifest in his professional career and made him a most capable lawyer. His practice continually grew until it became of a distinctively representative character, classing him with the prominent members of the bar both in New York and on Long Island. One of the most important law suits with which he was connected was the "scissors grinders' case," Balleman versus Blake, involving several blocks of buildings in Brooklyn worth a half million dollars. In this suit he was opposed by the celebrated New York lawyer, F. R. Coudert. Another important case was Wright versus James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, in which he secured the largest verdict for libel ever recorded in America, twenty-five thousand dollars. The opposing counsel in this case were Joseph H. Choate, Judge Strong, John Townsend and others equally prominent. The case was fought with great pertinacity and skill on both sides and ended in a complete victory for Judge Weller's client.

In 1873 the Judge was united in marriage to Miss Kate Ward, a daughter of Hon. Henry M. Onderdonk, formerly state senator in Ohio, and a

granddaughter of Bishop Onderdonk of the Protestant Episcopal church. In the year of their marriage they removed to Hempstead, and there four children were born unto them: Katharine, the wife of Charles L. Addison, of Hempstead; Henry Selden, who is a graduate of Yale College; Augustus Noble, now deceased; and Hobart Courtney, who was educated at St. Paul's, at Garden City. The mother died November 13, 1888.

Judge Weller continued an active and useful connection with professional and public affairs until the time of his death, which occurred September 12, 1901. He was a member of the chapter of the Cathedral of the Incarnation of the diocese of Long Island, and at his death was vice chancellor of the same. He was very active in church and charitable work and his benefactions were many, yet were always unostentatiously bestowed. He was a member of the school committee of the Cathedral Chapter which has charge of St. Paul's and St. Mary's school at Garden City, and was deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community along material, intellectual and moral lines. In politics he was a pronounced Democrat, giving patriotic support to the party which he believed could best promote the welfare of the people. Political office, however, had no attraction for him outside the line of his profession. In 1885 he received the Democratic nomination for the position of judge of the surrogate court of Queens county, to which he was elected. The secretary of state had certified that a surrogate was to be elected in the county to take the office January 1, 1886, but after his election a controversy arose as to the term of office of the gentleman then holding the position, who had been elected to fill an unexpired term. The question was submitted to the courts and the court of appeals finally decided that the then acting judge had been elected for six years and that his term did not expire until January 1, 1887, which rendered Judge Weller's election null. However, in the fall of 1886, he was again nominated by the Democratic convention and received the endorsement of the Republican convention, being elected without opposition and taking the office January 1, 1887. In the fall of 1893 he was re-elected for a second

term, thus serving for twelve years. He retired on the 1st of January, 1899, with the confidence of the people in him strengthened by his absolute fidelity in the discharge of his duties. His decisions were considered models of judicial soundness, for very few cases were appealed and in most of these his opinions were sustained by the higher courts. He had an engaging manner and winning personality and his broad general knowledge, enriched by travel and a mind retentive of all its impressions, made him a congenial companion. His death brought regret to the entire community in which his attractive personality, his lofty character and exceptional attainments made him observed of all men.

HENRY LUDLOW QUICK.

Henry Ludlow Quick was born in Utica, New York, a son of Henry H. Quick. The Quick family is of English lineage and was early established in America. The father of Henry Ludlow Quick married Elizabeth Slatter, whose ancestors were the first cotton manufacturers in the United States, and who belonged to one of the oldest families of New England.

Henry Ludlow Quick obtained his education in the public and other schools of his native town and in New York city. He entered upon his business career as a bookkeeper in New York city, having no capital but a determined spirit, laudable ambition and unfaltering energy. These traits of character have proved the foundation of success in the history of many a man now prosperous, and they have brought to Mr. Quick distinction in connection with the manufacturing interests of the city. When a young man he came to New York, where he entered the employ of a sugar house with which he was connected for five years. In 1878 he entered into partnership with Thomas J. Davis in the business which he has since been so successfully conducted, bringing to the partners a splendid financial return upon their investment as their business and patronage have increased. The business has been managed along lines commanding confidence and the house sustains an unassail-

able reputation. The partners are noted for just and fair treatment of employees as well as for courtesy and accommodation to patrons. The business methods followed are well worked out.

Mr. Quick was united in marriage with Mary Mills, a daughter of Robert Mills. They have one son, Howard L., who is now in Cornell University. Both Mr. and Mrs. Quick take a very active part in church work, Mr. Quick being a member of the New York Avenue Episcopal church of Brooklyn, doing a good deal of power to promote its growth and extension. Mr. Quick is one of the trustees of the church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. Fraternally connected with the Masonic fraternity and member of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, and of several church societies of Brooklyn. His political support is given to the Republican party and he is a member of the Eighteenth District Republican Association, having a good influence in the party, and in a quiet way exerting influence in its behalf. He has never sought success in his business affairs, in which he has achieved splendid success, seeming to have realized at one point of his career the full measure of success possible at that point. He has never been in the pursuit of wealth, however, in no way warp his kindly nature, but is a most liberal and generous man, giving freely to the needy, assisting young men who are endeavoring to make the most of their opportunities, spreading around him by his cheery geniality much of the sunshine of life.

MRS. MARY A. SMITH.

The Silleck family, of which Mrs. Smith, wife of Jonathan A. Smith, a native of Brooklyn, is a member, traces their ancestry to two brothers who came to this country from England and settled in Connecticut; subsequently one of the family removed to Oyster Bay, Long Island, where the majority of their descendants reside at the present time. Ebenezer Silleck, grandfather of Mrs. Smith, was a member of the



Henry L. Quick

father of Mrs. Mary A. Smith, was an enterprising and prosperous citizen of Oyster Bay, and his son Abram Silleck was a man of strong will, great energy and strict adherence to duty, and commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Cocks.

Daniel C. Silleck, father of Mrs. Mary A. Smith, was born on the old homestead in Oyster Bay, July 3, 1815, and acquired a practical education in the common schools of the vicinity. Later he devoted his attention for many years to mercantile pursuits, being one of the prominent merchants of Broadway, New York. While engaged in business he made his home in New York city, but spent his summers on the old home farm, on which he located permanently upon his retirement from the active duties of a business life. He married Miss Catherine M. Plymer, and the following named children were born to them: Mary A.; Daniel C.; John A., deceased; Abram, deceased; William F.; J. Charles, deceased; Edwin M., deceased; and Catherine J. Daniel C. and William F. Silleck are representative citizens of New York city. Mr. Silleck died July 5, 1888, at the age of seventy-three years.

Mrs. Mary A. Smith is now the owner of the old ancestral estate on Oyster Bay, Long Island, which consists of forty acres of well cultivated ground and the commodious residence erected by her father. She was united in marriage to Jonathan A. Smith, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and one son has been born to them, Renville S. Smith, who has the management of the farm and devotes considerable attention to the dairy products. Everything about the place is characterized by neatness and thrift and indicates the careful supervision of a progressive and practical farmer.

ERASMUS D. SKINNER, M. D.

Erasmus D. Skinner, of Mineola, was born in Greenport, Suffolk county, New York, in 1838, his parents being Dr. E. E. D. and Mary B. (Read) Skinner. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, was born in the town of Blastenburg, Connecticut, and later entered the ministry. By

diligent effort he gained a good education, and, thinking to make the practice of medicine his life work he prepared for that calling. When the war of 1812 was inaugurated he left his family and his practice and went to the army as a private, but was almost immediately afterward made surgeon. On his return he resumed practice and took up ministerial work, which divided his time with his profession. His son, Benjamin R., had become a missionary to Africa, and in less than six months he and his wife and only child had succumbed to the unhealthful climate. Undaunted by their sad fate, though then an old man, he resolved to take up his son's work. He went to the dark continent, where for about three years he labored for the physical and spiritual uplifting of poor natives. He was the first governor of Liberia. Failing health at last obliged him to return to this country and here he resumed his labors as a clergyman and physician, but for a number of years before his death he was entirely blind. After his death the father of our subject took into his home the widowed mother, who was also totally blind for a number of years. The father of our subject was born in Connecticut, in 1807, was graduated in a medical college and began the practice of his chosen profession in Greenport, in 1828, there remaining until his death, in 1875. He was a member of the Baptist church at Greenport and in early life upheld Whig principles, but after the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and was chairman of the Republican central committee. In 1844 he was toasted by the Clay Whig Club of New York city, as the "lone Clay Whig" of Suffolk county. In addition to his successful practice as a physician he performed much surgical work and was widely renowned for his skill in that direction. In his family were six children, namely: Annie E., Jane M., Erasmus D., Benjamin Rush, who became a member of the legal fraternity; Barton D., a practicing physician of Greenport; and Ezekiel D., a millwright of Greenport.

In the spring of 1858 the subject of this review entered Bowdoin Medical College, where he remained for a few months. In the fall of the same year he became a student in the Berkshire Medi-

cal College, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in November, 1858. He began practice at the old home of his grandfather Skinner, in Westford, but at the end of three years failing health induced him to return to Greenport. In 1875, with invigorated strength, he removed to Mineola and established a practice, which he has since successfully conducted. In 1888 he was appointed physician to the Temporary Home for Children, located at this place. He is a member of the Queens and Nassau Medical Society, of which he was formerly president, the New York State Medical Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the New York State Railroad Surgeons Association, and a member of the staff of the Nassau Hospital at Mineola.

A Republican in politics, Dr. Skinner was elected on that ticket in 1872 to the position of coroner of Suffolk county, receiving a large majority, and for twelve years he served as health officer for the town of North Hempstead. He and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church of Hempstead, in which he has filled the offices of deacon and trustee. For a number of years he was a member of the executive committee of the Queens County Sunday-school Association and for a time was superintendent of the Union Sunday-school of Mineola. He is identified with Protection Lodge, No. 151, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand, and is also officially connected with Mineola Encampment, No. 121, of which he is past deputy grand patriarch. He was district deputy grand master of Queens district, No. 2, and is a member of Morton Lodge No. 63, F. & A. M.

In April, 1862, Dr. Skinner was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Hallock, a daughter of Manson Hallock, a prominent farmer of Cutchogue and a leading Republican of his locality. He died in 1894, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. In an obituary notice appeared the following: "He was in his ninety-fourth year and belonged to one of the oldest families in the town. With vigorous mental powers and by reason of sturdy health he outlived nearly all of his own generation. He was an upright man, prompt, intelligent, prudent, judicious and to the last degree

firm, yet pleasant and courteous withall. He hated sham and fraud and denounced them in emphatic speech. He was bold in his convictions and upheld and followed them without fear or favor. Those who considered him obstinate misunderstood him and failed to recognize the fact that his integrity of principle and steadfastness of purpose rendered it impossible for him to yield to public clamor or private influence against his own convictions. His loyalty to his friends as well as his likes and dislikes was marked. He was an honest, steadfast man, deserving and receiving the respect of his townsmen." The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Skinner are Henry W., a resident of Mineola; Erasmus D., Jr.; and Isabella C., wife of L. C. Underhill, of Mineola, a dealer in lumber and coal.

L. N. LANEHART, M. D.

Dr. L. N. Lanehart, of Hempstead, Long Island, a physician and surgeon, is of Dutch extraction, descended from a family which came from Holland to America two and a half centuries ago. His ancestors rendered honorable military services during the Revolutionary war and the war with Great Britain in 1812.

Dr. Lanehart was born in Elgin, Illinois, son of S. B. and Elizabeth (Palmer) Lanehart. His father was a native of Albany county; his mother a native of Connecticut. Dr. Lanehart received his education at Union University. Having determined upon the medical profession as his life occupation he became a student at the Albany Medical School, from which he graduated in 1885. He first entered upon the practice of his profession at Rensselaerville in Albany county, after which he located at Hempstead, where his subsequent life has been passed.

Dr. Lanehart was the founder of Nassau Hospital and is at present president of the medical and surgical staff. He has occupied the position for some time of surgeon to the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, and instructor in surgery at that institution. He is vice president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He is president of the County Medical Society of Queens



Louis M. Lanehart

and loyal to duty, and these qualities have made him a popular and valued citizen of the town of Glencove.

JAMES A. HUTCHESON, M. D.

Dr. James A. Hutcheson, numbered among the most capable medical practitioners on Long Island, is deserving of special consideration because of his useful services in safeguarding the public health through an unusually long term of years.

Dr. Hutcheson was born July 20, 1855, on one of the Bahama Islands. His father, R. E. Hutcheson, a British subject, was parent of two sons, Robert W. and James A. Hutcheson, who embraced the medical profession and became practitioners on Long Island, whither the family removed while they were yet young. Dr. Hutcheson received a liberal literary and scientific education at Hart's College and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He then entered upon the study of medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1874. For one year following he served as ambulance surgeon to the hospital, after which he became an interne in the Eastern District Hospital, rendering useful service in these positions, and at the same time adding to his store of professional knowledge through the opportunities which they afforded for observation and treatment. He then located at Lynbrook, where he has since been continuously busied with an extensive practice in which his capabilities have been usefully and profitably employed. In addition to his large personal practice, he has habitually discharged onerous duties in connection with the department of public health and with charitable institutions. For twenty-two years he has been county physician of Nassau county; for six years he was health officer of the town of Hempstead, and he now occupies the same position in the village of East Rockaway. He has long been a member of the Queens and Nassau Counties Medical Associations, and takes an interested part in its meetings. Possessed of fine personal qualities, he is a highly regarded member of various social and benevolent bodies, the Ancient Free Masons, the Independent Order of Odd

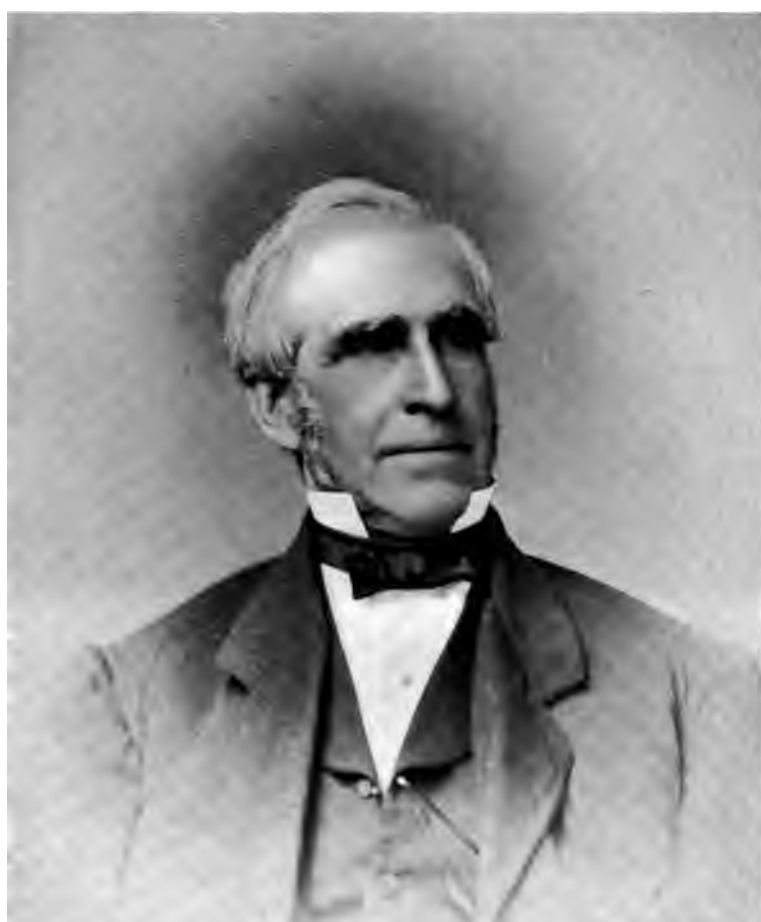
Fellows, and the Order of Foresters, and Hempstead Bay Yacht Club.

In 1875 Dr. Hutcheson was united in marriage with Miss Alice Abrahams, daughter of V. Abrahams, of Lynbrook. Five children were born of this marriage, of whom four are living: William, Ethel, Jessie and Eleanor Hutcheson. The family enjoy excellent social position, and the hospitalities of their home are freely extended to a large circle of closely attached friends. Dr. Hutcheson has been a lifelong Republican.

JOHN RYERSON.

In the death of John Ryerson, on the 1st of April, 1901, Woodhaven and Long Island lost one of their most highly respected citizens. A day with its morning of hope and promise, its noon-tide of activity, its evening of calm and successful effort, ending in the repose of rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man. His life was full and varied, yet his career was a long, busy and useful one, and although he was earnest and active in business, he never allowed the pursuit of it to warp his kindly nature, being to the end of his life a genial friend, one whom it was a pleasure to know and meet under any circumstances. He attained the age of almost eighty years, retaining to the last those qualities of mind and heart which had endeared him to everyone throughout his life.

Mr. Ryerson was born in 1822, in Brooklyn, where the navy hospital now stands, and his father, John, and his grandfather, Martin Ryerson, were also born there, the family being one of the honored ones of the city. After acquiring a liberal education he took up the work of his life, faithfully and in course of time met with a high degree of success. He made judicious investments in real estate and to his family left a handsome estate. On the 2d of September, 1846, Mr. Ryerson was united in marriage to Miss Maria Williamson, daughter of George Williamson of New York. They became the parents of seven children, of whom only three are now living, namely: Jacob, who resides near Woodhaven; Clarence, who resides next door to the old home; and M. E., who



James M. Sudlarn

wife of H. C. Tuttle, and resides at the old home. Mr. Ryerson was a man of strong domestic tastes. He found his greatest happiness when by his own fireside, surrounded by his family and dispensing that generous hospitality for which the home was noted. Although his life was uneventful, it contained many points worthy of emulation. He was energetic and diligent in business, honorable in all dealings and ever straightforward in conduct.

CLARENCE C. RYERSON.

Clarence C. Ryerson, of Woodhaven, was for a number of years well known in business and social circles in Queens county and was a worthy representative of an honored and prominent family which through many generations has been established on Long Island, its representatives taking an active part in the development and progress of this portion of the Empire state. Mr. Ryerson was born in Flatbush. His father, John Ryerson, was born in Brooklyn, where the Wallabout market and the navy yard are now located. Ryerson street which was opened through land that once constituted his farm was named in his honor. In the local schools of Jamaica Clarence C. Ryerson began his education, which was continued in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. On laying aside his text books he took up the work to which he had been reared, that of farming, following that pursuit at New Lots and at Rockaway. With the growth and development of this section of the Island his land increased rapidly in value and thereby he became a wealthy man. He resided during the latter part of his life in Woodhaven, where he had a fine home, celebrated for its gracious hospitality.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of Clarence C. Ryerson and Miss Mary Emma Daniel, a daughter of S. T. Daniel of Virginia. She is a lady of superior intelligence, culture and refinement and has made many warm friends in Woodhaven and other districts of Long Island. She has been the president and the secretary of the Fortnightly Club of East New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson was born one child, a son, who was named John in honor of his paternal grandfather.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson occupied an enviable position in social circles and were numbered among the most prominent and representative residents of this portion of the state, but their happy union was broken on December 6, 1902, when Mr. Ryerson passed away after a life of useful and honored effort.

JAMES M. LUDLAM.

James M. Ludlam, for many years one of the principal business men and also one of the most highly respected citizens of Oyster Bay, Long Island, was descended from ancestors who were among the earliest settlers in Southampton, Suffolk county, Long Island. The branch of the family to which he belonged was founded by William Ludlam who, with his two brothers, Anthony and Obadiah, came to Roslyn, Long Island early in the seventeenth century. In 1640 one of the two settled at Southampton, and the other on Mecox Bay, while William remained at Water Mill, and owned the mill, the land and stream of water surrounding it. The first will on record in the city of New York, dated April 27th, 1665, is that made by William Ludlam, of Southampton. It showed that he had three daughters and three sons, Henry, Joseph and Anthony. In 1680 Joseph removed to Hog Island, near Oyster Bay (now Centre Island), where he died and was buried. In 1740 Thomas Ludlam, the great-great-grandson of Joseph Ludlam, and grandfather of James M. Ludlam, removed from that Island to Mill Neck. He was one of those, who, during the Revolutionary war, were compelled to render aid and comfort to the British, and at one time was obliged to draw wood across the East river on the ice.

James M. Ludlam was born November 3, 1809, at Mill Neck, on Oyster Bay Harbor, and was the son of Joseph Ludlam, and the grandson of Thomas Ludlam, mentioned above. His early life was spent as a farmer, and in 1836 he removed to Oyster Bay village, where he opened a country store. The building which he occupied, a frame structure, was destroyed in 1848 by a fire which originated in an adjacent building. This disas-

ter served to bring out in strong relief the energy and perseverance of Mr. Ludlam. He immediately replaced his store by a substantial brick edifice, on the corner of Main and South streets, and which is still standing. Mr. Ludlam carried on this business alone for about twenty-five years, at first in a small way, but with a gradually increasing prosperity. In 1870 he took into partnership his son, James H. Ludlam. After about forty years of activity, Mr. Ludlam retired, leaving the business in the hands of his two sons, James H. and Frederick, who continued the business under the firm name of J. H. F. Ludlam. Mr. Ludlam's business career was, in the main, a prosperous one, although during the financial disasters of 1857, he, in common with others, suffered loss by bank failures. After retiring from business most of his time was devoted to his private affairs, to the exclusion of politics and public business, with the one exception of educational matters, as he ever manifested a deep interest in the public schools. He served ten years as a trustee on the school board, and always took an active interest in local improvements. He purchased ground and erected a large number of dwellings, as means of developing that part of the village in which he lived. Solely from an unselfish interest in the welfare of the town he offered to build at his own expense a mile of the proposed north shore railroad. He was also largely interested in securing for the village a steamboat connection with New York.

In politics Mr. Ludlam was a Republican, but, though frequently solicited by that party to become its candidate, he steadily refused, preferring to devote his time to building up his business and advancing the interests of his native town.

Mr. Ludlam married, in June, 1844, Sarah H. Carhart, of Poughkeepsie, a member of a well known Dutchess county family. They were the parents of five children: Helen, James H., Lillie, who became the wife of Franklin E. Robinson, M. D., of Carthage, New York; Frederick, a resident of Manhasset, New York, conducting the business in New York city; and Louise, who married William M. Dudgeon, of Cold Spring

Harbor, Long Island. In his comfort surrounded by his family, Mr. Ludlam reaped the fruits of a long and well-spent life. His wife both passed away in the year 1890, the former on March 11, and the latter on September 29. Both were deeply and mourned by all who knew them. Mr. Ludlam has left behind him the memory of an able man of business, an upright and fearless man, and a kindhearted and benevolent man.

JAMES H. LUDLAM.

At an early epoch in the settlement of Long Island the Ludlam family, of which James H. Ludlam, a prominent business man of Oyster Bay, Long Island, is a member, was founded, and its members have since been factors in the substantial growth and development of that section of New York state. Early in the eighteenth century three brothers, William, John, and Obadiah Ludlam, came to Long Island, and in 1640 one settled at South Oyster Bay, another located at Mecox Bay, while the third remained at Water Mill. The branch of the family from which James H. Ludlam descended settled at Oyster Bay township and settled at Oyster Bay in 1692, and for many years Joseph Ludlam and his descendants were the only ones in that section, with the exception of Thomas Ludlam and his descendants, to whom a port lot and ground was sold April 13, 1743.

James H. Ludlam was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, January 7, 1848, the son of John M. and Sarah H. (Carhart) Ludlam. James H. Ludlam was also born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, 3, 1809, and his wife was a member of the Dutchess county, New York, family. Their children were born to them: Helen; Lillie, wife of Franklin E. Robinson, of Oyster Bay, New York; Frederic, a resident of Oyster Bay, New York, but conducting business in New York city; and Louise, wife of William M. Dudgeon, of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. Both John M. and Mrs. James M. Ludlam died in the year 1890.

James H. Ludlam was a pupil in the common schools of Oyster Bay, where he acquired



James H. Ludlam

tical education which enabled him to enter his father's store at an early age in the capacity of clerk. He retained this position from 1864 to 1870, at which time he became the proprietor of the business and successfully conducted it until 1901. During the latter part of the thirty-one years that Mr. Ludlam was engaged as a merchant, he became interested in the insurance and real estate business, to which he has devoted his entire time and attention since disposing of his mercantile trade. He is also prominently identified with other enterprises, being one of the incorporators and directors of the Oyster Bay Bank, one of the founders of the Oyster Bay Electric Light Company, having served as treasurer, director and general manager, and he is also a director of the Glencove Mutual Insurance Company. Politically he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, was appointed by Governor Odell to act as one of the state park commissioners, and was selected as one of the commission to survey the lands of Long Island and select a site for a state park. For the past twenty-five years he has acted in the capacity of treasurer of the Oyster Bay school board. On the 22d of October, 1873, Mr. Ludlam married Mary A. Sammis, daughter of John M. Sammis, of Oyster Bay, Long Island. Both Mr. Ludlam and his wife are members and attendants of the Presbyterian church, of Oyster Bay.

GEORGE S. RICHARDS.

The prosperity of any community depends upon its business activity, and the enterprise manifest in commercial circles is the foundation upon which is builded the material welfare of town, state and nation. The most important factors in public life at the present time are, therefore, the men who are in control of successful business interests, and such a one is George S. Richards, president of the Platt & Washburn Refining Company, at 58 Pearl street, New York city.

He was born in Troy, Maine, March 4, 1845, and is a son of Rev. Robert R. Richards, who was long an honored minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Maine. In 1865, at the close of

the Civil war, the subject of this sketch went south and remained there during the trying days of the reconstruction period. On his return north in 1878 he became interested in the oil business in New York city, as a member of the firm of Richards, Thorp & Company, and two years later organized what was known as the New York Refining Company, of which he was treasurer until 1885, when the Platt & Washburn Refining Company was organized, and he has since served as its president. He is a wide-awake, energetic and progressive business man, of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. The enterprises with which he has been connected have therefore prospered, and he has made for himself an enviable reputation in business circles.

Mr. Richards has been twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Dr. Jesse W. Nichols of New Bedford, Massachusetts, while for his second wife Mr. Richards married Miss Josephine Baer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He has two children: George S., Jr., is a first lieutenant of infantry in the United States army, having recently returned from the Philippines after honorable service there for nearly three years; and Jennie M., who is a professor in Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Mr. Richards has taken quite an active and prominent part in public affairs, and while a young man in the south was United States internal revenue collector at Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia. He was also a member of the city council and of the school board of the latter place for some years, and was for about eight years a trustee of the normal school at Richmond, Virginia. He was influential in political matters as chairman of the Republican central committee of Petersburg, and was treasurer of the Republican state committee. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, but has never cared for official honors, having declined legislative and congressional nominations. He has been actively interested in the recent independent political movements in Brooklyn and New York, and as a public-spirited and progressive citizen he has given his support to every en-

terprise which he believed would prove of public benefit. While a member of the school board of Petersburg, Virginia, he was instrumental in securing the erection of school buildings in that city, and his aid is never withheld from any object calculated to advance the moral, intellectual or material welfare of the community with which he is identified. He was for several years an active member of the old Sands Street Methodist church, but is now connected with the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal church of Brooklyn, of which he is a trustee. Upright and honorable in all things, he commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he is brought in contact either in business or social life, and well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

HENRY EHRLICH.

Henry Ehrichs, a prominent resident of Mineola, Nassau county, is a successful merchant and an enterprising citizen, alive at all times to the interests of his community, in which he wields a strong and salutary influence. He was born March 28, 1858, in Williamsburgh, Long Island. His father, Frederick Ehrichs, was born in Bremen, Germany, and came to the United States, and settled at Williamsburgh, Long Island, shortly after the Civil war. In 1866 he bought a general store on Broadway, and conducted it successfully for twenty-five years, retiring in 1891. He was a well respected man, and exercised a strong influence in local and neighborhood affairs. He married Catherine Doshier, who died in 1888, and he survived her ten years, dying in 1898.

Henry Ehrichs was educated in the public schools in Brooklyn. While yet a lad he found occupation in his father's store, and there gained an insight into mercantile affairs. In 1881, when somewhat more than twenty-one years of age, he began business on his own account, in East New York, in which his success was gratifying. In 1900 he sold his establishment, and the following year he located in Mineola, and established a general store. His beginning was auspicious, and his patronage has steadily increased, and he is numbered among successful business men of that por-

tion of the county. His character is unimpeachable, and he enjoys the confidence of the community, which would gladly confer upon him favors were he desirous of them. Mr. Ehrichs was married to Miss Julia Kichner, in 1893. He afterward married Mrs. G. and this wife has one son Augustus G. Mr. Ehrichs has one daughter living,

THOMAS H. BACON.

Thomas H. Bacon, for nearly a quarter of a century treasurer and general manager of the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society, in whose capacity he infused vitality into the organization, and made its influence far-reaching to perhaps not superficially evident, was born at Flatbush, Long Island, April 8, 1844, the son of John and Helen (Farmer) Bacon, both of whom came to this country from Brighton, England. Mr. Bacon acquired an excellent literary education in the Erasmus Hall Academy, an old institution under the auspices of the Reformed church at Flatbush, and in College, New York city. Shortly after his graduation from the latter named institution he obtained a position in the Bank of the City of New York city, where he remained for thirteen years, and being an incumbent of the office of teller at the time of his resignation in 1873. He then located in Roslyn, Long Island, where he continued to reside until 1895, at that date has been a resident of the beautiful village of Jericho, where his enterprising and broad public spirit have been important factors in the growth and development of the community. He is the owner of a valuable tract of land which consists of one hundred and ten acres in Nassau county, and by his perseverance, and capable management has attained a high degree of success in the agricultural line.

In politics Mr. Bacon is a firm supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, never sought or held public office. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, and in religious matters he is an attendant at the services of Holy Trinity church at Hicksville.

on his mind, the health of Justice Hawkins steadily declined. He attended, however, to his duties as a magistrate until within two weeks of his death, which took place at his home, February 14, 1902. Three days later the funeral services were held in the Baldwin Methodist Episcopal church, the pastor of which, the Rev. Thomas L. Price, preached the funeral sermon. The interment was at the Greenfield cemetery, near Hempstead village.

At the first meeting of the town board which was held after the death of Justice Hawkins, the event was announced, and suitable action taken, as a result of which a copy of the following paper was forwarded to his family:

At a meeting of the town board of the town of Hempstead, held on Monday, February 24, 1902, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Justice William M. Hawkins, a member of this board, died on Friday, February 14, 1902, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, his surviving associates in the town board of the town of Hempstead, express our profound sorrow at his death. Justice Hawkins, who was a man of upright character, force and ability, has served with faithful zeal as a member of this board. He merited and won their respect and affection, no less by his kind, unassuming demeanor and courtesy than by his force of character and integrity, and we feel that in his death the public has lost a valuable official, and we a personal friend; and

Resolved, that we tender our sympathy to the members of his family in their bereavement; and

Resolved, that a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded by the secretary to the family of Justice Hawkins; and

Resolved, that this board now adjourn without transacting further business.

ALBERT W. SEAMAN.

The Seaman family is among the oldest known in the history of Long Island, and, through all its various generations down to the present day, its members have been prominent in every honorable walk in life, while many have attained great distinction.

The founder of the family was Captain John Seaman, an English sailor, who came with his six

sons to Connecticut in 1635. In 1646 he removed to Long Island, and built the first house on the present site of the village of Jerusalem. Captain John Seaman was one of eight colonists who acquired large tracts of land by purchase from the Indians, receiving patents in confirmation in 1660 from Governor Kieft. He was a strong character, and an eminently just man, and he was a final arbiter in many disputes between the white settlers and the Indians. From Richard, his fifth son, the lineal descent is through Giles, Jordan, Zebulon, Ardon and Edward H. to Albert W. Seaman. Jordan Seaman was prominent in the affairs of Queens county, being at one time county judge. Ardon Seaman, a grandson of Jordan, was a Friend and adhered to the Hicksite branch. As such, he traveled over the country from Long Island to Ohio, and as far south as Maryland, speaking at the Friends' meetings; he was liberal in his views, and consequently was a favorite of the young people of the Society.

His son, Edward H. Seaman, was one of the most active and influential residents of old Queens county during the middle part of the past century. He was a man of strong convictions and gave his most strenuous efforts to upholding his principles and he wielded a potent influence in political affairs. He was a free soil Democrat, and at the split in the Democratic party in 1856 he adhered to the free soil faction, which organized the Republican party, being one of the first thirteen to vote the Republican ticket in the town of Hempstead. He supported the Republican party from that time until 1872. He was always in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and opposed to protection.

In 1872 he went as a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati, when Greeley captured the convention and was nominated, but refused to be bound by the action of the convention, and was one of those who, at the Fifth Avenue convention, nominated Charles O'Connor for president, and supported him at the polls.

In religion he was a Quaker, but this did not prevent him from affording material aid to the government as an enrolling officer; although not subject to draft, in consequence of disability, he sent a substitute to the army. Through his ef-

for a branch of the sanitary commission was organized in his neighborhood, through which large contributions were raised for the army; after the draft riots of '63 he assisted in organizing a home defense and became one of its members, meeting for regular drills. He was a progressive farmer, and one of the organizers of the Queens County Agricultural Society, now known as the Queens and Nassau County Agricultural Society, being its first recording secretary. He married Martha Althaus Seaman, daughter of Benjamin Seaman, and descended in a direct line from the same immigrant ancestor with himself through another son. She was most exemplary woman, of a charitable disposition, active in good works among the diseased and poverty-stricken of old Queens county, and for many years prior to and at her death was a member of the Queens town and county local visiting committee, and of the Hempstead committee.

Albert W. Seaman, son of Edward H. and Martha (Seaman) Seaman, was born at the family homestead October 3, 1851. He began his education in the old district school in the town of Hempstead, and completed his course at Mansfield Academy, Brooklyn. He read law under the preceptorship of Judge William H. Onderdonk, one of the most capable lawyers and conscientious jurists who ever graced the bar and bench of Queens county. Mr. Seaman afterward pursued a law course at the Columbia Law School, and was graduated from that institution in 1879. He at once opened his office at No. 63 Wall street, New York city, and entered upon the practice in which he is now engaged. His professional reputation is of the best, and he is numbered among the most active and useful members of the metropolitan bar.

Mr. Seaman makes his residence in the village of Jerusalem, in Nassau county, and his home is on or very near the spot where his immigrant ancestor, Captain John Seaman, erected his first cabin more than two and a half centuries ago. In 1870 Mr. Seaman felled on the place an old apple tree having a known age of two hundred and eight years, and the wood is carefully preserved in various forms of memento. A portion of it was worked into a beautiful frame enclosing a copy of

John Durand's fine engraved portrait of William Cullen Bryant, with a stanza of that poet's poem on "Planting the Apple Tree," and his autograph, with the date, April, 1872. Mr. Seaman is loyally devoted to this town, and he was among those active and capable men through whose earnest efforts the new county of Nassau was created. Before he had obtained his majority he served as district clerk, but he has never been an aspirant to office. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party; he has frequently been a delegate to its important conventions, among those being the anti-snap county, state and national conventions, at which Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency in 1892. In religion he adheres to the Quaker faith, that of many of his ancestors. He is an enthusiastic sailor, and is a member of the Penatquit, Corinthian, Unqua and South Bay Yacht Clubs.

Mr. Seaman was married in 1881 to Mary A. Hopkins, who died in 1898, leaving one son, Edwin H. Seaman. Mr. Seaman was subsequently married to Daisy G. Hatton, daughter of Dr. Joseph Hatton, who served in the Confederate army with General Cobb's brigade during the Civil war. Her great-grandfather held a lieutenantancy in the navy during the war of the Revolution, and her grandfather was a captain of the New York state artillery during the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

HENRY M. WILLIS.

Henry M. Willis, one of the most substantial residents of Long Island, whose home is in East Williston, Nassau county, unites in himself the characteristics of two of the oldest and best known families on the island. On the paternal side he is descended from John Willis, a native of England, who settled near where is now the village of Old Westbury, Long Island, in colonial days. The family, through its various generations down to the present time, have held a high reputation for exemplary and thrifty lives, men who have contributed much to the upbuilding of the model community and the making of the best type of the American people. On the maternal side he is de-

scended from John Sands (a descendant of an archbishop of York), whose estates were confiscated at the time of the restoration of the monarchy, after the downfall of the commonwealth under Cromwell, and who then came to America. In the same line was Captain John Sands, of Sands Point, Long Island, who performed military service during the Revolutionary war, and received the commission of colonel from the continental congress.

Henry M. Willis was born September 17, 1848, on the farm upon which he has lived to the present day. His parents were Samuel and Jane E. (Morrell) Willis. His father was an industrious farmer and a man of excellent character, who by example and friendly assistance contributed much to the advantage of the community in many enterprises which engage the attention of the public spirited, progressive citizen. The mother came from an equally useful and well esteemed family. The son, Henry M. Willis, began his education in the public school in the home neighborhood, and afterward completed a course in the Jamaica high school. His life has been given to the management of his farm, a beautiful place known as Orchard Hurst, and much of his attention has been given to stock interests, a feature of his business being the caring for a large number of highly bred horses belonging to society people in New York city. His service in the latter respect brought him into close contact with many of the best people of the metropolis, and his place has been frequently visited by men distinguished in national and financial affairs. Mr. Willis is an inventive genius of no mean ability, and has invented numerous articles which he has patented. He invented and patented a cart named by him "The East Williston Runabout Road Cart," which is universally admitted to be the easiest riding cart in the world, and a marvel of ingenuity, utility and simplicity. He erected a factory and manufactured about one thousand of these vehicles, for which he found a ready sale not only in this country but in Europe and South America. He then sold the patent for a considerable sum. He has invented a pipe which he has patented in all the countries of the world and which is pronounced the acme of cleanliness

and perfection. His "twin screw hairpin" is another product of his fertile brain, which will revolutionize the entire hairpin trade. Among other numerous inventions are a potato digger, a contrivance for opening and shutting gates while in a wagon, a model invention for a poultry house, and self-closing adjustments for gates and doors. His farm is equipped with some of his inventions, and is indeed a model farm.

Mr. Willis was married to Miss Katherine E. Silliman of Vineland, New Jersey, a niece of the eminent jurist, Judge Silliman of Brooklyn. Her maternal grandfather was the builder of the old United States man-of-war Constitution, immortalized by her glorious history and by the thrilling poem, "Aye, tear her tattered ensign down," written by Oliver Wendall Holmes, when her breaking-up was ordered, a fate which she escaped through the popular indignation aroused by the verses. Mrs. Willis is an artist of considerable promise, and her beautiful home contains a number of large oil paintings which are the work of her hand. Mr. Willis lives a quiet home life, but dwells in happiness and contentment, and enjoys the esteem of the entire community, to whom he is endeared through his many good qualities and his kindness of heart.

J. TYLER WATTS.

J. Tyler Watts, of Jamaica, is not only numbered among the substantial business men of that stirring place, but he has been an important factor in promoting public interests and in conducting to the lasting benefit of the community. In all these activities he continues with his previous vigor and enthusiasm.

Mr. Watts was born March 23, 1843, near Far Rockaway, Long Island. His parents were William and Susan (Tyler) Watts. The father, a son of Joseph Watts, born on Long Island, and known as the owner of Watt's Mill, was born on the old homestead, and was a blacksmith by occupation. His death occurred March 5, 1884. The mother was a native of Queens county, daughter of Joseph Tyler, a native of England, who settled at Far Rockaway, on what is known as the Tyler



S. Tyler Watts

he is yet living at the family homestead at Surgh, near Far Rockaway, at the age of eighty-eight years.

His son and only child, J. Tyler Watts, began his education in the public schools, and completed his education at Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, and his first employment after leaving school was in the store of Van Zandt, in the same place. In his nineteenth years of age, he shipped on the United States steamer Sonoma, under the command of Wilkes, and for a year he cruised in the Mediterranean. For two years afterward he was engaged in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, serving at the same time as assistant superintendent for an oil company. The business proved disappointing, and he returned to Jamaica, and took employment with T. Lewis, with whom he remained for several years, meantime learning the tinner's trade. He abandoned this pursuit to engage in civil engineering under E. W. Conklin, and was so occupied for seven years, during that time assisting in the laying out of a new and complete survey of the town.

He then opened an insurance office, and at the same time he also took up real estate transactions. He displayed marked ability in both these lines of business, and placed them in the front rank of enterprises, making them second to none on Long Island. His peculiar qualifications for insurance concerns found signal recognition by leading writers—the Royal Insurance Company of London, England, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Mutual Union Assurance Company of London, which called him to the position of special agent. The duties of this position devolved upon him much labor and such frequent absence from home that finally he transferred his local insurance and real estate business to his sons, James and George Tyler Watts. These were men of excellent qualifications, and, brought up in intimate association with their father, have proven worthy successors to him, and have maintained for their business in fullest measure the high prestige it bore when it was committed to their hands. The insurance department, particularly, is reported to be the most extensive on Long Island.

Mr. Watts has long been identified with the public and commercial life of the village. He is trustee and the second vice-president of the Jamaica Savings Bank. For fourteen years he was superintendent of the Jamaica Gas Works, retiring in 1894. For eighteen years he rendered faithful and able service to the community as a member of the board of trustees, and for eight years of this time in the position of president of that body; he resigned in the spring of 1895, declining to serve longer. While ever an ardent Republican, and elected as a representative of that party, he was chosen to the board through repeated re-elections at which he received the support of many political opponents, drawn to him through personal regard and confidence in his ability and integrity as a public official. He is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, and he is a trustee of his lodge and the chairman of its building committee. In all his various business occupations and relations, he has ever enjoyed high reputation for ability and strictly honorable conduct. In his personal life he commands the esteem of the community, and the generosity of his nature finds exhibition in many liberal but modest benevolences.

On October 4, 1866, Mr. Watts was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Dawson, a member of an excellent Pennsylvania family. Their children are James Fletcher and George Tyler Watts, both of whom are engaged in business with their father, as previously mentioned. Both sons are married, and both reside in pleasant homes on Bergen avenue; the elder is the father of two children, and the younger of one child. Mr. and Mrs. J. Tyler Watts occupy a handsome residence on Union avenue.

BEATSON JOHN BELL.

Beatson J. Bell, proprietor of Bell's Homeopathic Pharmacy of New York city, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 6, 1841, son of the Rev. John and Mary (Beatson) Bell. The family came to this country from Scotland in 1850, the Rev. John Bell becoming the manager of the Hudson

River Institute at Claverack, New York, where he became well known as an eminent and successful educator. After remaining there for a number of years he assumed charge of the Champlain Academy, New York, and subsequently transferred his attention to the Brooklyn Heights Institute in Brooklyn, New York, where the family resided from 1861. The Rev. Mr. Bell's family consisted of three sons and three daughters. His death occurred in 1873, and that of his wife a few months later.

Beatson J. Bell acquired his literary education at the various schools of which his father was either proprietor or manager, and graduated from the Champlain Academy. During the war of the Rebellion he served two years in the United States navy, being assigned to duty on the steamship Vanderbilt. In 1863, upon his return to New York, he entered the employ of Bennett Brothers, of Little Falls, New York, druggists, and later became manager of the Humphrey Medicine House. He remained with this company for several years, and during this period pursued the study of homeopathy, in the efficacy of which he firmly believed, and in which branch of medical science he soon became so proficient that he established a business on his own account at 3 Vesey street, New York city, where he manufactures and deals in all homeopathic medicines and supplies. He is also proprietor of a line of homeopathic specialties, specific, etc. These specifics are not intended as cure-alls, or to take the place of the physician, but for use in the family, in emergencies and common ailments. In such instances these specifics have proved of incalculable value. The list contains remedies for the ordinary ailments liable to occur in the family, each bottle being plainly labeled with the name of the disease and with full directions for use, so that all doubt is dispelled and no time lost. Mr. Bell also manufactures the remedies known as Bell's Veterinary Specifics for the cure of all diseases of horses, cattle, dogs, sheep, hogs and poultry, used by stock owners generally and with perfect success. His preparation for hemorrhoids (piles)—both ointment and pills—has been on the market for many years, and stands unrivaled as a prompt and sure cure for that distress-

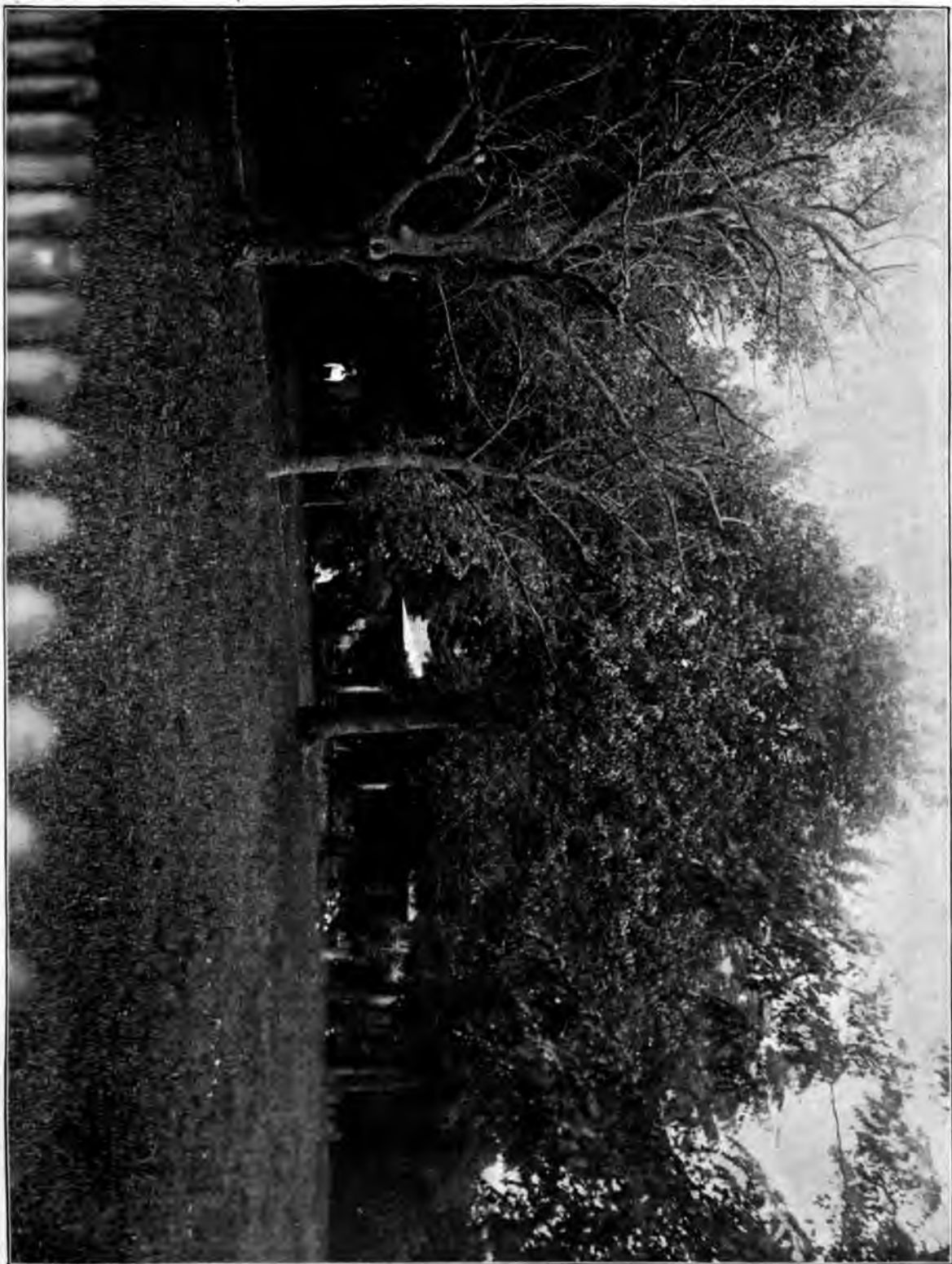
ing complaint. He has written several books, "Bell's Guide to Homeopathy," which should be at hand in every family and will save time and much suffering, "Bell's Veterinary Hand-Book" and "Bell's Poultry Doctor." These books are sent free on application.

In his political affiliations Mr. Bell is a strong advocate and supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in his social relations is a member of the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn, and long member of the Amaranth Dramatic Society. Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Catherine A. Hunt, a daughter of George W. Hunt, deceased, formerly the head of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, and one of the old Brooklynites. Their children are: George B., connected with the Leo Alexander Exporting Company of New York; Walter L., an architect in the employ of Mr. McGrath, the well known contractor of New York; Cora E., wife of David Daughy, of Queens, Long Island; Gussie R., wife of S. A. Van Allen, of Jamaica, the expert rifle shot; and Edith P. Bell, unmarried.

W. L. BOYCE.

One of the most beautiful old residences located on Long Island is the home of our subject, W. L. Boyce. His well cultivated farm lands, on which this fine old house is situated, covers an area of seventy acres on hills back of Oyster Bay, Long Island. The house was erected over one hundred years ago, but has been thoroughly renovated and beautified by its present owner until its artistic interior decorations and furnishings make it a veritable model of the ideally modern home. His property has descended to our subject from his grandfather, John Ludlam, formerly a well known merchant of New York city, who purchased the same and there took up his residence in the same year, 1820. The father of our subject died before he reached the prime of life. The family is of English origin, and its descendants have ever been well thought of; in fact it deserves its place in line with the oldest and best families of Long Island.

Our subject, W. L. Boyce, like his father, was



born in the city of New York, where he received his education in the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he became a clerk in the hosiery department of Messrs. Barker & Lee, and later engaged with John J. Hinchman in the same line. At present and for the past twenty-two years he has been connected with Messrs. Tefft, Weller & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, now being the buyer and manager of their hosiery department. He lives near Oyster Bay, spending but two months of the winter season in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn and also of the Merchants' Association of New York.

His marriage to Miss Clara C. Drineker, daughter of William M. Drineker, an old New York lawyer, was celebrated on December 14, 1869. Five children were the result of the union, three of whom are now living, namely: Edward C., Florence A. and Harrison H.

FRANKLIN A. COLES.

We now direct attention briefly to the career and genealogy of one of the native sons of Long Island who stands as a representative member of the bar of the national metropolis and as a member of a family which has been long and prominently identified with the annals of American history. The name has also been one of prominence in connection with the development and progress of Long Island, for here the original representative of the name settled about the middle of the seventeenth century. Franklin A. Coles was born in Glencove, Nassau county, Long Island, being the son of Isaac and Mary (Willits) Coles, of whose five children three are living at the present time. Isaac Coles was born in the same town, on the 7th of January, 1817, and here passed his entire life, having maintained a high position in the respect and esteem of the community and having been prominent in business and public affairs. He was for a number of years engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native village and thereafter followed the profession of civil engineer until his advanced age led to his retirement from active duties. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but

upon the organization of the Republican party transferred his allegiance to this stronger candidate for public support and was ever after a staunch advocate of its principles and policies. In 1862 he represented his district in the legislature of the state, and he also served in other offices of local trust. His religious faith was that of the Society of Friends, of which he is a birth-right member. The ancestors of his wife were likewise early settlers in Long Island, having located at Jericho about the year 1685.

The lineage of the Coles family in America goes back to Robert Coles, who emigrated from England about 1630 and established his home in Providence Plantation, as the present state of Rhode Island was then designated. His son Daniel came to Long Island in 1668 and established his home in Mosquito Cove, now Glencove, and the subject of this sketch is of the eighth generation of the family in this section of the Island. His grandfather was Thomas Coles, who was born here in the year 1782, and who here devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, at the age of nearly seventy-seven years. He married Amelia Hewlett, who was born in Suffolk county, Long Island, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom but one survives. Thomas Coles was a son of Isaac and Kezia (Whitson) Coles, both of whom passed their lives in this section of the Island.

Franklin A. Coles received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native village, later becoming a student in the Friends Academy at Locust Valley, where he was prepared for Cornell University, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, receiving his bachelor's degree. Thereafter he was for a time a successful teacher in the schools of Long Island and of Philadelphia, where he eventually began work of preparing himself for his chosen profession by entering the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated here in the year 1888, being at once admitted to the bar of the Keystone state, while in 1890 he secured admission to the bar of his native state, forthwith establishing himself in practice in New York city, where his professional novitiate

was gratifying and where he now has an excellent practice of general order. His intellectual capacity and his well defined knowledge of the science of jurisprudence make him signally efficient as an attorney and counselor. His offices are located at 150 Nassau street, and he still maintains his home in his native and ancestral village of Glencove, Long Island. Realizing that the law is a jealous mistress, he has given to it his undivided attention and has never aspired to political preferment, though he has given an unqualified support to the Republican party. He is a member of the bar associations of Nassau and Queens counties and is held in high esteem by his professional confreres. Mr. Coles has maintained a vital interest in all that concerns the advancement of the material and civic prosperity of Glencove and has been particularly active in the promotion of local educational interests. It is in a large degree due to his zealous efforts that the high school and Regents' School were established and have been placed on so high a plane of efficiency. He is also treasurer of the board of trustees of the Glencove Public Library, which likewise owes much to his deep interest in its growth and influence. Mr. Coles is not married.

ERNEST C. MUNCKE.

Ernest C. Muncke, prominent and prosperous business man of Hempstead, was born in Germany, March 11, 1866, the son of Charles and Wilhelmina Muncke. Although leaving Germany at fifteen years of age he had already acquired a good education and was exceptionally well equipped to prosecute his fortune in America. Soon after his arrival he found employment in Buffalo, New York, starting life for himself in a machine shop, but abandoning this he worked at various occupations until 1883, when he visited Germany. Returning, he again visited his native land in 1885, as also in 1886. Upon his last return he opened a grocery store in East New York. A few years later in 1892 he engaged in the butcher business in Jamaica, continuing this for two years. In 1896 he once more visited Europe, and, returning, opened a wholesale flour and feed store in

East New York. Subsequently selling out, he established his present grocery and provision business at Hempstead, which has rapidly grown to large and commanding proportions.

While residing in East New York Mr. Muncke was a trustee of St. John's Lutheran church. He was also president of Concordia Singing Society of East New York. At Hempstead, he is first assistant engineer of the Hempstead volunteer fire department, a member of the Hempstead Bicycle Club, and of the Merchants Protective Association.

In November, 1887, he was married to Carrie Breitenback. They have one daughter, Lulu.

In 1901 he was elected a trustee of the village. He was one of the parties that got the trolley line to Hempstead and brought about the purchase of the water plant for the village.

GEORGE D. BEATTYS.

George D. Beattys, who resides in Brooklyn and engages in the practice of law in New York city, with offices at 29 Liberty street, has always been a resident of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Poughkeepsie on the 20th of July, 1862. His father, George H. Beattys, was born in Connecticut, and throughout much of his business career engaged in the publication of books. He took an active and influential part in church work and for years served as a trustee in the New York Avenue Methodist church of Brooklyn. He was also active in political circles and did everything in his power to promote the growth and success of the party with which he was identified. For nine successive years he served as president of the board of supervisors of Dutchess county, New York, and probably had as wide an acquaintance among politicians in the Empire state as any other man. He married Mary E. Davis, who represented an old family of Westchester county — members of which were very active in the Revolutionary war, loyally aiding in the cause of independence. Mr. Beattys died in 1898, but his widow still survives him. In their family were six children, of whom four are yet living, namely Frank D., George D., Henry H., and May H.



Ernest C. Lincke
J

is an architect ; Arthur T. ; Charles R. ; Agnes H., the wife of J. C. Brown ; and Francis L.

In the public schools of Brooklyn, Mr. Hewlett of this review began his education, which was continued in the Polytechnic Institute. He entered upon his business career in his father's house and upon the death of the father the firm of Hewlett & Lee was formed and still continues business, along the old line of importing teas and other goods from India, doing quite an extensive commission business. Mr. Hewlett resides at Rock Hall, the ancestral home of the family and is a prominent and influential resident of the village of Lawrence, for which he is serving as trustee. He is very prominent in social circles and is a member of the Rockaway Hunting Club, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic Club and the Sons of the American Revolution.

JOHN J. RANDALL.

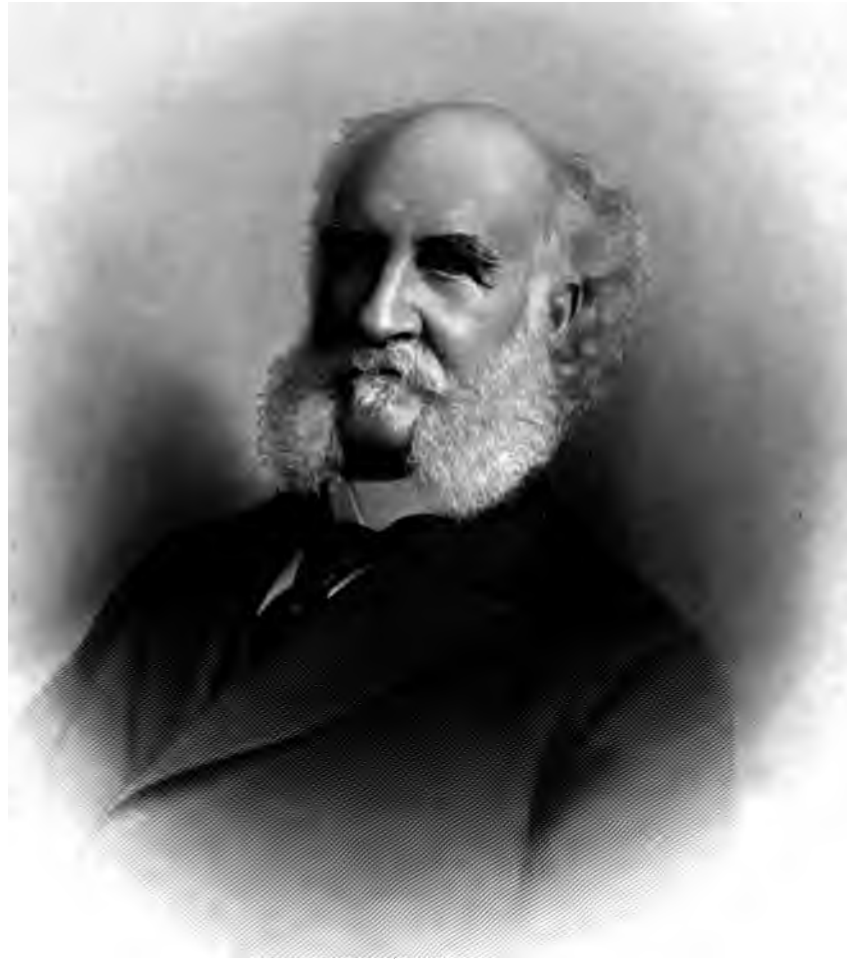
John J. Randall is a practical, generous, broad minded business man of Freeport, Long Island where he enjoys the confidence and respect of the citizens, who recognize in him one who is always willing and ready to advance any movement that is started having for its object the welfare and improvement of the town. Jehial W. Randall, his father, was born in Suffolk county, Long Island, where his entire life was spent. He was a farmer by occupation and devoted his time mainly to the production of garden truck. He was a public spirited citizen and gave his hearty support to all worthy affairs ; he was elected to the offices of assessor and constable by the Democratic party, and discharged the duties of the positions with zeal and efficiency. He was united in marriage to Marietta Morehouse, who was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, a daughter of William Morehouse, and eight children were born to them, five of whom are still living. Mr. Randall died in 1879, survived by his widow, who passed away in May, 1902, having attained the age of eighty-eight years.

John J. Randall was born in Suffolk county in 1845. He enjoyed the advantages of the district school during his early youth, and subsequently pursued a course of instruction in the schools of

Port Jefferson, Long Island. He was rear his father's farm until he reached the age of teen years, when he went to sea, making s trips. Finding that this mode of life was no genial to his taste, he returned to Brookly learned the trade of carpenter. After beco master of all the details of this business, l gaged in the building business, taking with h a partner Stephen M. Randall, his brother. I the name of Randall Brothers, they carried very successful business, taking many large tracts, one of the first being the erection o county buildings of Suffolk county at Yaph Long Island.

After ten years of close application to large business Mr. Randall's health failed a decided to return to the quiet and benefici that living in the country affords, and wit thought in mind he purchased a splendid fa two hundred acres adjoining his father's farm Yaphank, Long Island, on which he engage cessfully in truck gardening. After four ye this farm Mr. Randall regained his health became anxious for the busy life that the ci fords, he therefore exchanged his farm fo property and engaged in speculative bui which, owing to changed conditions, had b more profitable than his former line of contra He subsequently formed a partnership wit brother-in-law, William G. Miller, under th name of Randall & Miller, and this firm i extensively engaged in building operatio Greater New York and nearly all parts of Island, and many substantial and artistic s ures both for mercantile and residence pu testify to the ability of this firm in this dire

In 1885 Mr. Randall erected a country for himself and his family at Freeport, Lon and, from which he goes daily to his busin the city. He soon became interested in its fare and recognized the fact that if it was pr developed it would become, as it has, one o most attractive villages on Long Island ; s ceeding along the line of well matured pla purchased several farms adjacent to one a and by the laying out of streets, planting tre shrubbery, building neat and comfortable h



John J. Randall

transformed the section in which he made these improvements into the popular and well inhabited Randall Park. And to add still further to its attractions, Mr. Randall has lately built for himself an elegant new home, calling it Woodbine, which with the beautiful and well arranged grounds surrounding it is noted for its beauty and is a source of attraction at all times.

In 1888 the firm of Randall and Miller bought a large section known as Woodcleft, Freeport, which comprised several farms, in all about four hundred acres, lying between the Merrick road and the bay. This section they have marvelously developed by laying out streets, building at their own expense a deep and navigable waterway, docks, hotels, bathing pavilions, etc., thus making it a very popular summer resort for all who appreciate and enjoy such privileges as this beautiful section of the village affords. The improvements made in this section by this firm have had more to do with the remarkable growth of the village of Freeport than any other thing that has been done in its history.

In order that the village in which he takes such deep interest might be symmetrically developed Mr. Randall organized a company known as the Freeport Land Company, and this company, of which he has been the president since its incorporation, has purchased nearly all of the remaining farms in the western part of the village. The touch of his master hand is very clearly seen in the skillful and successful development of the company's property. He was instrumental in having the village incorporated and in installing the splendid water and electric light plant, which is owned by the village, and of which the citizens are justly proud. Keenly alive to the value and benefits of good educational facilities, Mr. Randall exerted his influence to have erected a school building that should be in keeping with the other attractions of the village, and as a result of his efforts in this direction we find in the Freeport high school, with its twenty-five commodious rooms, attractive grounds and excellent corps of teachers, such an institution as any one may well feel gratified in having in the vicinity.

In the early part of the year 1892 Mr. Randall, recognizing the fact that the growth of the village depended on its having proper banking facilities, at once consulted with some of the leading citizens, who joined with him in organizing the Freeport Bank. In recognition of his integrity and business ability he was elected president of the institution, which position he successfully fills, which is evidenced by the continual prosperity of the bank. And it is peculiarly gratifying to observe that while Mr. Randall is at all times desirous of making a success of the many business enterprises in which he is engaged, yet we find him deeply interested in the moral and social development of his fellow citizens, and this interest is manifested by the fact that he contributed largely to the erection of the Freeport Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and in whose communion he and his family are honored members. While this is the church of Mr. Randall's choice, yet he has always been willing to respond when the other churches in the village have given him an opportunity to show his generous spirit. And in the erection of the handsome home of the Freeport Club, and the organization of the Freeport Golf Club, with its nicely located club house and its much admired golf grounds, Mr. Randall fully demonstrated the fact that while not having time to enjoy many of the pleasures that these clubs offered, yet he was willing, both by giving his name as a member and contributing to them, to do all that he could to make them a social and financial success, and in both instances these results have been attained.

Mr. Randall was married to Sarah J. Davis of Middle Island, Long Island, who died about ten years after their marriage, leaving one son, Ernest S. Randall, who is a member of the firm of Ross and Randall, dealers in building materials, coal, etc., at Freeport. In 1870 Mr. Randall married Mary F. Overton, daughter of Hampton Overton of Yaphank, Long Island. Their children are Lena F. and John J. Randall, Jr. In politics Mr. Randall is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party and is one of the recognized leaders of that party in this section.

H. LUTHER WEEKS.

H. Luther Weeks of Hempstead, Long Island, was born in the town of North Hempstead, near the old court house, on the 27th of May, 1845, being the son of the late Hiram and Eliza (Duryea) Weeks. His rudimentary training was acquired in district school No. 9 in the town of his birth, which was later supplemented by a course of study in Union Hall Academy of Jamaica, Long Island, and after completing his education his time was occupied by agricultural pursuits on the homestead farm, he thus becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of practical farming. From 1872 until 1873 he was engaged in farming near Richfield Springs, Otsego county, New York, and from that time until 1876 he had charge of a farm in the District of Columbia. Going thence to California, he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits from 1881 until 1883, and from 1885 until 1888 made his home at Shelter Island. During the years of 1891-94 he had charge of the Remsen farm at Hempstead, Long Island, while during the intervening period from 1896 until 1898 he served as clerk of the board of assessors of Hempstead, and in April, 1899, was elected to the position of town clerk. He was re-elected in 1899, and unanimously re-elected in 1901.

In April, 1860, at Hempstead, Mr. Weeks was united in marriage to Anna, a daughter of Jacob Valentine, and two children were the result of that union, both of whom died in childhood. Mrs. Weeks was called to her final rest in March, 1872, and for his second wife our subject chose Margaret, the daughter of George G. and Margaret Rapalyea, their marriage having been celebrated on the 22d of February, 1875. One daughter, Margaret, came to brighten and bless their home, and she is now the wife of John W. Gossman of Brooklyn. Mrs. Weeks passed away on the 16th of April, 1876, and three years later, April 29, 1879, Mr. Weeks was united in marriage to Annie, daughter of Henry D. Remsen of Great Neck, Long Island, and they have one daughter, Edith May, the wife of Alexander Hallock. Mr. Weeks is a member of Morton Lodge No. 63, F. & A. M., while politically he affiliates with the Republican

party, and religiously is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He is a public spirited citizen, ever ready to advocate any measure tending to promote the best interests of his community, and his influence is always exerted toward this end. He is a man highly respected by all with whom he comes in contact and especially by his fellow townsmen.

NEWBOLD T. LAWRENCE.

The Lawrence family can trace their ancestry back to an early period in the history of the country, when three brothers, John, William and Thomas Lawrence, sailed from England on the ship Planter, which dropped anchor in a New England harbor in 1642. Newbold Lawrence, father of Newbold T. Lawrence, and his brother Alfred N. Lawrence, in 1855 purchased the Clinton Pettitt farm, the Wood farm and other pieces of property and laid out the town of Lawrence, Long Island. About the year 1870 they donated the site for a railroad depot, and being public spirited and progressive citizens, they were largely instrumental in the building up and improvement of the town which they founded. Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Anna H. Trotter, a member of an old Philadelphia family. Their children are: Caroline T., unmarried; Annie T., wife of Harold Herrick, of the Niagara Insurance Company; Susan N., wife of James W. Walsh; Margaret, wife of Francis W. Murray, M. D.; and Newbold T. Lawrence. The father of these children died in October, 1885, and his widow passed away in 1893.

Newbold T. Lawrence was born in New York city, May 6, 1855, and obtained his education in private and public schools. After completing his studies he entered the real estate business, and for the past twenty-eight years has been associated with Mr. H. H. Cammann, of New York city. He is well informed concerning the value of property in this section of the Island, having handled numerous valuable realty during his many years' connection with the trade. The business has grown and developed to extensive proportions, the annual sales reaching a large figure. Mr. Lawrence's active



H. Luther Hicks.

in business has not only contributed to his individual success, but has also been an active factor in the development of Long Island, and while he has gained prosperity in business he has also won that warm personal regard which comes from kindness, geniality, deference for the opinion of others, and true nobility of character. Mr. Lawrence is the secretary of the board of health of Lawrence, and is one of the governors of the Rockaway Hunt Club, with which he has been connected for a number of years.

On December 6, 1887, Mr. Lawrence married Miss Isabel Gillet, a daughter of Hallock Gillet of New York city. They have one son, Newbold T. Lawrence, Jr. The family hold membership in St. John's Protestant Episcopal church of Far Rockaway, in which Mr. Lawrence is now serving in the capacity of vestryman and treasurer.

MONROE STILLWELL WOOD.

Monroe S. Wood, of Roslyn, Long Island, the town clerk of North Hempstead township, Nassau county, Long Island, was born in Brooklyn, Long Island, December 22, 1862, son of William and Sarah (Weeks) Wood. His grandfather, Thomas Wood, was one of the early residents of Roslyn, where he was born. Mr. Wood's father was a carpenter and builder, following this vocation throughout his life, and he died in Roslyn, March 29, 1883. Of the seven children of the family, all the sons are deceased except Monroe S., the subject of this sketch. They were Thomas M., Augustus, Edward and Oscar; Mary Emma is now Mrs. Joseph E. Firth; Adelaid is Mrs. George W. Germaine.

Monroe Stillwell Wood was educated in the public schools and afterward learned the printing trade, commencing as an apprentice in the office of the *Flushing Journal*. Having become a thorough master of its details he was continued as a reporter on the staff of the paper. In 1890 he became connected with the staff of the *New York World*, and since 1892 has been engaged on the reportorial staff of the *Brooklyn Times*. During 1896 and 1897 he was also managing editor of the *Island*, published by John Lewis Childs at Floral

Park. He is now editor and publisher of the *Nassau County Sun*.

In 1899 he was elected town clerk for North Hempstead township, and re-elected in 1901. He is a member of Roslyn Benevolent Society and an honorably discharged member of the state militia, having served seven years. His political views are Republican and his church preferences the Methodist. In May, 1893, he was married to Fannie, daughter of John Bwurn, of Little Neck, Long Island. They have two children, Sarah A. and Monroe Stillwell Wood.

JOEL FOWLER.

Joel Fowler, of Richmond Hill, one of the most enterprising real-estate dealers of that vicinity, is descended from an old Connecticut family, one which traces its origin in that state back to the days when it was a very young colony in 1639. He was born in 1848, at Guilford, Connecticut, which ancient town was also the birthplace of his father, the late Oliver B. Fowler. The latter removed to Richmond Hill in 1860 to take charge of some very important real-estate interests and his family accompanied him. Joel Fowler began business life as a railroad contractor, and for many years was successfully engaged in building roads in various sections of the western states. Becoming tired of the roving and uncertain life which this work involved, he returned east in 1892, and, again taking up his residence at Richmond Hill, built up a splendid business in connection with its real-estate development. He built many beautiful residences with a view of attracting a superior class of settlers, and has succeeded in his aim of making it the center of many refined and pleasant homesteads. Of course, with him, as with all other men, business is business; but he never sacrifices principles to business interests. He has all the aspirations of a good citizen for the future of the district and takes a good citizen's pride in its progress.

In 1877 Mr. Fowler was united in marriage with Miss Nina H., a daughter of the late Captain Jeremiah Briggs, who had been a resident of Richmond Hill since 1846. In his old home Joel

Fowler and his wife now reside with their only daughter, Edna B.

Since early manhood Mr. Fowler has been interested in the educational advancement of his community. In the early '70s, under the old common-school law, he acted as clerk of the district. In 1892 he was elected a member of the board of education of Union free-school district No. 8, and continued to serve in that capacity until January 31, 1898, the date of the consolidation of the schools under the charter of Greater New York. During this period he also served for four or five years as president of the board. It was during this time that the greatest strides were made in the advancement of educational interests, necessitating the erection of four new schools and a large extension of a fifth. The great high school structure, now completed, was planned and its erection begun during this time. In December, 1898, he was appointed to the position which he now holds, that of deputy commissioner of public buildings and of lighting and supplies of the borough of Queens. He was a charter member of Richmond Hill Council, No. 1625, Royal Arcanum, and is a member of Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, F. & A. M.

CHARLES P. SMITH.

Captain Charles P. Smith, the heroic commander of the ill fated Seawanhaka, was born at Merrick, Long Island, April 10, 1826, and acquired a good practical education in the district schools of the neighborhood. After completing his studies he learned the trade of boat-building, and about the year 1860 had the honor of bringing the first steamboat into Glencove, Hempstead harbor. Captain Smith was commander of the Arrowsmith and during the progress of the Civil war was extensively engaged in the transport business for the United States government. He ran his vessel down south and carried clothing and ammunition to the army, and his boat was also used for conveying wounded soldiers from the battle fields to hospitals and other retreats where they were cared for and nursed back, if possible, to health. After the termination of the

war, Captain Smith was actively engaged in operating the Arrowsmith and later the Seawanhaka and after the burning of the latter in 1880, he then became engaged in the building of iron steamboats for the Iron Steam Boat Company of New York. Subsequently he was engaged as a pilot on Long Island Sound and for many years conducted his vessel in safety from one point to another, but one evening in June, 1880, while the Seawanhaka was on her way to Glencove, Long Island, with three hundred passengers on board, she took fire while passing through Hell Gate. The weather had been very warm for some days previously and the ship burned with astonishing rapidity. Everything depended upon the courage and coolness of Captain Smith, the man who stood at the helm, but he was equal to the occasion and as soon as he realized the peril the passengers were in he at once put the head of the vessel for a sunken meadow, which was within sight, and with all steam on he was soon able to beach her. The fire had broken out in the engine room, and with the increased speed of the vessel the flames soon burst out, which caught the freight at the bows and drove the passengers from the deck; the fire worked its way to the stern and in three minutes the Seawanhaka was all ablaze. Some of the passengers plunged into the water, preferring to drown rather than to burn, but Captain Smith with a steady eye and hand and a cool head kept on doing his duty, and by his heroism more than two hundred lives were saved. For this act of self-sacrifice and fidelity to duty, Captain Smith's name will be remembered and honored when other memories shall have faded in oblivion. His was one of the rare characters which when put to the test combined the true qualities of heroism, great presence of mind, the knowledge of his duty, self-abnegation and courage. He died July 24, 1881. A memorial service was held in the Tabernacle at Sea Cliff, at which more than three thousand persons assembled to do honor to his memory, among them being many saved by his bravery, and others who felt indebted to him for the rescue of friends.

Captain Smith was survived by his widow,



CHARLES P. SMITH.

Julia (Latten) Smith, who was born on Dorcas Hill, Long Island, and their three children are Priscilla, Charles and Mary Smith. Priscilla Smith was united in marriage, January 11, 1879, to John E. Allen, the proprietor of the Mineola Hotel at Mineola, Long Island.

CHARLES H. BERGEN.

The family of Bergen is so old in New York that the name figures in local history since the days of early settlement and is perpetuated in the names of towns, streets and localities in and around greater New York. Benjamin Bergen, the father of Charles H. Bergen, of Jamaica, was born in Jamaica, May 18, 1794, spent his whole life there, and died there aged eighty-nine, August 18, 1882. One week earlier his wife, Elizabeth (Jones) Bergen, died, aged eighty-six years. He was twice married. His first wife was Phoebe Skidmore, by whom he had the following children: Mary Ann, widow of the late Benjamin T. Bergen, and Jacob S., who married Alletta M. Hendrickson and died in August, 1899. The children of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Jones) Bergen were Benjamin Alexander, who died in infancy; and Charles H., the immediate subject of this sketch. Mr. Bergen devoted himself chiefly to agricultural pursuits. He served as a private in Captain Skidmore's Company in the war of 1812, was an earnest Christian and served long as a trustee of the Presbyterian church.

Charles H. Bergen, son of Benjamin Bergen and his wife, Elizabeth (Jones) Bergen, was born in Jamaica October 16, 1830. He acquired a good education in the Boys' Select Collegiate School, of Jamaica, and after completing his studies he began life as a school teacher in Jamaica South, and he continued teaching for many years, with more or less protracted intermissions, in which he was connected with business enterprises. His first business venture, which was brief because it was not successful, was as the proprietor of a grocery store at Jamaica. Twelve years later he became manager of a large bakery in New York city and retained the position with success for three years. His last connection with active business life was

his five years' management of the clothing store of his son, Elmer E. Bergen. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and Jamaica Council, No. 433, Royal Arcanum, and has served in the Jamaica volunteer fire department as a member of Engine Company No. 2.

Mr. Bergen was married in Jamaica February 5, 1862, to Catherine Ann, daughter of Abraham M. and Magdalen (Suydam) Way, who bore him six children: Elmer E.; Abraham M. W.; Charles B., born November 1, 1865; Lewis L., who was born October 26, 1870, and married Marguerite Bronkhurst, of Paterson, New Jersey, by whom he had four children, named Morrell, Everett, Helen and Herman; K. Adele, born March 18, 1872; and Mabel A., born September 6, 1880.

Elmer E. Bergen, a son of Charles H. Bergen, and now assistant postmaster at Jamaica, was born September 22, 1862, and was educated in the schools of his native town. He began active life as a mere boy, working diligently in different capacities for advancement. For seven years he was employed by Hirshkind & Company, clothiers, at Broadway and Walker street, New York city. After that he returned to Jamaica and for twelve years was in the clothing trade at Fulton and Union Hall streets, with a branch store in eastern Long Island. Actively interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Jamaica, Mr. Bergen's public spirit has been recognized by calls to several important local offices, among them that of village tax collector, which required a bond in the sum of one hundred and five thousand dollars, and the duties of which he performed with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He is a member of Jamaica Lodge, No. 247, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Jamaica Council, No. 433, Royal Arcanum; and of Spionkop Rod and Gun Club, of Jamaica, and of the Order of American Firemen, of which he was for several years treasurer. A strict Presbyterian, he is active and influential in the affairs of his church and has been treasurer and assistant superintendent of its Sunday-school. He has served also as president of the Christian Endeavor Union, of Queens county. He was appointed assistant postmaster

at Jamaica February 1, 1899. For some years he has been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business.

He was married, on the 17th of November, 1887, to Anna, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Hendrickson. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bergen two, Claude Delwin and Anna Jeanette, survive. Mrs. Bergen died July 4, 1898, and on the 18th of December, 1900, he married May, daughter of Charles Gordon, of Jamaica.

Abram M. W. Bergen, son of Charles H. Bergen, was born at Jamaica, January 26, 1864. After completing his education in local schools he became a salesman in a wholesale novelty store in New York city. Afterward he was superintendent and city salesman of a wholesale stationery establishment in New York city. Later he learned the art of cutting men's clothes properly and artistically at the John J. Mitchell Cutting School, in New York, and in 1890 he opened a tailoring establishment at Jamaica, where, by his satisfactory work and strict attention to the wants of his patrons, he has built up a large and remunerative business. He is a member of the Tamaqua Wheelmen, of the Spionkop Gun and Rod Club, of the Excelsior Hose Company and of other local organizations, and is one of the most popular young business men of Jamaica.

Charles B. Bergen, who is salesman for the Bruer Piano Company, of San Francisco, and who lives at Oakland, California, married, in 1895, Olive Peebles, and has two children,—Morrell and Elmer.

Lewis L. Bergen started when a boy in the Casualty and Fidelity Accident Insurance Company and has from time to time been promoted until now he is assistant manager of the company. He has been with the aforesaid company about fifteen years. By close attention to business he has won the esteem and confidence of his employers.

STEPHEN M. VAN ALLEN.

Among the prosperous and well known business men of Jamaica is Stephen M. Van Allen, who was born in that town on the 22d of September, 1873, a son of Henry A. and Catherine

(Tasker) Van Allen. The father is numbered among Brooklyn's native citizens, his birth having occurred there on the 19th of March, 1841. When sixteen years of age he came to Jamaica and has since been an influential citizen of the town, holding a number of positions of trust and responsibility here. When only seven years of age he was left an orphan, and soon after started out in life upon an independent career. After coming to Jamaica he secured work upon a farm, at first receiving only his board in remuneration for his services. Three years later he began the cultivation of a tract of land on the shares. He was frugal and industrious, saved his earnings and at length was enabled to purchase a place on the old South road, where he began the business of preserving fruit in glass jars. He was one of the first to engage in this enterprise which has since become a leading industry in that community. In this he was very successful, accumulating considerable money. His next business venture was in supplying the Long Island Railroad Company with ties, and his labors in that connection brought to him a good profit. He then invested his money in real estate, which, increasing in value, brought to him a handsome financial return. In addition to furnishing ties to the railroad he has also dealt extensively in hard lumber and fertilizers, and in the various branches of his business he has met with success, owing to his well directed efforts, his unflagging industry and his capable management.

Henry A. Van Allen has been called upon to fill various official positions by his fellow townsmen who recognized his worth and ability. For twelve years he was a member of the village board and labored earnestly for the welfare of the people, fearlessly opposing every measure he considered detrimental to their interests. He is a life member of the Queens County Agricultural Society, in which he takes a deep interest. By his marriage to Catherine Tasker he has two children: Stephen M., and Emma, the latter the wife of George Roeckel.

The former acquired his education in the private schools of his native town and early displayed the aptitude for business so characteristic of his



H A Van Allen

family. When but seventeen years of age he began dealing in coal and wood and continued in that line up to a recent date, building up a lucrative trade.

He was married in Jamaica, February 16, 1894, to Gussie, daughter of Dr. Beatson J. Bell, and has one son, Henry B., who was born August 2, 1899.

THEODORE F. ARCHER.

In the death of this gentleman, September 21, 1893, Jamaica lost one of its high-minded and public-spirited citizens, while from the bereaved family a loving husband and father was removed, leaving a void in their lives that not even his honored memory can fill. Possessing business acumen and executive ability in a rare degree, he made his influence felt in various directions, but especially in promoting the welfare of the village where he made his home. With the single exception of F. W. Dunton, it will be generally conceded that no one accomplished more than he in securing the valuable improvements in Jamaica and promoting its progress.

In Monroe, Orange county, New York, where he was born in 1837, the subject of this notice passed the years of his boyhood, having but limited educational advantages. At the age of thirteen he began life for himself, going to New York city, where he secured employment. Later he was employed in other places, following any occupation that would furnish him an honest livelihood. The struggle was not an easy one. He had neither the prestige of wealth nor friends to aid him, but whatever the hardships might have been, whatever the obstacles that stood in his pathway, he never grew discouraged, but steadily persisted in his determination to attain success and attain it honestly.

After having spent some years in New Jersey, Mr. Archer went to Greenpoint, Long Island, and from there to Middle Village, where he conducted a general store, meeting with fair success in this enterprise. On selling out he went to Long Island City, where he became a builder and real-estate speculator. For a time fortune smiled on his efforts. He accumulated a fortune, but the great

panic of 1873, coming so unexpectedly, found him unprepared and swept away the savings of years. He settled all his obligations, and when this was done he found himself again a poor man. Failure, however, instead of discouraging him only proved the mettle of which he was made. He spent a short time on a farm near Syosset, in the town of Oyster Bay, but finally returned to Jamaica, where he remained until his death.

In this village Mr. Archer established a sash and blind factory, and about the same time resumed his real estate speculations, becoming one of the most extensive dealers and auctioneers of land on Long Island. Great credit is due him for the active part he took in bringing about the substantial boom in Jamaica and other villages of Queens county. His enterprise resulted in the increasing prosperity of the village and also enabled him to recuperate his fallen fortunes, in which respect he succeeded so well that at his death he was classed among the wealthy men of Jamaica. His personal characteristics were such as to command the respect and confidence of others, and among his warmest friends he numbered such men as Governor McCormick, John H. Sutphin, Theodore Rogers and John M. Crane. His business interests engrossed his attention to such an extent that he never participated actively in political matters, and had no social connections other than his membership in the Jamaica Club. For a time he served as chief of the Jamaica fire department.

The marriage of Mr. Archer took place in September, 1861, and united him with Miss Caroline Cornish, of Newtown, Long Island, who, with three children, survives him. The oldest child, James C., born in 1862, began to assist his father in business at the age of twelve and soon developed an aptitude for the work, becoming his father's "right-hand" man in all his important business transactions. Some years before the death of the latter he and his brother, T. F. Archer, became associated with their father in business, under the firm name of T. F. Archer & Sons, the name of which was afterward changed to T. F. Archer's Sons upon the decease of its founders.

The traits of character which were noticeable in our subject are also bringing success to his sons, J. C. and T. F., who are classed among the rising young business men of Jamaica. Socially they are connected with the Jamaica Club and are popular in the best circles of society. By his marriage to Miss Isabella Young, of Flushing, James C. has four children,—Margaret, Mary, Elmer and James. Theodore F., who is engaged in business with his brother, was married February 12, 1890, to Jennie W., daughter of Captain Albert J. Wilkinson, of Jamaica. Three children bless this union, viz.: Alberta W., Genevieve and Theodore F. Margaret A., the only daughter of our subject, is married and resides in the northern part of New York, and has two children—Carrie and Thomas F.

THEODORE F. ARCHER, JR.

Theodore F. Archer, one of the prominent and progressive young business men of Jamaica, carrying on an extensive real estate and insurance business, was born in this city February 1, 1866, and a singular fact in the family history is that his father, Thodore F. Archer, Sr., and his grandfather, were also born on the first day of the month of February. In the public schools and seminary of Jamaica the subject of this review pursued his education and on putting aside his text books at once entered his father's office as a clerk. In 1891 he and his brother, James C., were admitted to a partnership in the business under the firm name of T. F. Archer & Sons, and upon the father's death the business style was changed to T. F. Archer's Sons, being thus continued until 1897, when our subject purchased his brother's interest and has since been sole proprietor. He is a man of excellent business ability and executive force, forms his plans with readiness and is resolute in carrying them forward to successful completion. His business policy is most commendable and his methods will bear the closest investigation.

Not only in commercial circles but in civil and social life Mr. Archer occupies a leading and influential position. He has been a member of the Jamaica fire department for sixteen years and on

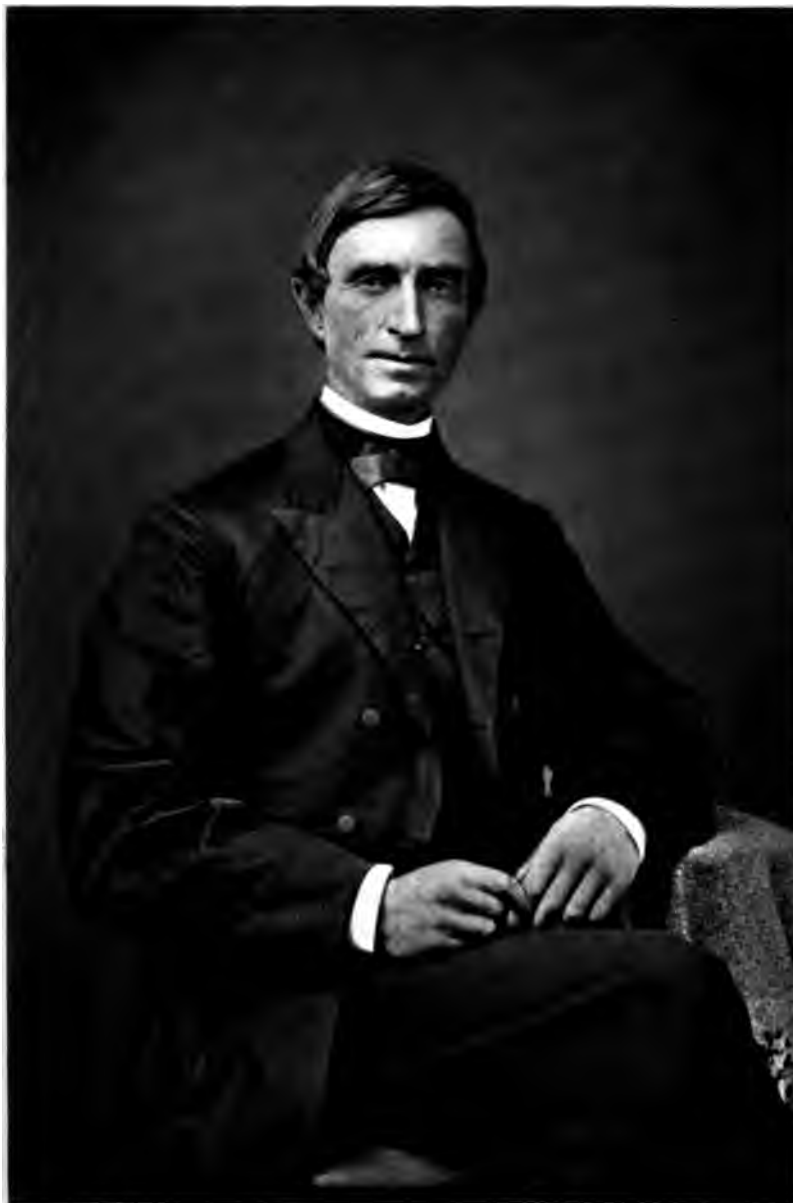
the 1st of March, 1900, was elected chief engineer of this department, to which position he was re-elected on the 5th of February, 1901. He is also a member of the Atlantic Company, the oldest fire truck company in the state and has filled the offices of vice-president, foreman and assistant foreman of this company. His prominent business interests and high social standing have associated him likewise with most of the prominent social clubs of Jamaica. He is a member of Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. & A. M., of Brooklyn; of Pentalpha Chapter, No. 206, R. A. M.; is a past noble grand of Jamaica Lodge, I. O. O. F.; a member of Jamaica Council, Royal Arcanum; and past sachem of Jamaica Tribe, No. 381, I. O. R. M.

In February, 1890, Mr. Archer was married to Miss Jennie, daughter of Captain Albert and Jennie (Brown) Wilkinson. They have had five children: Alberta, Genevieve, Theodore F., Roswell Davis and Seth Chapman, but the last named is deceased. The family attend the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Archer is a member, and he and his family enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of his native city—a fact which indicates that throughout his life he has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated.

SAMUEL WILLIS.

The above named, who has long since passed away from the scenes of earth, was during his life time one of those unpretentious men who quietly and conscientiously perform all those duties which go to the making of good citizenship. He was born at Syossett, Long Island, January 17, 1815. On December 5, 1865, he married Catharine M., daughter of Joseph and Mary W. Post, and had two children—Mary Willis, wife of J. Augustus Albertson, and Phebe Post Willis.

The founder of the family, as indicated by genealogical records, was Henry Willis, who spent his life in Wilkshire, England, and died in 1638. He left a son named Henry, born at Deirzes, England, September 14, 1630, and who married Mary Peace and moved to London about 1667. It being not long after the rise of



S Willis

born in county Tipperary, Ireland, on the 4th of November, 1859, and spent the first eleven years of his life on the Emerald Isle, after which he bade adieu to his native country and with his father crossed the Atlantic to the United States, in 1870. His education, begun in Ireland, was continued here. He became a student in the Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. He worked his way through college and thus established the elemental strength of his character, which could not be overturned by obstacles or difficulties yielding to honorable and persistent effort. Wishing to devote his life to the ministry and to extend the influence of the church, he resolved to prepare for the holy calling, and before his graduation he preached to a considerable extent in the Warren Street Methodist Episcopal church. He remained there as its pastor for three years, and on the expiration of that period was sent by the conference to Hartford, where he remained for a similar period. He was next transferred to the Methodist Tabernacle of Brooklyn and was the pastor there for five years, following which he spent five years at South Norwalk, Connecticut. In 1898 he came to the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal church of Brooklyn and for five years labored as its pastor, his work being of wide influence. During his pastorate at South Norwalk he succeeded in securing the erection of a fine house of worship at the cost of seventy thousand dollars, and left it free from all indebtedness. He raised sixty-eight thousand dollars to build a church in Brooklyn, being most successful in his efforts along this line. He is untiring and indefatigable in every movement that will promote the cause of Christianity and spread Methodism abroad. He has a deep and abiding interest in his fellow men, and with firm faith in the teachings of Christianity he is putting forth every effort to induce others to follow the principles set forth by the lowly Nazarene.

Rev. Mr. Kavanagh finds a most able assistant in his wife, who in her maidenhood was Mary E. Smith, a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of William J. Smith. They were united in marriage September 3, 1884, and they had two children, one

of whom is living, Olivia M. Rev. Mr. Kavanagh resigned his pastorate on April 1, 1902, to accept the superintendency of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and under his guidance the institution is making rapid and satisfactory progress. Its superintendent is a man of broad education, a deep thinker and logical reasoner, and his labors have not been denied a rich harvest.

JOHN E. ALLEN.

John E. Allen is the genial host of the Mineola Hotel of Mineola and a citizen whose patriotic devotion to the town has been of the greatest benefit thereto. He was born in Roslyn, Long Island, September 24, 1845, and represents a family that for many generations has been settled in America. His great-grandfather, John Allen, participated in the battle of Quebec in the French and Indian war. Andrew Allen, the grandfather, was of Scotch lineage and took up his abode at Merrick, New York, where occurred the birth of George Allen. The latter was a farmer by occupation and though he had no capital when he began his business career, at the time of his death he possessed a very desirable competence. He served for three years as collector of the town of North Hempstead, was highly respected for his sterling worth, and at his death, which occurred in December, 1886, the community lost one of its valued citizens. He married Marjorie Doxsey, a daughter of Samuel Doxsey, who belonged to an old family of Merrick and died in 1898. They were the parents of five children, of whom four are living: George of Brooklyn; Mary, the wife of Phil Wiggans of New Hyde Park, Long Island; John E.; Miranda, the widow of Augustus Denton of Mineola; and Anna Virginia, who married Frank Seyman of Mineola.

In the local schools John E. Allen pursued his education, and assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm from the time he left school until his father's death, and in 1893 he purchased the hotel property in Mineola and embarked in his present business. This is an old tavern and one of the landmarks of the place, having been built more than fifty years ago, but Mr. Allen has

made many alterations, additions and improvements, and it is now a well appointed hotel, supplied with all modern conveniences. He also has one of the largest and best equipped livery stables on the Island, and in both branches of his business is enjoying a liberal patronage.

On the 11th of January, 1879, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla J. Smith, a daughter of Captain P. Smith, an old Long Island sea captain, who lost his life in a steamboat explosion. In his political views Mr. Allen is a Democrat and acceptably served as constable for eleven years. He is a citizen of whom Mincola has every reason to be proud and the town would be benefited if more of her people were like him. He is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the town, and co-operates in every movement which he thinks calculated for the general good. The use of his large dining hall is given without compensation, to churches desiring to hold entertainments therein. He is generous and large hearted, kind and benevolent, and wherever he goes he wins friends, while his patrons in the hotel entertain for him the most cordial relations by reason of the effort he puts forth to promote their comfort and convenience.

W. H. THORNBURY.

The Red Cross Drug Store bears an established reputation among the residents of Jamaica, Long Island, for the courteous treatment its patrons receive and for upright and straightforward business dealings. Its proprietor, W. H. Thornbury, is responsible for the good opinion his store commands, as he is a man of highly honorable propensities and naturally infuses his dominant characteristic into all the concerns of life.

Mr. Thornbury is a native of Canada, in which country he was reared and educated. Having completed his education he followed various mercantile pursuits and moved from place to place seeking the most favorable location for a permanent establishment. This he finally found at Jamaica, Long Island, in the year 1894, when he at once engaged in the drug business.

While a man who attends strictly to his own

affairs, Mr. Thornbury is not, however, indifferent to matters of public interest. His intelligent advocacy of right principles in affairs of local importance gained a ready recognition, and in 1900 he was made a member of the school board of the borough of Queens, and no one could have labored more zealously or unselfishly for the interests of the schools of the borough than did he. In all he says there is a directness which cannot be mistaken, nothing hidden under suavity of speech, but transparent ideas clothed in unmistakable language. He ever scorns and opposes what seems to be mere partisanship or questionable methods of operation. The Golden Rule is operative in his life, dominating his intercourse with men. Thus has his influence been strongly felt by the board in its deliberations, and among the teachers and principals under his jurisdiction he is held in the highest esteem. He is one of the fearless members of the board, and when any measure is proposed that savors of intrigue or unfairness he is bold in his opposition to it. Men are so prone only to hear the fault-finding and not take notice of the principles which inspires it that Mr. Thornbury, like many another before him, has been called a "chronic kicker," but those who know him best appreciate his honesty, and the schools immediately under his jurisdiction stand for him to a man. It would be a good thing if there were more like him; there would be less conniving and scheming for personal ends. All honor to the man who in the face of opposing elements can stand up in the strength of honest purpose and intention and decry the glaring hypocrisies he sees beneath the gloss of sincerity.

THE SEELY FAMILY.

The Seely family, long prominently and honorably known in Long Island, is of English extraction. Robert Seely, the grandfather of the present generation, located in Brooklyn at an early day and was for many years a trustee in St. Ann's Episcopal church. Robert Seely, Jr., the second son of Robert the first, was born in Brooklyn and there spent his entire life. He was a harness-maker by trade, long following that pursuit. He

married Maria Rodgers and their children are: William; Jacob, of Lynbrook; John, who is living in Jamaica, Long Island; Robert; Helen; and Emeline, who is the widow of Robert Davison, and the mother of ex-District Attorney Davison, of Queens county. The father of this family was twice married, his first union having been with Emeline Rodgers, by whom he had two sons, both of whom served in the war of the Rebellion and are now deceased. The family attend the Dutch Reformed church.

THOMAS J. DAVIS.

Thomas J. Davis was born in Hereford, England, in 1848, and has been for thirty-one years a resident of the United States. His father, H. C. Davis, a government official, is still living in England. He married Miss Elenora Wilson Sanger, and they became the parents of twelve children. A brother of Thomas J. Davis, John C. Davis, is now serving as a member of the Wyoming legislature.

Thomas J. Davis obtained his education in the public schools near his home and in his native land learned telegraphy. In 1870 he resolved to make his home in America, and, crossing the Atlantic to New York city, there secured a position in a wholesale dry-goods house, where he remained for seven years, at the expiration of which time the firm failed, owing to having secured too large a stock of goods of certain colors, and as the colors failed to continue popular the merchants could not dispose of their goods and the house had to be closed. Conditions are continually arising which offer excellent opportunities to those who are quick enough to see them and take advantage of them. Knowing the reason of the failure of his employers Mr. Davis saw that if the unsalable goods could be redyed into fashionable shades there would be no loss, and this idea was the foundation of the extensive business which he has since built up. He determined to engage in the dyeing business and began the work in the basement of his own house. His trade gradually grew and the enterprise proved a success from the beginning. He handled goods

that the regular dyers were afraid to attempt, including black, white and cream laces. When such goods became fashionable the merchants send them to him and he colors them to suit the prevailing demand. So successful has Mr. Davis been in this work that now merchants import these goods undyed and they are colored by him. His business is located at Nos. 307 to 315 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, where he furnishes employment to three hundred people. His building occupies a half acre of ground and is five stories in height. He has an office and store at 495 Broome street, New York, and in the enterprise he is associated with H. L. Quick as partner.

Thomas J. Davis married, May 20, 1875, Miss Sophia Taylor, a daughter of John Taylor, a native of England, and to them have been born five children: John Henry, Thomas J., Robert Wilson, William T. and Elenora M. Davis. This in brief is the life record of Thomas J. Davis, who about thirty years ago came to the United States empty handed and entered upon his business career here in the humble capacity of a clerk. The opportunity came to him and he grasped it, and through the exercise of sound business judgment, through good workmanship and close adherence to honorable business principles he has built up an enterprise which annually returns to him a handsome profit.

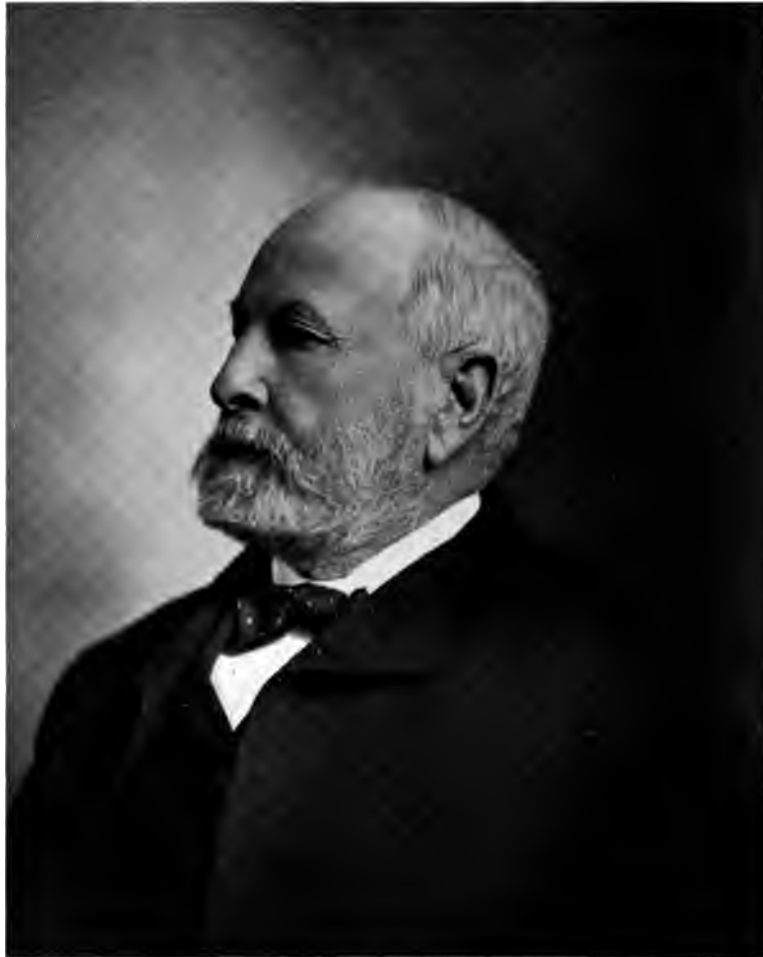
EARL R. SMITH, M. D.

Historians and genealogical writers have long sounded the praises of New England and Maryland ancestry, and it would seem that a combination of these two is as desirable to a patriotic American as any lineage in existence. Dr. Earl R. Smith, one of the ablest and most popular physicians of central Long Island, whose practice centers at and radiates from Jamaica, was born in New York city, September 28, 1873, a son of William and Adeline E. (Holtz) Smith, his father a native of Maine, his mother a member of an old Maryland family.

William Smith left the Pine Tree state after he had attained to manhood and became a merchant in Baltimore, Maryland, where he lived un-



Thos. J. Davis.



Alfred Ludlam

til 1872. He then located in New York city and devoted himself to building operations there until December, 1899, when he removed to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where he resumed mercantile pursuits. William and Adeline (Holtz) Smith have had nine children: William E. is a minister of the Methodist church; Charles E. died when in his twenty-third year; Harris K. is a minister of the Methodist church; Earl R. is the fourth in order of birth; George A. H. is a practicing physician at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; Frances is the wife of William Carver, of Peekskill, New York; Adelaide E. is the wife of Charles H. Stanley, of Brooklyn, New York; Emma died at the age of nine years; and Alice is a member of her father's household.

Dr. Earl R. Smith was educated in the Brooklyn high school and at Yale University. He studied medicine in Brooklyn under the preceptorship of Dr. C. A. Vornuff. In 1895 he entered the Long Island Medical College, in which institution he was graduated in 1898. He began the practice of his profession at Jamaica, in February, 1899, and has met with much success. For three months during the Spanish war he was surgeon on the United States steamer Philadelphia. He is a member of the Queens County Medical Association and of other organizations of physicians, and is an active and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ALFRED LUDLAM.

The Ludlam family of which Alfred Ludlam of Oyster Bay, Long Island, is a worthy representative, is one of the oldest in the country. They located at Water Mill, Long Island, in 1640, purchased the mill there in 1652, and the branch of the family from which Alfred Ludlam descends removed to Oyster Bay in 1668. The progenitor of the Long Island branch of the family was Joseph Ludlam, the founder of the settlement on Center Island, who settled there in 1692, and died in 1698. He was the first resident of the island, and up to a few years ago his descendants were the only occupants of the island with the exception of a family by the name of

Smith, to whom Joseph Ludlam, a grandson of Joseph Ludlam the founder, sold a portion of the island on April 13, 1743, and their descendants have also resided there ever since. There are now a number of handsome summer residences erected there. Joseph Ludlam's son, Charles Ludlam, died November 1, 1769. His son Charles, born in 1717, married Mary Weeks, and their son William, born April 3, 1757, married Temperance Weeks. He died April 24, 1850. His son Charles, born October 4, 1783, on Center Island, followed the occupation of farming, and participated as a private during the war of 1812, being stationed for a time at Fort Green, Brooklyn, New York. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Weeks. His son, Robert F. Ludlam, father of Alfred Ludlam, was born on Center Island, July 7, 1804, and resided there for the greater part of his life. He followed agricultural pursuits, and in 1850 disposed of his farm to Daniel K. Youngs, and removed to Oyster Bay, Long Island. He married Ellen Layton, and seven children were born to them, three of whom died young, and the remainder of the family, which consisted of Alfred, Mary E., William B., and Esther, are living at the present time. The mother of these children died in 1871, survived by her husband, who passed away September 8, 1890, having resided for the last two years of his life with his son Alfred Ludlam.

Alfred Ludlam, son of Robert F. and Ellen Ludlam, was born in New York city, June 27, 1830. At the age of eighteen years he embarked in the coasting trade and became master of a vessel in 1855. In 1864, during the progress of the Civil war, he disposed of his interest in the vessel, and located in Oyster Bay, where he has since been successfully occupied in the planting of oysters and the oyster trade.

Mr. Ludlam was raised to the degree of Master Mason in the Marsh Lodge of Brooklyn No. 188, on May 5, 1853, and affiliated with Matinecock Lodge No. 806, of Oyster Bay, in 1893, of which he is still a member. He is a faithful attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church of Oyster Bay. On April 19, 1857, Mr. Ludlam was united in marriage to Hannah D. Marchant of

Edgartown, Massachusetts, a daughter of John and Abiah (Fisher) Marchant. Mrs. Ludlam died September 1, 1902.

BENJAMIN F. EVERITT.

The name of Everitt has long been interwoven with the history of Long Island. As early as 1650 the name of Richard Everitt was written in the old town records of Rusdorff, by which name Jamaica was formerly known. Three brothers in this family line came from Holland to America, arriving some time in the year mentioned, one of whom did not long survive. John settled in Massachusetts and Richard in Rusdorff, Long Island, and from him the Long Island Everitts are descended.

John Everitt, the grandfather of Benjamin F. Everitt, was born in Jamaica and spent his entire life there. He was a carpenter and built the present Presbyterian church at that place. He married Maria Thatford, who bore him children as follows: Catherine, who married Norman Van Nostrand; John, who married Eliza Welling, since deceased, and he now lives in Brooklyn, New York; James, deceased; and Joseph B.

Joseph B. Everitt, father of Benjamin F. Everitt, was born in Jamaica October 10, 1821, lived there all his life and died there December 21, 1884. In his youth he learned the trade of carriage-builder and was employed in that capacity with success until 1843. In partnership with his brother John he then entered the undertaking business, in which he continued to be engaged up to the time of his decease. A man of honor and enterprise, he proved himself in every way worthy of his ancestry and was regarded as a leading man of the town. He served as a trustee of the village, was a member of the old Jamaica Volunteers and was a part of the force of Engine No. 2, in the volunteer fire department. He was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church and was a good man whose life was full of deeds prompted by friendship and charity. He married Ellen Parsels, and to them were born four children, as follows: Mary Ellen, who became the wife of Captain Robert K. Clark, of Port

Chester, New York; Benjamin F.; Anna M.; and William E., chief clerk in the building department of the village of Jamaica.

Benjamin F. Everitt was born May 26, 1848 in Jamaica, in the public schools of which place he received his initial schooling, then entering as a student of Union Hall Academy. His first employment was in the postoffice of his native village, where he remained about four years. In 1883 he was elected coroner of Queens county and held that office until January 1, 1895, and he also held other positions of trust and responsibility. In 1886 he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the county clerk and served in that capacity ten years, resigning the position to associate himself with his father and brother in the undertaking business, of which he became sole proprietor by the death of his father and by the retirement from the enterprise of his brother, William F. Everitt. Mr. Everitt is well known to leading undertakers not only of New York, but also of the whole country. He is president of the Undertakers' Association of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk counties, New York; was a member of the committee on legislation of the National Funeral Association of the United States; was chairman of the manufacturers' conference of the New York State Undertakers' Association, and was a delegate from the state association of New York to the national convention of the Funeral Association of the United States.

On the 11th of December, 1868, Mr. Everitt married Mary E. Baylis, a daughter of Selah and Sarah Baylis, of Jericho, Long Island, and a member of one of the old Quaker families of Jericho. Their union was blessed with six children, three of whom died in childhood. The three who survive are Carrie E., born November 27, 1872, who married George L. Adams, who is associated with Mr. Everitt in business; Nettie R. and Anna M. Mrs. Everitt died January 22, 1885.

Mr. Everitt is a public-spirited citizen who always gives his influence and practical aid to the advancement of measures which he believes to be conducive to the general welfare. He takes an active part in politics, local, state and national, casting his ballot for the nominees of the Demo-

cratic party. He was a member of the Degraw Hose Company of Jamaica, serving as foreman for nine years; was treasurer of the fire department three years, and filled the office of fire warden four years. He is a member of the Reformed church of Jamaica, and has been its sexton for twenty-one years. He is a member of Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the following Masonic organizations of Brooklyn: De Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 141, Royal Arch Masons; De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar; Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem. He is also a member of Jamaica Lodge, No. 247, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a charter member of Jamaica Council, No. 433, Royal Arcanum.

ARTHUR H. GOLDSMITH.

One of the ablest and best known business men of Floral Park, Nassau county, Long Island, is Arthur Hubert Goldsmith. He is a leader in commercial circles and is now a capable and popular postmaster in the town in which he makes his home. He was born February 28, 1871, on a farm near Washingtonville, Orange county, New York, and his preliminary education was acquired in the district schools after which he pursued his studies in the public schools at Washingtonville. Before becoming a resident of Floral Park he frequently worked for John Lewis Childs, the well-known proprietor of the extensive floral business at that place. He was employed during the busy seasons of the year by Mr. Childs, beginning work as an errand boy, but his close application, reliability and energy attracted the attention of those under whom he served and they promoted him as opportunity offered, every advancement that came to him being a stepping stone to something better. When he was sixteen years of age his parents, Rienza A. and Julia N. Goldsmith, came to Floral Park to reside, and through the succeeding three or four years our subject was a student of the public schools of Jamaica during the fall and winter months, and throughout the remainder of the year worked for Mr. Childs. For several years he was employed in the packing department and

eventually became its foreman. Later he was given a position in the office, where he had the opening of the mail and general office work. Several times he went to Rochester and superintended the mailing of catalogues when Mr. Childs had his printing done in that city. In 1894 Mr. Goldsmith was made office manager, which position he held until appointed postmaster of Floral Park, on the 1st of September, 1898. Any one passing through the town and judging from the size of the village would not think the volume of business done in the post-office is one twentieth of what it is. The office, however, is of the first-class and no other office on Long Island, with the exception of that of Brooklyn, does a more extensive business, owing to the great volume of trade controlled by Mr. Childs. Mr. Goldsmith is also personal secretary and a close friend of Mr. Childs, and is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business of the latter at Floral Park, having worked his way upward from a humble position of an errand boy to a place of the highest responsibility and trust, being next in authority to Mr. Childs in the supervision and management of the business. He has also been treasurer of the Mayflower Publishing Company since its incorporation in 1894.

On the 12th of November, 1895, in Washington, D. C., occurred the marriage of Mr. Goldsmith and Miss Elizabeth P. Tanner, a daughter of Captain C. B. and Lydia A. Tanner. They have one child, Ruby Marion, born October 19, 1899. Mr. Goldsmith is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars and served as County Chief Templar of Queens county for two years. The cause of temperance finds in him a warm friend, whose labors in its behalf are efficient and far-reaching. He is also a leading and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Floral Park, in which he is serving as one of its trustees and is president of its Christian Endeavor Society. As a citizen he is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of the town in which he makes his home, and co-operates in every measure and movement which he believes will prove a public good. He was instrumental in securing the introduction of the water works

and is a member and chairman of the board of trustees of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and does all in his power for the advancement of the community. Since the 20th of March, 1894, he has held the office of notary public, and was president of the local Republican Club in 1892. His close study of political issues has allied him with the party now in power, and he is deeply interested in its success and progress, believing that it contains the best elements of good government. Mr. Goldsmith is a very popular and progressive young man, highly esteemed for his many sterling qualities, his name being a synonym for all that is honorable in business life and commendable in his private career, and his life record illustrates most forcibly what may be accomplished through earnest and honest purpose when combined with sound judgment and steadfast principle.

JEDIAH PRENDEGAST HILLER.

Jediah P. Hiller, deceased, a descendant of old and honored families of the colonial period, and people of wonderful longevity, was during a long, active and useful life one of the most prominent and highly respected residents of Old Westbury, Nassau county, Long Island.

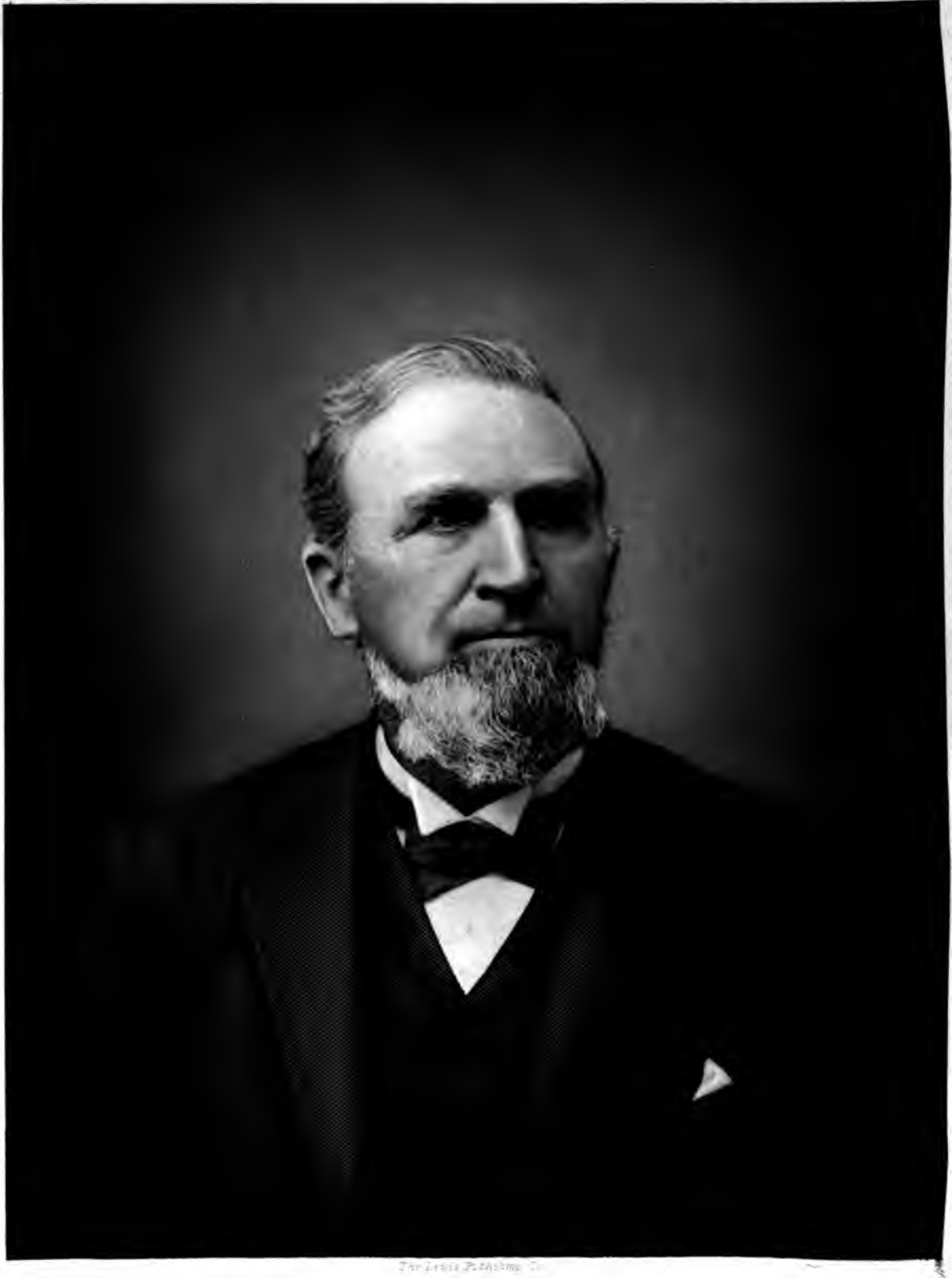
His American ancestors were Benjamin and Priscilla (Irish) Hiller, who were settlers at Dartmouth, Rhode Island, long prior to the Revolutionary war. From them descended Nathan Hiller, born May 12, 1738, in the village named, and who died January 23, 1832, at the patriarchal age of ninety-four years. He married Abigail Wing, who was born in the same place as himself, September 23, 1737, and died at the advanced age of eighty-three years and six months. Their son Jonathan was born August 31, 1767, in Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, and died July 25, 1846, aged seventy-nine years. He married Johanna Briggs, a native of Rhode Island, born in 1769.

Richard Hiller, son of Jonathan and Johanna (Briggs) Hiller, was born in Dover, Dutchess county, New York, November 23, 1797, and died May 7, 1877, aged eighty years. His wife, Han-

nah Garfield, was born in Windham county, Vermont, March 15, 1805, and died November 12, 1869. The father was, like his ancestors, a farmer, and he also engaged in a mercantile business. He was a man of eminently upright character, and his life was useful and successful.

Jediah Predegast Hiller, son of Richard and Hannah (Garfield) Hiller, was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, March 15, 1826. He was reared a farmer, but also devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, and for some years conducted a successful lumber business. About 1880 he took up his residence on Long Island, in the village of Old Westbury. He was for some time associated with William Willets in bringing in and selling cattle to the farmers, and was instrumental in greatly improving the conditions of the neighborhood in his calling. In 1885 he located upon an excellent farm of fifty acres of well kept and highly productive land, whereupon he resided during the remainder of his life. His death occurred on June 28, 1899, at the age of seventy-three years. Esteemed by all as a thoroughly conscientious and honorable man, and one who was in all his days a helpful and sympathetic neighbor and friend, his loss was deeply deplored. Although his advanced age had for some time necessitated his withdrawal from active pursuits, his influence was abiding, and his aid and counsels were freely afforded in support of all public interests and in behalf of the people among whom many of his years were honorably spent. His religious sympathies were with the Friends, which sect his ancestors had been adherents through many generations. His political affections were with the Democratic party.

Mr. Hiller left surviving him, and making home upon the farm which had been her abode throughout her married life, his widow, who was Mrs. Elizabeth R. Post, of a family as ancient and honorable as his own. She is a descendant of Richard Post, who in 1732 married Mary Willis, whose ancestor was Henry Willis, who died in England in 1638. Of that marriage was born (1733) Henry Post, who in 1761 married Mary Titus. Their son Edmund was born March 27, 1762, and died June 6, 1830. He married Cath-



Thos. J. Hiller Co.

— J. T. Hiller



Joseph Post



Mary Post.

erine Willets, in 1788, and of this union was born a son, Joseph.

Joseph Post, son of Edmund and Catherine (Willets) Post was born in Westbury, Long Island, in 1803, in the home which had been the abode of his ancestors from early colonial times, and where he died, January 11, 1888, at the age of eighty-five years. He was an exemplary member of the Society of Friends, and was held in affection by all who knew him. His benefactions were many, and he aided in every worthy cause. In 1828 he was married to Miss Mary Robbins, a daughter of Willet Robbins, who was a descendant of Governor Carr, of Rhode Island. Of this marriage was born a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Mr. Jediah P. Hiller. Various of the old families with which she is connected are written of on other pages of this work.

AMOS D. HENDRICKSON.

Numbered with that class of men who are the best representatives of the leading industries of this portion of the Empire state is Amos D. Hendrickson, who well deserves honorable mention in this volume, and who is now actively connected with commercial pursuits as the senior member of the firm of Hendrickson & Company, dealers in lumber, wood and building materials, at Jamaica, Queens county, Long Island.

Mr. Hendrickson was born in Springfield, Queens county, July 24, 1858, a son of Elias C. and Elizabeth (Denton) Hendrickson. The father was born in Springfield March 15, 1826, and his parents were Charles and Alletta (Snedeker) Hendrickson. The grandfather was also a native of Queens county, where his birth occurred April 20, 1787, his death on the 10th of March, 1829. His wife, who belonged to an old family of Long Island, died October 20, 1845.

Elias C. Hendrickson spent his early life in the family home on Long Island, but when still quite young went to New York city, where he was employed for a time in a boot and shoe store. Later he became identified with the newspaper business and for some years was connected with the New York "Sun." He returned to his farm at Spring-

field, however, and in 1862 engaged in the lumber trade at Jamaica, soon becoming one of the leading business men of the town and accumulating a goodly fortune as the result of his enterprise and strict attention to business. Besides building up an extensive trade, he always took an active part in local affairs and supported every project which in his judgment promised to advance the interests of the people. A sincere Christian, he was a member and for a number of years a trustee of the Presbyterian church, and maintained a helpful interest in the Sunday-school. He was remarkable for the forgiving spirit which he manifested toward his erring fellow men, and those who tried to help themselves in a material way and yet met with misfortune found in him a friend. He was firm, sagacious and far-seeing to a marked degree, and these traits were no doubt instrumental in gaining for him a position among the influential men of Long Island.

For many years Mr. Hendrickson had the companionship of a devoted helpmeet, to whom he always attributed much of his success, for she was his confidant and counsellor in all his enterprises. She was a daughter of Amos Denton, a farmer of Jamaica, who served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. Her mother, Patience (Ludlam) Denton, was descended from one of the oldest Long Island families. Mrs. Hendrickson was born in Jamaica and has spent her entire life in this locality. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which her brothers are serving as elders. Her home is on Union avenue, in Jamaica, and has always been the center of a refined hospitality. Elias C. and Elizabeth (Denton) Hendrickson were the parents of nine children, three of whom are living: Amos D., the immediate subject of this sketch; Samuel E., who married Hattie Barto; and Jennie A., now the wife of Daniel S. Smith, who is with the Union Gas Company, of Jamaica. One daughter of the family, Annie E., married Elmer E. Bergen, assistant postmaster at Jamaica, and died July 4, 1898.

Amos D. Hendrickson attended both public and private schools in Jamaica, was a student in Mechanic's Institute, of New Jersey, and the Maple Hall Institute at Jamaica; and afterward

took a thorough course in Brown's Business College, in Brooklyn. His first venture was in the insurance business, and later he was for a time interested in the manufacture of spring beds. For a period of nine years, or until 1890, he was in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company as express agent at Jamaica, and after about ten years he became a partner in his father's business, which then assumed the firm name of E. C. Hendrickson & Company. Since his father's death he has continued the enterprise under the style of Hendrickson & Company, with Arthur M. White as a partner, Mr. White having previously been connected with the business for a number of years.

Something of the early history of this old and important concern will be interesting in this connection. The business has had an existence of more than sixty years, and its prestige and stability has increased uninterruptedly. The firm was originally known as Hendrickson & Smith. Its style has changed many times, but the firm title has always been headed by the name of Hendrickson. In 1862 it became S. E. & E. C. Hendrickson, and after the death of Elias C. Hendrickson the present firm name was adopted. The extensive plant of the company covers nearly four acres of ground and extends for nearly a block along New York avenue from the railroad to Fulton street. The plant comprises numerous large buildings for storage and many smaller structures, together with a coal pocket of two thousand tons capacity. The largest of the lumber storage buildings is sixty by one hundred feet and two stories in height, and is used for the storage of lumber and wood. It has a capacity of about one million feet of dried lumber. A well-equipped two-story building, eighty by forty feet, is used as a storehouse for building materials of all kinds, including paints. Another building is a storehouse for fertilizers and another for brick, lime, lath, cement, drain tile and similar goods. The handsome two-story brick and wood office, with a modern dwelling on the second floor, completes this thoroughly equipped business plant.

Mr. Hendrickson was married in the old Presbyterian church, at Jamaica, November 6, 1880,

to Miss Sarah Lewis. He is a member of the Jamaica Club, the Jamaica Volunteer Firemen's Association and the Tamaqua Wheelmen's Club. Of genial manner and social disposition, he is popular in these organizations, and has many warm friends as well as business acquaintances who esteem him highly.

GEORGE L. HUBBELL.

George L. Hubbell, as general manager of the Garden City Land Company, is actively connected with the development of one of the most beautiful little cities upon the American continent, for Garden City, recently established, has been laid out in harmony with the most advanced ideas of progress, where beauty, culture, intellectuality and religion have been combined with the utilitarian in the building of a municipality which has all of the improvements of a modern city, in addition to the attractions which nature ever offers to her devotees. Mr. Hubbell, a man of excellent business ability and executive force, has largely promoted the upbuilding and has charge of its further development, so that the result will be a harmonious whole.

He was born in Chazey, Clinton county, New York, October 18, 1865. His father, Colonel John Wolcott Hubbell, was also a native of the same locality, while the grandfather, Julius C. Hubbell, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, whence he removed to Massachusetts. Early in the development of New England the family was founded in America by Richard Hubbell, who came from England to the new world in 1635. He traced his ancestry back to Hubba, a Danish bandit of renown who lived in the days when war and plunder were the chief occupation of men and when romance and strife ruled the land. He settled in Wales in the mountainous district which became known as Hubba's hills. After the colonization of America was begun Richard Hubbell sought a home beyond the Atlantic. He had a son who was a lieutenant in the Colonial army. Wolcott Hubbell, the great-grandfather of our subject, served as a member of the Massachusetts senate and married a daughter

of Governor Wolcott, of Connecticut. Another relative of our subject, prominent in public life, was General Benjamin Morris, who served on the staff of General Washington in the war of the Revolution. Julius C. Hubbell was a distinguished lawyer and prominent resident of New York city, and thus through various generations the family has furnished to the nation men prominent in the military and business circles of the country and who either in the walks of public or private life have served their land with patriotic devotion. John Wolcott Hubbell, the father of our subject, was a colonel in the regular army prior to the Civil war, but at the time of the inauguration of hostilities he was too well advanced in years to enter the service. He married Margaret Beckworth, a daughter of George M. Beckworth, who was judge of the county court of Clinton county, New York, for many years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell were born eleven children, of whom ten are living.

George L. Hubbell completed his education in Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and then entered upon his business career in the humble capacity of an office boy in the general office of the Long Island Railroad Company. There he remained for nine years, and his ability, fidelity and close application to his work won him continued advancement. In 1891 he was made general purchasing agent of the road under Austin Corbin, and filled that important and responsible position until 1897, when he resigned in order to take charge of affairs of the Garden City Company which owns eight thousand, four hundred acres of land, two hundred residences and a fine hotel. No more appropriate name for the place could be chosen than the one selected. It is laid out in a most attractive way, with a spacious park, broad streets bordered with fine trees, handsome residences, and churches and schools which are unsurpassed in the country. There are certain restrictions enforced which add to its great desirability as a place of residence. No saloons are admitted and all of the business houses are upon one block. At first no land was sold either for residences or for speculation, the company erect-

ing houses which were only leased. However this policy has been changed and now the land is sold outright to purchasers desiring to use it for residence purposes. The company will build the houses if so desired and certain rules must be complied with that produce a harmonious unity. About three thousand acres have been built upon and Garden City now contains a population of about five hundred and fifty. A model public school building is now being erected in addition to those already established—St. Paul's for boys and St. Mary's for girls. The former is the finest building of the kind in the country. It has accommodations for one hundred and fifty students and was built through the munificence of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, who provided for it in her will. St. Mary's school for girls has accommodations for one hundred girls, and there is an endowment sufficient to support both schools as well as the Cathedral of the Incarnation, which was built by Mrs. A. T. Stewart in memory of her husband, once the leading merchant of New York city. It was erected at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars and is notable for the beauty of its architecture, which is a close reproduction of the famous Gothic ecclesiastical structures of England. In the immediate neighborhood are also Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic churches. The cathedral musical services are said to be the best in the country, a large appropriation having been set aside for this through Mrs. Stewart's will.

Mr. Hubbell is carrying forward the work of improvement on the lines laid out and superintending the business management of the affairs of the Garden City Company. He is enterprising and energetic and no more capable man could have been secured to assume control and labor for the interests of the town.

On the 15th of July, 1891, Mr. Hubbell was married to Miss Eliza S. Platt, a daughter of John I. Platt, of Poughkeepsie, New York, editor and proprietor of the Eagle of that place. They have five children: John P., George L., Sherwood, Margaret and Elizabeth. Socially Mr. Hubbell is connected with the University Club, of New York, and is secretary of the Garden City

Golf Club. His genial disposition unflinching courtesy and cordial manner make him a favorite in social circles and both he and his wife have many friends in Garden City and on Long Island.

WILLIAM R. KIRWIN.

The value of the Irish element in our population becomes more and more apparent as the years pass, and it is noted that the Irish in America keep pace with people of other nationalities in the march of advancement and show no signs of ever becoming losers in the race. Besides, their jolly disposition and contented spirit are examples of a very high order for all other peoples in the world. The well known resident of Jamaica whose name supplies the title to this notice is an Irishman, only one degree removed from the "Green Isle"—an Irishman born of parents both of whom were born in Ireland. Mr. Kirwin first saw the light of day at Hempstead, Long Island, December 20, 1876. His parents were Michael and Mary (Egan) Kirwin. Michael Kirwin, a son of Thomas Kirwin, came to America from his native land in his early manhood and lived in California until 1870. He then came east and located in New York city. After living there five years he removed to Hempstead, Long Island, where he still lives. Michael and Mary (Egan) Kirwin have had seven children, named as follows in the order of their nativity: Margaret (dead), who married Thomas Carey; Mary, wife of William Farrell, of New York city; Helen, wife of Thomas Lowe, of Hempstead; Lawrence, William R., Josephine and Eugene.

William R. Kirwin acquired his education in the public schools of Hempstead. After leaving school he engaged in the undertaking business at Hempstead with his brother Lawrence as a partner, under the firm name of Kirwin Brothers. In July, 1899, he formed a co-partnership with M. J. Moran, under the style of Kirwin & Moran, undertakers and embalmers, and they have establishments at Jamaica, Queens and Great Neck, Long Island. Their Jamaica establishment is at three hundred and ninety-four Fulton street. It is stocked with a complete line of undertaking stock

and furnishings, and the same may be said of the other establishments. Mr. Kirwin is a graduate of the United States school of embalming and he and Mr. Moran have placed their business among the foremost in its line on Long Island. The importance of special and reverent care in the interment of the dead has been recognized since civilization began. Nothing that can make their business successful is omitted by Mr. Kirwin and his partner, and the firm has a wide reputation for fairness and liberality.

Mr. Kirwin is a communicant of St. Monica's Roman Catholic church, of Jamaica, and is a member of the Holy Name Society and of the Knights of Columbus.

PERCY B. BROMFIELD.

Percy B. Bromfield, a leading advertising agent of New York city, and prominently connected with the commercial and social life of the village of Hempstead, Nassau county, is a native of England, born March 29, 1857. His parents were the Rev. Edward T. and Georgianna (Musgrave) Bromfield. The father was descended from an old English family. He came to America in 1867, settling at Toronto, Canada, whence he removed to Connecticut and then to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where is his present residence, and where he occupies a position on the board of publication of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Union. He is a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, a Doctor of Divinity, and he has served in the pastorate of several large churches in various parts of the United States. Mrs. Bromfield, who was Miss Georgianna Musgrave, died in 1881. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom are living. Dr. Bromfield's wife by a later marriage, Antonnette Erhardt, died in 1901.

P. B. Bromfield received his education in the grammar schools of Toronto, Canada. In early life he was attracted to the advertising business, and he entered an agency in the capacity of a clerk. He possessed marked aptitude for that line of work, and in 1874 he established an office on Nassau street, New York city, and opened a general advertising agency. The enterprise proved



James Dean

tendant of the Presbyterian church at Freeport.

Mr. Dean is affiliated with Ulysses S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, of which he was the commander in 1895. The decorations of General Grant's tomb have been carefully and thoroughly looked after since his interment and re-arranged from time to time by Mr. Dean. He was president of the board of school trustees of Bay Ridge for twenty years, and was a member of the Citizens Association. In national politics he is a Republican, but in local affairs he is an independent.

Mr. Dean married Miss Louisa La Brousse, and seven children have been born to them, six of whom are still living, namely: Mary, Maud, Jeanette, Agnes, David and Julian.

FREDERICK LUTHER GAMAGE.

Frederick Luther Gamage, an accomplished educator, now and for several years past head master of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral School of St. Paul at Garden City, Nassau county, Long Island, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Hopkinton, June 19, 1860. His parents were Henry Richard and Abbie (Lackey) Gamage. He is a grandson of Joseph and Mary (Taft) Gamage, and a great-grandson of Richard and Betsey (Phipps) Gamage. He is a descendant in the sixth generation from Joshua Gamage, who was born in Bristol, England, in 1685, settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1708, and married Deborah Wyeth.

Doctor Gamage was prepared for college in the high school at Westboro, Massachusetts, and took his collegiate course at Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; in 1885 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He began instructional work in 1882 as instructor in Greek at Delaware Academy in Delhi, New York. He was so occupied for three years, when, in 1885, he accepted the principalship of the Oxford (New York) Academy. He occupied the latter position for eight years. In this position his services were of great usefulness, and he was instrumental, in various in-

stances, in promoting the efficiency of important institutions, while, at the same time, he was afforded opportunity for observation which was to his own advantage as an educator. In 1892 the regents of the University of the State of New York appointed him inspector of academies and examiner in English, but he resigned and in 1893 he was elected head master of St. Paul's School at Garden City, Long Island.

His calling to this important position was in itself signal recognition of his ability in his profession. He has been continuously at the head of the school until the present time, and during this long period he has added to his reputation for teaching and ability as a manager, and has greatly increased the efficiency of the institution of which he has charge. St. Paul's School occupies a position of peculiar importance among the educational establishments of the east. It is connected with the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation, and is modeled somewhat, in its methods and purposes, upon the famous schools of Eton and Rugby. The buildings and grounds are exceedingly beautiful, and are lacking in nothing that can contribute to the healthfulness and pleasure of students. The curriculum is of the highest academical grade, and the school possesses ample equipment in library, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a well appointed gymnasium for physical culture. The school was founded and endowed by Cornelia Stewart, as a memorial to her husband, under the administration of Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., LL. D., bishop of Long Island, who laid the cornerstone June 18, 1879. It was opened, in temporary buildings, September 19, 1877, and the present edifice was occupied in the autumn of 1882. Its establishment was in face of many difficulties, and during the earlier years it only maintained an existence, and it is nothing but the truth to say that its real usefulness began and its success came to be assured under the leadership of Doctor Gamage.

Doctor Gamage was married, September 23, 1886, to Miss Isabella Horner, of Delhi, New York. He was elected to membership in the New York University Club in 1898, and the same year



Fredrick L. Gamage

Hobart College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. Through the services of patriotic ancestors, he is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS HEGEMAN.

The Hegeman family, of which Edward A. Hegeman, a prominent merchant of Oyster Bay, Long Island, is a member, have been prominently identified with the political and industrial interests of Long Island for many generations. His great-grandfather, James Hegeman, was born in Oyster Bay township, devoted his attention to farming and was regarded as one of the successful agriculturists of that section. His grandfather, Daniel Hegeman, was not only prominent in agricultural circles, but was well known throughout the county as an official, having been elected to many positions of trust and responsibility in his locality. It was largely through his instrumentality that many of the measures adopted for the promotion of the welfare of the people and the advancement of their material interests were passed in the state legislature. James A. Hegeman, the son of Daniel, was born in Oyster Bay township in 1826, and, like his ancestors, turned his attention to farming interests. He married Catherine Hegeman, daughter of Peter Hegeman, a prosperous farmer of this county; their children were: Daniel J.; William, who died in childhood; Edward A.; and Clinton D., now deceased. Mr. Hegeman died in 1892, and his wife passed away in 1889.

Edward A. Hegeman was born October 13, 1857, in Oyster Bay township, attended the public schools of that locality, and at an early age entered upon his business career in the capacity of clerk in the store of Jones & Youngs, where he remained for three years. After the expiration of this period of time the firm retired from business, but Edward was retained in the employ of the successor, J. D. Acker, until the latter's retirement. The business was then conducted by the Duryea Brothers, Mr. Hegeman remaining as clerk, and in 1883 he purchased the business, which has proved very satisfactory; thus for twenty-eight

years he has remained at the old stand, part of the time as clerk and part as proprietor. He is also one of the directors of the Oyster Bay Bank; treasurer of the Oyster Bay free library; member of the Presbyterian church of Oyster Bay, of which he is trustee and treasurer; member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Lodge No. 806 of Oyster Bay, and treasurer of Arbutus Council No. 1362, Royal Arcanum. In his political affiliations he is an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. On October 3, 1883, Mr. Hegeman married Miss Sarah E. Sammis, daughter of John M. Sammis, of Oyster Bay, Long Island.

GEORGE H. REMSEN.

George H. Remsen, who is connected with agricultural pursuits on Long Island, being widely known as a prosperous and progressive farmer and respected citizen of Kings county, was born on the Rapalye farm at New Lots, on the 19th of August, 1848. The family history is one of long and honorable connection with the annals of New Jersey and New York. In colonial days three brothers of the name of Remsen left their Holland home and emigrated to the new world, one locating in New Jersey, another in Kings county, New York, and the third in Dutchess county of the Empire state. The family is now a very numerous one and its representatives have held most honorable positions in the various communities where they have resided, while with many important enterprises they have been connected. Their citizenship is of high character and they have ever been found as champions of those measures best calculated to promote the general welfare and to advance public progress. Several of the name were among the heroes who established the American republic when the yoke of British tyranny became unbearable. As early settlers of Long Island they aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for the development and upbuilding of this seagirt district of New York.

Hendrick Emmans Remsen, the father of our subject, was a son of Rem Remsen, who married a Miss Bennett. He was born on the old Remsen

homestead where he spent the greater portion of his life, removing in his later days to the town of Jamaica, where he died February 17, 1891. His wife passed away in June, 1885, and they were the parents of the following named: Eleanor Amanda, now Mrs. Kissam; Celia, wife of Isaac W. Baylis; George H.; Frances, deceased wife of David Henderson; Annie Rodman, wife of James Foster; Hendrick Emmans, who married Annie Compton; and Eugenia, wife of George B. Remsen.

The subject of this review acquired a fair English education in the district schools and since his boyhood days has engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been very successful, his attractive home surroundings being good evidence of his thrift and industry. Everything about the place is kept in first-class condition and his progressive farming methods have resulted in bringing to him a very desirable financial return for his labors.

In Springfield, Long Island, Mr. Remsen was united in marriage to Miss Marietta Higbie, a daughter of James and Mary Higbie, of one of the well-known families of the island. They have six children, as follows: Maurice H., who married Ellen Denton; George H.; Celia, wife of Charles Carman; Hiram Wright; Livinia; and Sarah E. The family attend the Reformed church. Mr. Remsen served as constable of his town for one term, but his attention has been given almost exclusively to his farming interests, whereby he has provided a comfortable home for his family, supplying them with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

THOMAS B. SEAMAN.

No family known in the history of Long Island reaches back to an earlier day than does the Seaman family, and few, if any, can approach it in number and influence through its various generations during the more than two and one-half centuries which have elapsed since the coming of the first of the name. It is estimated that fully two thousand persons now living are descended

from the original emigrant, and they are dispersed through the entire United States, into Canada and beyond the seas.

The history of Captain John Seaman, founder of the family of his name, who came from England to America in 1646, and to Long Island somewhat later, is written elsewhere in this work. The present sketch is to trace the descent from him to some of his descendants in the present generation. James M. Seaman, father of Thomas B. Seaman, was lineally descended from Thomas, sixth son of Captain John Seaman, the first immigrant. James M. Seaman was born January 2, 1811. He was a farmer by occupation, a man of sterling character, and his life was one of peculiar usefulness. For nearly a third of a century he occupied the position of justice of the peace, and he was instrumental in advancing the interests of the community in various ways. He was a Quaker in religion, and a most exemplary exponent of his faith. He married one of his own family name, Jemima Seaman, daughter of Thomas Seaman, who, in another and remote line, was also descended from Captain John Seaman, the original immigrant and founder of the family. He died in March, 1901, and his wife died in 1892, the former having reached the venerable age of eighty-one years. Seven children were born to them, of whom five are living: Sarah E., wife of S. L. Seaman, of Babylon; Martha A., who is unmarried; Ellen Y., wife of Frederick Kropp, of Wantagh; and Thomas B. and James M. Seaman; the two last named were twins, and both reside in Wantagh.

Thomas B. Seaman, one of the twin sons in the family above named, was born in the village of Wantagh, in the town of Hempstead, Nassau county, July 26, 1853. He began his education in the village schools, and supplemented this with an excellent academical course in the Chappaqua Institute in Westchester county, New York. He subsequently completed a business course in Eastman's Commercial College in Poughkeepsie, New York. For a time he was engaged in a paper mill in Wantagh, and he then passed four years in the west, teaching school in Illinois, and transacting an insurance business. Returning to his home, he



Thos. B. Seaman



John G. Miller

took up the study of law, and in May, 1884, he successfully passed a thorough examination and was admitted to the bar. He was a careful and conscientious practitioner, and gathered about him a wealthy and influential clientele, whose interests he protected in such manner as to gain their entire confidence. In 1895 he retired from practice to enter upon the duties of clerk of the supreme court of Queens county, a position of great importance, and one demanding his entire attention. In his conduct of this office his diligence and capability won for him increased prestige, and widely extended his sphere of acquaintance and usefulness. He had previously been a candidate for county clerk, but was defeated. In 1883 Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, appointed him agent, and Mr. Seaman bought all the conduit and water rights on Long Island for the city of Brooklyn, from Rockville Center to Massapequa, consisting of five streams from three to six miles long, making forty-five miles of water course; he bought all by private sale, and completed all the transactions in less than a year.

In politics he is an independent Republican. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and he was one of those most active in the organization of the church of that denomination in Wantagh in 1900. He is deeply interested in educational affairs, and was the leading spirit in the organization of the Wantagh school district, in which he served as director for a number of years. A man of excellent education, general information and fine personal qualities, he is a popular member of various fraternal and social organizations, among which are the Masonic order, the order of Odd Fellows, the Hempstead Bay Yacht Club and the Jamaica Club, Freeport Club, and a stockholder in the Freeport Bank.

Mr. Seaman was married, October 11, 1885, to Miss Eliza A. Haff, daughter of Henry Haff, of Wantagh.

WILLIAM GLASELL MILLER.

The business career of William G. Miller affords a striking example of what may be accomplished through persistent industry, not only in

the results of earnest effort undertaken as a means of livelihood, but in the interests of a community. While busied for years with large business undertakings in the city of Brooklyn, which have been an important factor in its jurisdictional and commercial development Mr. Miller has also been, as he yet is, an active and efficient citizen of the outlying town of Freeport, which has been greatly benefited through his enterprise and public spirit. It is also to be said of him that he was among the foremost in procuring the erection of the new county of Nassau, and his ardent interest led to his being chosen in a meeting of citizens one of a committee to prepare the enacting bill and secure its passage by the state legislature—a task to which he gave his best effort, necessitating several journeys to the state capital.

Mr. Miller was born in Suffolk county, Long Island, February 2, 1853, son of James G. and Elizabeth W. (Wasson) Miller. His father was by occupation a farmer and horticulturist. He was a man of high character, and a faithful communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was a model citizen, and gave faithful discharge to the duties of various minor offices to which he was called, but he was unambitious of political distinction or public favor. He died in 1880; his widow is still living. Of five children born to them, four survive.

William G. Miller, eldest son of the parents named, passed his boyhood upon a farm, and attended the neighborhood school. When seventeen years of age, he devoted his attention to the higher class of wood work, and continued his studies at the same time at Cooper Institute in New York city, and by the time that he had arrived at the years of manhood he was a skilled workman, and his handiwork, fine specimens of small cabinet ware, had found market throughout the United States and in Canada. It was while he was thus engaged that he developed that ability for and method in business which served him to so good purpose in much larger undertakings in later years. In 1882 he became junior member of the firm of Randall & Miller, formed to engage in the building business. Their success was gratifying from the outset, and each year witnessed

a growth as compared with the one before, and is at this time one of the largest in its line on Long Island. Their work has been principally in Brooklyn, where their operations have extended to all descriptions of buildings, residential, apartment house, business office buildings, and manufacturing establishments. At the same time, they have held large financial interests in Freeport and vicinity, and the village named has made its rapid growth and substantial material development largely through their instrumentality. The one prominent feature of the achievement of the firm, which has done more for the development of the town than any other, was the opening up of the waterway known as Woodcleft channel, which is a mile in length, connecting the village with Hempstead Bay. The firm has also erected many of the most elegant public buildings, churches and residences in Freeport.

Mr. Miller has shown conspicuous talent as a man of large affairs, and his activities have been extended into numerous fields. He has long been a director in several financial institutions in Brooklyn, and he has also, as growing out of his business associations and interests, many important duties devolving upon him in the capacity of trustee and executor. He was one of the organizers of the Seventeenth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, and also of the Freeport Bank of Freeport, in both of which he is a director at the present time; trustee of the Bushwick Savings Bank of Brooklyn; he was for many years president of the Queens and Suffolk Insurance Company. In the village of Freeport, his public spirit and great business talent has been exerted most usefully and to the great advantage of the community. He was among the first to favor the incorporation of the village, and it was largely through his instrumentality that that result was accomplished. He was first in urging the establishment of water-works, and when the movement became successful he served as president of the board of water commissioners for several years. He has always been an earnest advocate of education. At one time one of the school buildings burned down, and he at once devoted his effort to the establishment of the present efficient fire department. He

was among the foremost in urging the building of the present splendid and well appointed school edifice, of which his firm were the builders, and his effort in the matter, and his continuous interest in behalf of education, were recognized by his election as a member of the board of education. By successive re-elections he has served for seven terms as president of the village. Earnest as he has been and is in advancing local interests, and devoted as has been his service in municipal office, he has never been a political aspirant, and has frequently declined such positions as are regarded to be the reward of political activity. Whatever positions he has accepted have been such as no one loyal to his neighbors should decline—those involving labor for the common good, and unrewarded except in the approval of the people. Yet while this is true, Mr. Miller has always been an earnest and active Republican, and has frequently acted as present of campaign organizations.

Mr. Miller is in the prime of his life, and his splendid abilities afford promise of many years of faithful and capable service, devoted to his community and to those causes which are dear to his heart as adding to the welfare and happiness of man. With his family, he is a devoted and labor-bearing member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Freeport, while he has long served as president of its board of trustees and is also a member of the American Bible Society. He is a member of Massapequa Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Miller was married in 1876 to Miss Mary E. Randall, daughter of Jehiel W. and Marietta Randall, of Suffolk county, and to them have been born four children: Raymond J., Marietta R., William G., Jr., and Florence Elizabeth Miller.

WILLIAM HALL DOUGLAS.

Among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of New York is William H. Douglas, whose life history illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. In-



W. H. Parington



E. Morgan Cuffin

tegrity, energy and activity have been the attributes of his success, and he now occupies an enviable position in business circles, being secretary and director of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, New York.

He is a descendant on the paternal side of William Douglas, who came to America about 1640 and settled near Lynn, Massachusetts, but later removed to New London, Connecticut, where he was a leading and influential member of the community. William H. Douglas was the eldest child of Daniel H. and Frances M. Douglas. His father, Daniel H. Douglas, was born in Sag Harbor, Long Island, where he resided throughout his entire life, with the exception of a year or two spent in California at the time of the gold excitement. On his return from California his time and attention were devoted to mercantile business. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Daniel Hall, who was the first settled pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sag Harbor, beginning his labors there in 1797, and continuing there until his removal to Shelter Island in 1806, where he organized a church, and continued its pastor until his death in 1812.

William Hall Douglas was born June 19, 1846, in Sag Harbor, Long Island, where he spent his boyhood days and where his education was acquired, after completing which he commenced his business career in Norwich, Connecticut, where he remained for eight years. Yearning for a wider field, he moved to New York city, where he became connected with a manufacturing firm of old and established reputation; but this failed a few years later from causes over which they had no control. Mr. Douglas then became connected with the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, where he gradually, as the result of energy, perseverance, and sterling business ability, rose to a position of responsibility and prominence. The corporation manufactures extensively brass and iron goods for steam, water and gas. Their main office is at 253 Broadway, New York, and their works are located at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Mr. Douglas is a member of the Hardware Club of New York city, and his religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church of

the Messiah of Brooklyn, New York. On October 27, 1880, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage to Miss Fanny M. Griffin, daughter of Jessie Griffin, of Hartford, Connecticut; and their children who are now living are Helen Lee, and Jessie Leah Douglas. Their only son, William H. Douglas, Jr., died in 1893 at the age of three and a half years. Mr. Douglas has for many years resided at 195 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

E. MORGAN GRIFFIN.

E. Morgan Griffin, one of the leading citizens of Oyster Bay, is descended on the paternal side from English ancestry. His grandfather was a Baptist preacher in England, who came to St. John, New Brunswick, in 1817, and landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1819. He preached in both places. His son, Edwin, the father of E. Morgan Griffin, was then a child and grew up in Philadelphia. When a young man he removed to New York city, and there became engaged in the manufacture of locks, a business which he followed until his retirement in 1854. In 1850 he received his naturalization papers. He married Hannah Morgan, a native of Connecticut, and a descendant of the old Briggs and Morgan families of that state. In June, 1902, Mr. Griffin died at Chase City, Virginia, where his widow is still living, and where their two daughters, Emma G. Gregory and Alice Winn, now reside.

E. Morgan Griffin, eldest child and only son of Edwin and Hannah (Morgan) Griffin, was born August 23, 1849, in New York city, and at the age of five years was taken by his parents to Oyster Bay, where he was educated in the public school. He began his active life in New York as a merchant, but later obtained a position in the Wall street banking house of White, Morris & Company, with whom he remained some years. He then spent a year in the south, and on his return accepted the office of assistant treasurer of Queens county, which position he held for five years, and at the end of that time organized the Oyster Bay Bank, the first institution of the kind

in that vicinity. In this bank he holds the office of cashier. He is vice president of the Suffolk, Nassau and Queens Realty Company, and a member of the executive committee of this organization. Much of his time is occupied in attending to the interests of the many estates of which he has been appointed trustee, one of them amounting to over two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Griffin is a member of Matinecock Lodge No. 806, F. and A. M., the lodge in which President Roosevelt holds membership. He belongs to the Democratic party, and was at one time a leader in politics. He married Alice R. Gordon, of Matawan, New Jersey, and they have three sons, Henry G., E. Floyd and Elbert. Henry G. is head bookkeeper in the Oyster Bay Bank, and the two younger sons are students at the high school.

DE WITT CLINTON TITUS.

Hempstead, Nassau county, New York, is fortunate in having as its postmaster so energetic and thoughtful an official as De Witt Clinton Titus. He was born in Babylon, Suffolk county, New York, September 7, 1860, the son of Jacob W. and Alvina (Haff) Titus. After getting a good education in private and public schools, he became apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. Learning this thoroughly and displaying a marked aptitude in grasping all its details, he engaged in business for himself for about eighteen years, during which time he erected many of the most handsome private houses for which the beautiful town of Hempstead is so justly noted.

Mr. Titus has served two terms as assessor, and his popularity so increased that when on August 1, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of Hempstead, it was felt that a better appointment could not have been made.

The first members of the Titus family, so far as recorded, came to America in 1635. They were Robert and Hannah Titus, the former aged thirty-three and the latter thirty-one years, both of whom came from England on the ship Hopewell. Their sons, John, aged eight years, and Edmund, five years, accompanied them. Edmund went to

Long Island and settled at Hempstead, where he engaged in farming and was the founder of the family in that section.

The subject of the present sketch has been twice married. His first marriage took place in Hempstead August 27, 1886, to Mamie, daughter of John B. and Eliza Petitt. They were blessed with three children—Lilian E., Bessie and De Witt Clinton. The mother departed this life on March 28, 1892.

Mr. Titus' second marriage took place in Hempstead August 27, 1896, his bride being Constance, the daughter of Peter and Alice Thomas. Two children were the result of this union—Constance and Charles P.

Mr. Titus is a member of the Hempstead Cycle and Yacht Clubs, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church. The thirty years he has been a resident of Hempstead have been fruitful in establishing the reputation of so painstaking an official, and this, added to a wise managerial ability, unquestioned honesty and integrity, have won for him his honored position in the community.

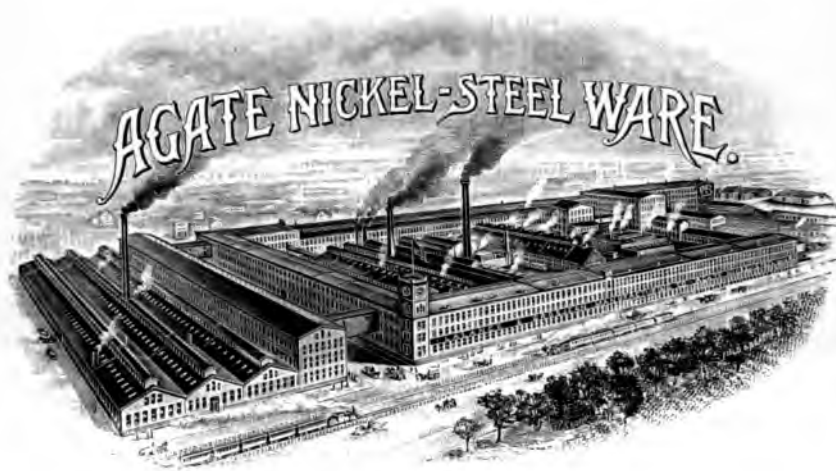
Mr. Titus is a member and past grand of Lodge No. 141, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hempstead, the Mincola Encampment No. 121, of Hempstead, and has been instrumental in getting the new postoffice, in raising the standard from a third to second-class and giving the people the first free delivery established outside the city.

SAMUEL S. RHAME.

One of the influential and reliable business men of East Rockaway is Samuel S. Rhame, who is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the island. He was born here, his parents being Samuel and Charlotte (Davison) Rhame. His father was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1820, and when seventeen years of age came to East Rockaway, securing employment in the mill of Alexander Davison, whose daughter he subsequently married. He then leased and operated the mill and at the end of five years he opened a general store. In his business undertakings he



Dr Witt C. Titus



ered and his financial resources having y increased he built a handsome residence ain street in 1860. Later he made other jus investments in real estate, becoming the of a number of farms in the vicinity of East way and Rockville Center. As these dis- became thickly populated his land became valuable for building purposes and was sold splendid advance on the purchase price. A lerable part of his fortune was also made in asting trade and oyster business. He built wned a number of fine vessels and through ource his annual revenue was greatly ind.

muel S. Rhame was a citizen of great worth community. His business interests were not if that character which advances the general erity while promoting individual success, but ne and labors were given for the benefit of improvements and measures that had a cial influence. He was largely instrumental organization of the Bethany Congregational h and at the time of his death he was a mem- its board of trustees. For many years he easurer of the Union Sunday-school and his s in behalf of Christianity led to marked ad- in the work. The cause of education found a warm and helpful friend and the Dem- an earnest supporter. He held a number ces and was at one time assessor of his town. fe was a busy, useful and honorable one and emory remains as a blessed benediction to who knew him.

muel S. Rhame acquired his education in the schools of his native town and after putting his text-books he entered upon the more k task of mastering the lessons taught in the of experience. His business training was ed in his father's store, and on the death of ter, in 1896, he assumed control of the busi- which he still conducts. He is an energetic nterprising man and in control of his mer- e affairs has demonstrated his superior busi- bility, and won the confidence and support public by honorable methods.

r. Rhame was married in New York city, 23d of July, 1884, to Hannah J. Hellems,

a daughter of Albert and Mary Hellems, and unto them has been born a son, Harry S., whose birth occurred July 4, 1885. Mr. Rhame is a member of Morton Lodge, No. 63, F. & A. M., and of Hempstead Lodge, No. 141, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hempstead. He served for one year as assessor of the village, but has never been an office seeker, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business affairs, which are creditably conducted and bring to him a good financial return. In politics he is a staunch Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. He is a consistent member of the Congregational church. He is serving as one of the trustees and does all in his power to promote its growth and influence. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen and gives his earnest co-operation to all movements for the public good, and is thus classified among the valued citizens of his village.

WOODHAVEN'S BIG INDUSTRY.

Fifty years ago, Florian Grosjean and Charles Lalance started, in a small way, the importation and jobbing house furnishing goods in New York city, and shortly after, the manufacture of sheet metal goods, particularly sheet metal spoons. In 1863 they removed to Woodhaven, Long Island, where from seventy-five to one hundred hands were employed. Six years later the business had grown to such proportions that the present stock company was formed. The works were almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1876, but within a few months new buildings were erected on the same site. Since that time the plant has been enlarged, until to-day it covers over sixteen acres, and gives employment to over eighteen hundred people. The company have in addition, rolling mills, tin plate works, and foundry, covering thirteen acres, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of sheet steel, tin plates, etc., for consumption in their Woodhaven works, where the plates are pressed into all kinds of shapes for culinary and sanitary purposes. The principal manufacture of the company, however, is the celebrated Agate Nickel Steel Ware now

known throughout the world. This concern was the pioneer in the United States in the manufacture of what was formerly known as Deep French Ware, commonly called Deep Stamped Seamless Ware and of Enameled Sheet Metal Wares. The officers of the company are F. Grosjean, president; A. J. Cordier, vice president; James Cochran, secretary; E. W. Ball, superintendent; and James D. Fleming, treasurer. Main offices are at 19 and 21 Cliff street, with branches in Chicago and Boston.

FLORIAN GROSJEAN.

One of the most important industrial enterprises of Long Island, that of the Lalance and Grosjean Manufacturing Company, owes much of its great success and high prestige to the mechanical ingenuity of its president, Mr. Florian Grosjean, who, at the age of seventy-eight years, is now living in pleasant retirement at his beautiful home at Woodhaven, in the outskirts of Brooklyn.

A native of Switzerland, where he was born January 17, 1824, Mr. Grosjean passed a few years in France, where he served as a bank clerk. When almost twenty years of age he came to the United States, and engaged in the importation and jobbing of house furnishing goods in New York city. In 1850, in association with Mr. Lalance, he began the manufacture of sheet metal spoons, beginning on a small scale, with but four workmen. In 1863 the firm removed to Woodhaven, Long Island, where the business expanded to such degree as to require the labor of from seventy-five to one hundred operatives. Six years later, further expansion required greater manufacturing facilities and more systematic conduct of business, and the Lalance and Grosjean Manufacturing Company was formed, with Mr. Grosjean as the president. In 1876 the factories were completely destroyed by fire, but they were replaced on the same site within a few months. Since that time large additions have been made, including one built in 1893, three hundred and twenty feet long and forty feet wide, four stories in height, and with a basement. The works now cover sixteen acres of ground, and afford employment to

more than eighteen hundred people. In 1893 the company also erected at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a large rolling mill exclusively for the manufacture of sheet iron and steel sheets for consumption in their works. The product of the factories comprises stamped sheet metal, enameled and agate nickel steel wares, which include all kinds of household and cooking utensils, made out of one unbroken piece of metal, and these goods are marketed throughout the United States and in all foreign countries reached by American commerce. The office of the company is at No. 19 Cliff street, New York.

These vast results have been primarily attained through the effort of President Grosjean. Eminently practical, quick to discern the requirements of the trade and to adopt and create every successive improvement in the process of manufacture; of untiring energy, resolute will and exceptional executive and financial capacity; calling to his service men of ability and integrity, and giving to the affairs of the company his personal attention—he has, from being the pioneer in this country in his line of manufacture, witnessed the business expand until it enjoys more than a national reputation, being recognized as pre-eminently the largest of its kind in the world.

Mr. Grosjean is personally one of the most lovable of men, delighting in kindly deeds and benefactions to those institutions which are for the aid of the suffering and helpless. The beautiful Catholic church edifice in his residence village was built out of his bounty.

Mr. Grosjean was married to Miss Eugenia Rosselou, a daughter of Peter Rosselou. She died in 1870, leaving one child, Alice M., who is the wife of A. J. Cordier, for several years past vice president of the great company founded by Mr. Grosjean.

AUGUSTUS DENTON.

Augustus Denton, deceased, who passed his life usefully in the town of North Hempstead, Nassau county, was numbered among the most exemplary residents of that region. He inherited the goodly example of an honored and ancient an-



Augustus Denton



JESSE V. BAYLIS.



DANIEL W. BAYLIS



cestry, and reared his family after the same lofty standards which he regarded in his own life. The founder of the Denton family on Long Island was the Rev. Richard Denton, who left England to enjoy a broader religious freedom. His descendant, Samuel Denton, was a life-long resident of the Island, and a will drawn by him February 10, 1717, is now in possession of Eugene W. Denton. Descended from him was Joseph Denton, who purchased a farm in North Hempstead. He reared the following named children: Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail, Cornell, Joseph, Lawrence, Ann, Deborah and Charles. Charles Denton was a prosperous farmer and a man of the highest character. He was an active member and a warden of St. George's Protestant Episcopal church of Hempstead. He married Louisa Leonard, and to them were born nine children: Almira, Leonard, Charles C., Oscar, George W., Augustus Denton, and three others who died in childhood. The father died in 1878, aged seventy-seven years, and his widow died in July, 1890, aged eighty-three years.

Augustus Denton, youngest child of Charles and Louisa (Leonard) Denton, was born on the family homestead in 1843, was there reared and resided until his death, which occurred June 1, 1900. He was educated in the neighborhood schools, and on arriving at manhood engaged in farming, which he successfully followed until 1871, when he leased his land and devoted his attention to various business concerns and to the public duties to which he was called. He was for some time a stockholder in the Jericho Plank Road Company, and was its treasurer. He was a director in the Hempstead Bank at Hempstead, New York, and in the Nassau County Bank at Mineola, New York, and trustee of the Roslyn Savings Bank of Roslyn, New York. He was a life-long friend of education and served for some years as a school trustee. In 1885 he was elected supervisor of the town of North Hempstead, and discharged the duties of that important position with such ability and fidelity that, through successive re-elections, his term of service was extended to the long period of thirteen years. In politics he was a pronounced Republican, earnest

in the support of the principles of his party, in which his influence was quiet but effective. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and he succeeded his father in the vestry of St. George's church, Hempstead, and for eight years preceding his death was a warden. He was an honored and active member of Morton Lodge No. 63, F. & A. M., of Hempstead, in which he had held all the chairs, and of Hyde Park Lodge No. 3, Shield of Honor, in which he was a past master. In 1870 he was married to Miss Sarah M. Allen, a daughter of George Allen, of North Hempstead. Their children were: Allen C., who died at the age of eight years; Eugene W., a practicing lawyer; and Grace Denton, who was educated at St. Mary's school at Garden City.

Eugene W., second child of Augustus and Sarah (Allen) Denton, was also born on the family homestead. He was educated in the public schools near the home place, in St. Paul's school at Garden City and for two years attended Columbia College. He took up the study of law in the Columbia Law School of New York city, from which he was graduated in June, 1898. He located in Mineola, where he entered upon the practice in which he is now engaged. He is well equipped in his profession, and enjoys the patronage of a large and influential clientele.

JESSE V. BAYLIS.

Jesse V. Baylis, a well known and highly respected merchant of New Hyde Park, North Hempstead, Nassau county, New York, was born at Springfield, Queens county, Long Island. His father, D. T. Baylis, was born at Farmingdale, Nassau county, and comes of a very old family, long established as residents of Long Island. The majority of the male members of the family have for generations followed farming as an occupation. Mr. D. T. Baylis is still living.

Jesse V. Baylis was educated at the local public schools, and at the age of sixteen entered upon his mercantile career. He became a clerk in a general store at Manhasset, Long Island, where he remained for five years, giving strict attention to business, and applying himself to the study of the

art of buying advantageously no less than to that of selling profitably. At the end of five years he accepted a clerkship in a store at Jamaica, Long Island. This position he retained only for a short time, as it was not his intention to remain a clerk for life, and at the first opportunity which presented itself he opened a general store at Hyde Park. His acute business sense, however, pointed to the more remunerative field which would be opened to him in the event of giving his whole attention to a specialty, and thus it was that he established his present business, the furnishing of seed potatoes and fertilizers. He and his brother, Daniel W. Baylis, are associated under the firm name of the J. V. Baylis Seed Company, one of the largest seed potato companies in this part of the country. They have a New York house at 77 Barclay street, a large plant at New Hyde Park, Long Island, and a farm of three hundred acres at Goodrich, Maine, where they raise seed potatoes, and also have a potato starch factory. The branch office of the company is at Fort Fairfield, Maine, where they have two stores. They offer for sale the following varieties: Goodrich Prize, an extra early potato; Irish Cobbler, a very fine, and at the same time very scarce variety; Early Ohio, which has long been a favorite with many market gardeners; Clark's Pride, newly introduced and sure to become popular; Bliss Triumph, a red potato of excellent quality; Ensign Bagley, which has been in great demand the last few years; Early Fortune, worthy of a first place among the best early varieties; New Queen, too well known to need further comment; Aroostook Beauty, than which there is no better; Bovee, a variety which was introduced by Peter Henderson & Company; Burpee's Extra Early, which resembles the New Queen, but is about a week earlier; Early Norther, one of the best of the Rose variety, and very popular on the east end of Long Island; I. X. L., a potato of great merit; Beauty of Hebron, for many years a standard potato; Potentates, quality equal to any grown; Green Mountain, worthy of first place among the immediate late potatoes; Carman No. 1, which resembles the Green Mountain very closely; Hamp-

ton Rose, resembles the Bell Rose; Bell Rose, immense yielders, and grow well on light soil; Sir Walter Raleigh, the best of the Carman family, introduced by Elbert S. Carman, editor of the Rural New Yorker, and the greatest originator of potatoes; New Scotch Rose, an extremely desirable variety, and a great favorite; White Elephant, resembles the Beauty of Hebron, but is about ten days later, of stronger growth and larger yield; Aroostook Company Prize, a good quality and keeper, also an immense yielder. Carman No. 3, one of the best late sorts, and very productive; Kings, extra good cooking quality, and the best light soil potato; Delaware, a valuable combination of size and quality; Maggie Murphy, same as the Bell Rose; Pride of the South, almost identical with the Bliss Triumph; White Rose, one of the handsomest and smoothest of the white varieties; Early Harvest, richly entitled to its name; Early Rose, for a generation the standard potato of the whole country; and Prolific Rose, a seedling of the Early Rose. The Michigan grown seed offered by the company includes a number of these varieties, as do also their potatoes grown in western New York. They have sold in one year as many as fifty thousand bushels of seed potatoes to farmers, and have a large warehouse for the storage of their goods. Their business is in a most prosperous condition.

Mr. Baylis married, January 11, 1887, Henrietta, daughter of Edward Wescott of Manhasset, Long Island. They have no children. Mr. Baylis is a very active and progressive business man, has made a marked success of his life, and is very popular and highly respected by all who are acquainted with him. Daniel W. Baylis, brother of Jesse V. Baylis, was born January 7, 1878, at Springfield, Long Island, and received advantages of education similar to those of his brother. At the termination of his school life he entered into business with his brother, and in 1897 became a partner in the firm. He has charge of the Maine branch of the business, which he conducts in a manner which proves him to be the equal of his brother in executive ability. He is unmarried.

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J. D. Whitney.

HISTORY OF LONG ISLAND.

gall's Brigade and was engaged at the battle of Red Bank, October 4, 1777, when it suffered some loss. It was afterward assigned to Mifflin's Brigade and wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-8; took part in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and went into camp with the main army at White Plains. Its light company was detached to Meig's Light Regiment and engaged in the storming of Stony Point on the Hudson, July 15, 1779. James Whitney's name appears on the first list of pensioners residing in the state of Connecticut in 1818, and it also appears on the list of 1840. He died of old age, May 21, 1841, aged eighty-eight years. James Whitney married, August 13, 1777, Eunice Johnson, born in Newtown, December, 1756, daughter of Abraham and Miriam (Peet) Johnson, a descendant probably of Robert Johnson, one of the founders of the New Haven colony. Their children were Abraham Johnson, Hannah Judson, Zerah, Ruth Ann, Jerusha, James Lewis, Sarah, Philo, Ezra, Eli, Ethiel, Abel.

Philo Whitney, eighth child of James and Eunice (Johnson) Whitney, was born at Newtown, Connecticut, April 27, 1792. He was an enterprising and thrifty blacksmith and farmer. He died from a fracture of the skull, the result of an accident, April 6, 1830. He was married on October 1, 1815, to Jerusha Wheeler, born in Newtown, October 11, 1796, daughter of Abraham and Marcia (Botsford) Wheeler; she died September 21, 1829. He married again on December 14, 1829, Aurelia Wheeler, a sister of his first wife. Abraham was probably a descendant of Moses Wheeler, one of the founders of the New Haven colony, who was among the first to receive an allotment of land there in 1643. He lived in Stratford in 1648. He was an extensive land holder and one of the leading men of Stratford township. He died in 1698, aged one hundred years. Philo Whitney by his first wife, Jerusha (Wheeler) Whitney, had issue: Harriet, born July 14, 1816, married Edmund Fairchild. Joseph Botsford, born March 14, 1818, was drowned in Croton river in 1834. James Wheeler Whitney, born at Newtown, Connecticut, November 27, 1819. Emily, born October 11, 1821,

married LeGrand Fairchild. Aurelia, born Newtown, October 26, 1823, married Oliver Warner Moore. Ruth Ann, born May 27, 1826, married, first, Truman Hubbell, second, Mark Hubbell. Abraham Johnson, born October 1828, married Marietta Parmalee.

James Wheeler Whitney, third child of Philo and Jerusha (Wheeler) Whitney, was born at Newtown, Connecticut, November 27, 1819. His father died when he was but ten years of age and he was placed in charge of one of his relatives on a farm, where he resided for the next five years, working on the farm during the summer and attending the district school in the winter. At the age of fifteen he went to Le Roy, New York, where he was a clerk in the store and afterwards a partner. Ambitious for a wider field and more extensive business operations, he came to New York city in the early fifties, where after four years' experience as a salesman in a wholesale dry-goods house he formed a co-partnership with Hill, Groves & Company, continuing his connection with its successors under the firm names of Groves, Northrop & Taylor, Northrop, Taylor & Company, Hazen, Whitney & Company, and finally Whitney & Company, from which firm he retired with a competence in 1880. He outlived many of his contemporaries, but in his various firms, of unquestioned honor and integrity, with which his name was connected, will ever live in the commercial history of the great metropolis.

Mr. Whitney was identified with the various interests of Brooklyn for nearly a half century. He became a resident of that city in 1855, and in 1868 purchased a home at 138 Second Place, which was then one of the most fashionable residences of the city. He was always interested in church and benevolent work and continued this up to the day of his death. He was a vestryman and later junior warden of Emanuel church (now St. Martin's) for many years, with Mr. Alexander E. Orr as senior warden, and on the latter's retirement he became senior warden. He was a trustee of the Church Charity Foundation for over twenty-five years and was especially active in the construction and management of St.

in Hospital, which forms a part of this institution. Without ostentation he assisted in the support of many works of charity and benevolence. Though not active in politics, he was a member of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Brooklyn, and loyal in his support of the party.

He was a director of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, an institution in which he became deeply interested and was one of the auditing committee. At the time of his death the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the institution and an engrossed copy presented to the family:

"The Board having learned with deep regret the very sudden death of their late associate, James W. Whitney, and being desirous of showing their appreciation of the faithful and efficient services rendered by him during his thirteen years' connection with the Bank, it is hereby

Resolved, That in his death this institution loses one who has always manifested great interest in its welfare, as evidenced by his regular attendance at the meetings of its Board and the thoroughness with which as chairman of its examining committee he contributed his share in the investigation of its securities and accounts. A man of retiring disposition whose genial manner and strict integrity won for him the respect and esteem of his fellow trustees.

Resolved, That the foregoing be embodied in the minutes of this institution and an engrossed copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased, with the warmest expressions of sympathy in their great loss."

This preamble and resolutions were signed by Alexander E. Orr, president, and C. S. Denney, secretary.

Mr. Whitney was interested in local history and was a life member of the Long Island Historical Society. He married Anne Maria Lewis, daughter of Samuel Lewis, of Geneseo, New York, a collateral descendant of William Penn. Their children were: Anna Maria, who married Captain A. L. King, and resides at Arrochar, Staten Island; Joseph Botsford; Isabella Lewis, died January 8, 1874, aged twenty-one years.

Joseph Botsford Whitney, second child and only son of James Wheeler Whitney and Anne Maria (Lewis) Whitney, was born at Le Roy,

New York, September 3, 1849. He came with his parents to Brooklyn in early childhood, where he has since continued to reside. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, taking the scientific course of study, intending to follow the profession of a civil engineer, but afterward decided on a business career. He entered his father's firm in New York city and finally succeeded to the business. Later he turned his attention to the manufacture of silk goods and subsequently to improved methods of manufacture combined with economic features. He invented an improved creel, by means of which are made more perfect warps, and by the same process reducing the cost of manufacture. His next and most important improvement was a warp stop-motion for looms, so finely adjusted as to be suitable for silk, the most delicate of fabrics. In this not only the quality of the fabric was improved but the cost of production was decreased, as it had been in the previous instance. A third improvement was for the purpose of equalizing the tension on the threads in the process of quilling on a silk quilling frame. By means of these and other improvements Mr. Whitney advanced his manufactures to a high degree of perfection, being the first manufacturer in America to make goods equal to those of the finest foreign looms, and although he had studied and perfected himself for the profession of a civil engineer he has succeeded in carrying the art of silk manufacturing to a higher state of perfection than any other manufacturer of his day in this country by putting into practice in this line the principles of thoroughness and exactness of his scientific course of training. His manufactory, located at Paterson, New Jersey, of which he is the sole owner, is known as the Brilliant Silk Manufacturing Company.

The name of Whitney will ever be associated with industrial improvements through Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, which invention gave impetus to the cultivation of cotton, making it for the last half century the world's greatest staple for fabric manufacture. We are glad to be able to record the fact that this same ability to advance the requirements in another

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rich of industry finds expression through Joseph B. Whitney, whose important inventions are fitting in the onward march of our great nation toward the industrial supremacy of the world.

Mr. Whitney has been too busy developing his various improvements to give special attention to public affairs. He married Martha Hazeltine Cummings, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, daughter of Aaron Cummings, of that place. Three children are the issue of this marriage: Isabel Lydia; Hazeltine; and Arthur Aaron, who died in infancy.

LEANDER B. FABER.

For only ten years Leander B. Faber, of Jamaica, has been engaged in the practice of law, but at that time has been ample in which to demonstrate his ability, his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and his devotion to the interests of his clients. His business is constantly increasing in volume and importance and as he is yet a young man he doubtless has before him a successful future.

Mr. Faber was born on the 5th of November, 1837. His father, Bernhard L. Faber, was born in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Europe, June 14, 1835, a son of Anton and Margaret (Niederborn) Faber. The grandfather of our subject was born in 1792 and in early life learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed throughout his active business career. When eighty-three years of age he left his native country and crossed the Atlantic to America, spending the last five years of his life in the home of his son Bernhard in Jamaica. His wife was born in the village of Niederborn, Germany, named in honor of her father, who was a man of note in that locality, and her death occurred in her native land when her son, the father of our subject, was only three years of age. In her family were six children, five of whom came to America. Bernhard L. Faber began earning his own livelihood when only nine years of age and thus his opportunity of securing an education was very limited. He mastered the shoemaker's trade under the direction of his father and fol-

lowed that pursuit in his native land until 1854, when with his brother Michael and his sister Susan he crossed the briny deep to the new world. He was afterward employed at shoemaking in New York and New Jersey, and in 1856 established a small shoe shop in Jamaica, and as his trade increased he sought more commodious quarters, in 1893 purchasing a large brick building, in which he still conducts the leading shoe store of the town in connection with his son Philip H. In 1859 Bernhard L. Faber was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Kohler, who was a native of Baden, Germany, but came to America in early girlhood. They have two sons, Philip, who is associated with his father, and Leander, whose name begins this record. The family adheres to the Catholic faith, and in the possession of the father is an old German Bible which was published in 1534.

Leander B. Faber has always resided in Jamaica, his native city. At the usual age he entered the public schools and supplemented his literary education by a course under private tutors in New York city. He then studied law, entering the office of Henry A. Monfort at Jamaica, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1892. He is now a partner of Mr. Monfort, one of the distinguished members of the New York bar. From the age of fourteen he has been in his office in one capacity or another, gradually advancing until as a member of the firm he is regarded as one of the most successful and capable of the young practitioners in the courts of this district. At the age of twenty-three he was elected police judge of Jamaica, the youngest incumbent who had ever filled that position on Long Island up to that time. His course on the bench won him high encomiums from all the law-abiding citizens of the community, but at the end of his three years' term he refused a second nomination, which would have been equivalent to an election, and has since given his attention to his constantly increasing private practice, which has connected him with many noted cases and engaged him in forensic contests with many of the ablest members of the bar, but in a large majority of cases he has won verdicts favorable to the interests of his clients. He is a



Leander B. Faber



Henry D. Munford

born July 22, 1793. William Monfort married Elizabeth, a daughter of Obadiah Valentine, a large land owner at Woodbury in the town of Oyster Bay. He died September 20, 1828, early in life, and his widow soon afterward removed, with her family of small children, to a farm owned by her father at West Hills, not far from the village of Huntington.

One of their children was William H., born at Black Stump, August 15, 1825, who is a well known and prominent farmer at West Hills, and for the last half century has taken an important part in the affairs of the town of Huntington, having been a justice of the peace of that town for twenty-eight consecutive years. He married Sarah E. Whitney, a daughter of Daniel Whitney of Woodbury, whose three sons all became more or less prominent in the affairs of Long Island; the eldest, John C. Whitney, was a prominent merchant of Brooklyn, Daniel D. was at one time mayor of that city, and the youngest, Scudder V. Whitney of Woodbury, was for several years supervisor of the town of Oyster Bay.

William H. and Sarah E. (Whitney) Monfort were the parents of Henry A. Monfort. After graduating at the somewhat noted high school at Huntington, young Monfort entered Cornell University, where he remained two years. He then returned to Huntington and began the study of law in the office of ex-Judge Thomas Young, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1875. About a year later he removed to Jamaica, where he has ever since resided, and began the practice of the law. Entirely unaided by adventitious circumstances, he early gained a foremost place in the ranks of the profession, and for some years has been the acknowledged leader of the bar of the county of Queens.

Mr. Monfort has been retained in many important litigations, which he has conducted with signal ability. In 1892 he acted as counsel for Horation N. Sanford in his contest with Patrick J. Gleason for the office of mayor of Long Island City, a position which Mr. Gleason has held for many years. Although Sanford was duly elected mayor, Gleason, being in possession of the office, succeeded in securing the certificate of election,

and it was generally thought that the latter could not be compelled to relinquish the office, except by an action of *quo-warranto*, which probably could not be finally determined until the greater part of the term of office had run, but Mr. Monfort succeeded, in spite of apparently insurmountable obstacles, in seating Mr. Sanford as mayor within a very few days after his term of office began. Another important election case in which he was engaged was the matter of Madden, which involved the proper construction of the then new ballot law. All the lower courts decided against his contention, but the seven judges of the court of last resort unanimously sustained his position.

Though making no specialty of any particular class of litigation, he has been very successful in prosecuting claims against corporations for negligence. To mention but one instance, he succeeded in recovering a verdict against the New York and Rockaway Railroad for some thirty-five thousand dollars, for the destruction by fire of an ice plant and other buildings upon the premises of Jamieson and Bond at Rockaway Beach. The case was hotly contested, but the verdict was sustained on appeal.

He has been assigned by the courts upon several occasions to defend poor persons accused of murder in the first degree, and it is an eloquent attestation of his large-mindedness and humane disposition to record the fact that upon all such occasions he has conducted the defense of the poor and friendless defendant with the same force and ability that he has displayed in his private practice, so that not only has no one whom he has defended ever been convicted of the crime mentioned, but usually his efforts in these cases have been followed by the discharge of the accused, however hopeless the case appeared at the outset. Such was the result in the cases of John Alt, Hilda Peterson and Peter Anderson, in each of which instances the fact that the accused had already admitted the perpetration of the homicide had to be faced at the start.

In the spring of 1896 he entered into a co-partnership with Leander B. Faber, who first became connected with him as a student in his office. This firm still continues in the enjoyment of a very





Stephen McCoy

ufacturing Company, the John T. Huner Company and the American Spirometer Company, the last two of New York.

Added to all this Mr. Hoyer has planned a stupendous enterprise—the connecting of Brooklyn and New York by rail. To-day the only way of reaching the mainland is by boat, and in the fertile brain of Mr. Hoyer has originated an enterprise which will prove of incalculable benefit to the city. He organized and is the president of what is known as the New Jersey & Staten Island Junction Railroad Terminal Company, which is incorporated for ten million dollars. It is the plan of the company to construct a tunnel from the terminus of all the railroads which now reach only the eastern shore of New Jersey, including the Baltimore & Ohio, the Lackawanna, the Erie, the Jersey Central, the Lehigh Valley, the West Shore, the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia & Reading, making nine trunk lines in all. The traffic from these lines will be carried to Brooklyn through a large tunnel, which will be constructed on land of great steel cylinders in sections, and sunken in a ditch dredged in the bottom of the bay, the cylindrical sections being united beneath the water's surface. The plans are now well under way and the work, which will require several years for completion, has been begun. It is perhaps the greatest undertaking of the age, and is a fitting inaugural, along the line of mechanical engineering, to the new century. The steel tunnel will be of two large tubes, enclosed in a large steel case and filled with concrete. The riveting will all be done by compressed air, and the dredging by steam and hydraulic apparatus, which will at once dredge and make removal of the displaced dirt, thus doing away with the usual difficult and perilous work of tunneling under ground.

Mr. Hoyer has been about three months in perfecting his ideas and plans. He has worked under a charter granted by Congress to the New Jersey & Staten Island Junction Railroad Company in 1892, but which was not acted upon until Mr. Hoyer took it in hand. Erastus Wyman, Sr., the head of the Mutual Mercantile Agency, was the client and friend of Mr. Hoyer, who proposed the

undertaking. He it was who began the work in 1886 and secured the franchise to cross the bay in 1892. The construction of the tunnel will require three hundred and thirty-six million tons of steel; will have three hundred and ten thousand cubic yards of displacement; one hundred and thirty thousand cubic yards of concrete; a weight per lineal foot of five hundred and thirteen thousand pounds, and eight hundred and eight pounds per foot allowed to overcome the buoyancy of the tunnel, which will be made like a steel boat with bulkheads in the end to allow it to be towed to its place in the bay and then sunk by adding the concrete. The total cost will be ten millions, and the cost of the land for tunnel approaches three millions.

Mr. Hoyer was united in marriage, June 24, 1891, to Miss Rose C. Kerrin, a daughter of Dennis C. Kerrin of Litchfield, Connecticut, and a graduate of the Packard Institute of Brooklyn. They have three children, Stephen Russell Moore, Wilbur Grant and Stephanie Johnson, the two last named being twins. Mr. Hoyer and his family are members of St. Francis Xavier church of Brooklyn. In politics he is an active Democrat, and for two years was president of the First Ward Democratic Club of this city. Socially he is connected with the Montauk Club and the Yale Alumni Association, and in the line of his profession he is a member of the American Bar Association and the International Bar Association.

It may be interesting in this connection to note something of the ancestral history of Mr. Hoyer. On the paternal side he is of old English stock, which was transplanted into Ireland in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and he is a descendant of Sir Isaac Hoyer, who was born in Suffolk, England, in 1715, a lawyer of distinction, who possessed literary attainments of a high order and was a valued contributor to the London Times. Besides his family estate in Ireland, a crest, consisting of a unicorn rampant supporting an elongated cross, was granted to him in 1760. His uncle, Thomas Hoyer, physician, poet, classical scholar and eminent writer of his day, graduated at Oxford in 1675, and subsequently became professor of physics at St. John's College



Shirley M.C. Hicks M.D.

of that university; he died in 1718. Sir Isaac Hoyer had three sons, all of whom were educated at Oxford, and Thomas (of whom the subject of this sketch is a direct descendant), being the youngest, inherited neither his father's title nor the family seat in Suffolk, but was given for his portion the estates in county Leitrim, Ireland, where he settled shortly after the death of Sir Isaac. His grandson, Francis Hoyer, left Ireland in 1846, and after traveling on the continent and through the United States settled in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1848, but soon afterward went to New Haven, Connecticut, and married Elizabeth Mary McGrail, of Boston. It is said that the McGrails went from the highlands of Scotland to the north of Ireland as far back as the 17th century, and Elizabeth was descended from an old line of wealthy merchants and land owners in Iniskillen. According to the record, the name

Stephen was hereditary among them, as the family fortune descended in regular order from father to son, and from one Stephen to another for many generations, and the last Stephen McGrail, Elizabeth's father, who was a philanthropist, gave most of his great fortune, amassed by his ancestors, to relieve the poor in Iniskillen, during the memorable famine of 1848.

Although the male members of the McGrail family were for the most part merchants, lawyers and clergymen were not infrequent among them. Thomas McGrail, an attorney of San Francisco, California, and the Rev. John McGrail, a highly respected Catholic priest of Brattleboro, Vermont, being collateral descendants of a common ancestor. The last Stephen McGrail married Honor Maguire, a descendant of Lord Arthur Maguire, a leading spirit in the Irish revolution of 1690, through the latter's second son, Sir John Maguire, who was her grandfather. The father of Honor was Sylvester Maguire, who lost his fortune on account of having taken part in the rebellion of 1798. Her mother was a sister of Bishop McGovern, of Lynn Govern, Ireland. Many of the Maguires took orders in the church, and notable among them was Thomas Maguire, who won several victories in public debate with some of the most famous divines of the Church of England.

The parents of our subject, Francis and Elizabeth M. (McGrail) Hoyer, are both now deceased. The father was a most prominent, progressive and honorable business man. He passed away in 1878, at the age of forty-eight years, and his wife died in 1883, at the age of forty-one. In their family were seven children, six of whom are living.

SHIRLEY N. C. HICKS, M. D.

Among the families connected with Long Island's growth, the name of Hicks stands out prominently. From the first settlement of the country and until the close of the Revolutionary war various persons bearing the honored name took an active and important part in the affairs of the colonies. When the struggle for independence came several of the most influential members of this family were holding office under the government, and remained loyal to their king; many, however, remained neutral. Confiscation during the war deprived many wealthy members of the family of their estates. The family became identified early with the Society of Friends, and some of them still hold to that faith.

Elias Hicks, the celebrated Quaker preacher referred to several times in the first volume of this work, was a great-great-grandson of the first settler, John Hicks. Of English ancestry, the progenitor on Long Island, John Hicks, came from England in 1635. He was related to Robert Hicks, who came with the Pilgrims in 1621, and traced his ancestry back to Sir Ellis Hicks, who was knighted on the battlefield of Poitiers in 1356. John Hicks, a man of strong and vigorous intellect, settled in Long Island in 1642. The final settlement with the Indians on July 4, 1647—for the lands purchased of them by the colonists in 1643—was intrusted to him. His son, Thomas Hicks, was also a man of strong intellect, virile and of unusual energy, and took an active part in public affairs. He was honored by Governor Andross by being appointed the first judge of the county court. In 1666 he was granted a patent for four thousand acres of land at Great Neck, where he erected a mansion and resided in comfort

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il his death. Whitehead Hicks, a grandson of Thomas, was mayor of New York by the king's appointment for ten years previous to and during the Revolutionary war. A son of Thomas, Isaac Hicks, was a colonel of the county militia, and another son, Jacob, held the appointment of captain and served in the colonial wars. His son, Colonel Stephen Hicks, also served in the county militia. Since the Revolution the members of the family have taken no active part in public life, the members being principally engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits.

Shirley Nathaniel Combes Hicks, the subject of this sketch, was born in Rockville Center, Long Island, on February 4, 1878, the son of the late Abraham V. S. and Amelia (Combes) Hicks. His education was acquired in the public schools and the high school of his native town; and these courses were supplemented by a scientific course at Cornell University, at which he was graduated in 1897. Yielding to a predilection for the study of medicine, Mr. Hicks entered Bellevue Hospital, New York City, subsequently taking a course in the medical department of Cornell University. Here he completed his studies, and in June, 1900, was graduated with honor. Soon after this he began the practice of his profession in Jamaica, where his success as a physician is established. Dr. Hicks is held in high esteem by all who know him. He is progressive, energetic, a man of ideas and of knowledge. Whether a given idea is old or new, he does not reject or accept it without investigation. In a word, he is master, not a slave, of his art, and the citizens of the community in which he lives are not slow to appreciate the worth of so learned a man.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS.

The name of John Lewis Childs is a familiar one in almost every village and hamlet as well as in this country, and stands almost as a synonym for floriculture. The world is apt to think of a philanthropist as one who endows charities or public institutions, but the term has a broader, truer meaning, and he "who sympathizes with and helps his fellow men" is as truly a benefactor of

his race as one who establishes an asylum for the unfortunate people of the earth. A journal in the west speaks of Mr. Childs as "one who has sent more happiness into the homes of this and other countries probably than any other individual in America." He has established a business in the cultivation and sale of flowers and seeds that is gigantic in its proportions, and yet his prices are so reasonable that the products of his greenhouses and gardens can find their way into almost every home in the land, adding beauty and happiness thereto.

Mr. Childs started upon his business career in very limited circumstances. The history of mankind is replete with illustrations of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in men are brought out and developed. Perhaps the history of no people so forcibly impresses one with this truth as the annals of our own republic; and certainly in our own land the palm must be awarded to New England's sturdy sons. If anything can inspire the youth of our country to persistent, honest and laudable endeavor it should be the life record of such men as he of whom we write. The example of the illustrious few of our countrymen who have risen from obscurity to the highest positions in the gift of the nation serves often to awe our young men rather than inspire them to emulation, because they reason that only a few can ever attain such eminence; but the history of such men as John Lewis Childs proves conclusively that with a reasonable amount of mental and physical power success is bound eventually to crown the endeavor of those who have the ambition to put forth their best efforts and the will and manliness to persevere therein.

John Lewis Childs, the founder of Floral Park and sole proprietor of the great seed and florist business, was born in Jay, Maine, May, 13, 1856. His parents were Stephen and Lydia (Chandler) Childs, the latter a native of Marshfield, Massachusetts, and the former of Jay, Maine, where he was prominently identified with agricultural pursuits. His death occurred December 28, 1884, and his wife passed away on the 1st of January, 1888. At the age of seventeen our subject went

to Queens, Long Island, and took a position in a large greenhouse establishment. The next year he rented a few acres of ground a mile and a half from Queens, on the railroad line, and began business as a seedsman and florist. The total sales from his first catalogue or price-list—a publication of eight pages—was barely fifty dollars, and it was five years before his business showed signs of rapid growth, but after that his trade increased extensively. Mr. Childs then purchased the land he occupied and from time to time added to it. The railroad company soon established a new station on his premises, which at Mr. Childs' request was called Floral Park. It became necessary to build bulb and seed houses, greenhouses, dwellings and a large store to accommodate his business. His mail became so large and important that the government established a postoffice at his place and the work of building continued until now Floral Park is a village built up entirely by this one industry, which can boast of being the largest and best regulated business of this kind in the world. Mr. Childs gives close attention to every detail of his great business and that of the publication of the "Mayflower," a magazine of great value to any engaged in floral culture. He takes personal interest in the welfare of every customer and his great anxiety is that they may succeed to the fullest degree with the seeds and plants they procure from his establishment. It was for the purpose of educating people in the art of floral culture and gardening that he commenced the "Mayflower," and in this respect the magazine is doing great work.

Besides the details of his great business and close personal attention to the wants of his customers, Mr. Childs finds time to perform many public duties. He was a member of the state senate during 1894-5, when that office was more important than that of congressman. He is a director in the Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, and through a long period was its treasurer. He is a director of the National Agency Company, of New York, the Queens and Suffolk Fire Insurance Company and of the Bank of Jamaica, is treasurer of the State Normal School at Jamaica and a member of its board

of managers, while of the Union free school at Floral Park he is treasurer and trustee, and president of the Floral Park Fire Company. In the line of his business he is a member of the Society of American Florists, the American Seedsman Association, the American Dahlia Society and the Linnaean Society and Scientific Alliance, of New York. He is a close student of natural history and takes particular interest in wild birds and in means for their preservation and protection. In his large private office at Floral Park is a collection of fully seven hundred different species of native birds, beautifully mounted and named and classified scientifically. There is also a large collection of birds' eggs, butterflies, beetles, shells, stones, minerals and curious cones and seed vessels. While he has personally collected many of these during his travels, many have also been sent to him by friends and customers from all over the world, and he has in his collection birds which cannot be found in any other collection, public or private.

Mr. Childs was married in Washingtonville, Orange county, New York, on the 15th of April, 1886, the lady of his choice being Miss Carrie Goldsmith, a daughter of Rienzi A. and Julia N. Goldsmith, who are now residents of Floral Park. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Childs has been blessed with four children: Vernon G., Norma D., Lyon L. and Carlton H. Socially Mr. Childs is connected with Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, F. & A. M., and with Floral Park Council of the Royal Arcanum. He is also a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Floral Park. A man of broad humanitarian spirit, he is deeply interested in everything that will promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow men and has done much to advance intellectual, esthetic and moral culture. His life work has certainly been crowned with a high degree of success, and while he has amassed a fortune he has still kept in close touch with his fellow men and finds his greatest pleasure in using his wealth for the benefit of others.

This history of Mr. Childs would be incomplete without further mention of his first work, and it is a pleasure to the historian to record an ac-

count of the mammoth enterprise which he has built up. Floral Park is located on Long Island, fifteen miles from the heart of Brooklyn, and is now partly included in the territory recently annexed to New York city. The village, which has been built up by the business of Mr. Childs, has a fine school, church, hotel, stores, markets and a system of water works. It is one of the most healthful and certainly one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of New York. The gardens at Floral Park cover almost two hundred acres, all in flowers. These gardens border on the Long Island Railroad for a distance of more than a mile, and the magnitude of the floral display is not equalled in America and probably not in the world. The land is perfectly flat, of a sandy nature and particularly well adapted to gardening.

Mr. Childs receives and ships on an average several tons of mail matter each day. This enormous business has placed the Floral Park post-office in the first-class, ranking with such offices as Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and other large cities. No better idea of the amount of business done by Mr. Childs can be had than is found in the fact that it is sufficient to support a postoffice of the first class. The great seed and florist business is accommodated with a railroad station and freight office close at hand. There are thirty trains each way per day to and from the heart of the city, both to and from the New York and Brooklyn divisions, also telegraph and telephone connections with all parts of the country, and several express companies receive and deliver goods.

The main building is an immense four-story and basement building, built of brick and iron, and consequently fire proof. This is probably the finest and best equipped seed store in the world. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas, and has all modern appliances for executing business accurately and with dispatch. In this building are located all the business offices, the seed department, which occupies the entire third floor, and the packing and mailing department, which occupies all of the first floor as well as the great brick packing room in the rear of the building.

The seed house, No. 2, is a frame building,

with a large amount of floor space, used for storing, cleaning and drying seeds and for making boxes. It is located about five hundred feet from the brick building, and, like it, has an immense cellar for bulbs and a large range of greenhouse connecting with it in the rear. The bulb house is a large brick building one hundred by four hundred feet, three stories and a basement, used solely for storing bulbs. During the late fall and winter it is filled with gladiolus bulbs from top to bottom, which the late winter and spring sales reduce. The small bulbs which are not sold are planted in the spring and again fill this immense building when harvested in the fall. The greenhouses are very extensive and are divided into four sections or blocks. There is a set of five large houses, some of which are two hundred feet long by twenty feet wide, in the rear of the great fire-proof seed house; a set of nine houses in the rear of seed house No. 2; in another location there is another set of eight houses, and on the lawn there is another set of eight fancy houses used largely for rare and fancy plants. There is a complete system of brick cold sheds connected with the packing department of the big seed house. In these sheds large quantities of shrubs, fruit trees and hardy perennial plants are stored that they may be available for filling southern, Pacific or foreign orders at any time during the winter. Besides the buildings above mentioned there are fifteen or twenty more of various sizes, which are used for various purposes in connection with the business. One of these is a large farm house, with barns and stables, where the horses which are used on the place are kept. Mr. Childs also has a steam lumber and planing mill, with all the necessary machinery for preparing lumber for building purposes. The large amount of building it has been necessary to do in building up Floral Park rendered such a mill quite necessary.

Mr. Childs' foreign trade is so extensive that he has an agent in Liverpool and one in Auckland, New Zealand. All orders for England, Ireland and Scotland are packed separately and sent to the Liverpool agent, who forwards each parcel to its destination. All shipments for Australia and New Zealand go through the Auckland

like manner. Goods for Newfoundland through the shipping agent at St. John. It also has a great number of customers from different European countries—in Africa, China, Japan, South America, Mexico, the West India Islands, and, in fact, every quarter of the globe.

Floral Park, situated at Floral Park surrounding Mr. Childs' residence and seed stores cover an area of several acres and are artistically laid out and stocked with rare trees, shrubs and flowers. There are here over three hundred different kinds of flowering shrubs. The lawn also contains several beautiful summer houses or pavilions and an artificial aquarium for goldfish. The trial and experiment garden which Mr. Childs conducts for himself and his family, the "Mayflower" are very extensive. All sorts of plants, fruits and vegetables are tested, experiments made, diseases and insects are treated. The state of New York has also established trial and experiment gardens at Floral Park. Mr. Childs' premises, and the two work-houses, afford the most complete and profitable establishment of the sort in the country. Catalogues are issued each year at a cost of about nine thousand dollars. A regular spring catalogue is issued on the 1st of January, is sent to all regular customers, and contains an edition of five hundred thousand copies. On the 1st of February a five-hundred-thousand edition catalogue of specialties and novelties is issued, and on the 1st of September a full catalogue of hardy bulbs for fall and winter blooming. All the work of printing is done on the presses of the "Mayflower" thus there is a great economy in the printing of the catalogues. Fifteen years ago when the first "Mayflower" appeared. Monthly magazine devoted to flowers and plants. In 1894 the business of publishing was so great that a regular publishing company was organized, with Mr. Childs at its head. The substantial brick building, one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, was erected with all modern machinery for the publishing business. The power is furnished by a

powerful steam engine and light by an electric dynamo in the building. Seven presses of various sizes are employed, one of which is a sixteen thousand dollar rotary Web, capable of printing and folding eighty thousand copies of the "Mayflower" per day. The other machinery consists of three trimmers or cutters, five stitching machines, two folding machines, a grinder, a powerful steam pump and a complete electrotyping outfit. The composition of the "Mayflower" and catalogue work is not only done here, but the electrotypes are made and finished for the presses. At this establishment all of Mr. Childs' job printing is done, including the mammoth editions of his handsome catalogues each spring and fall.

From January until June and from September until December are the busy months at Floral Park. During this period of nine months it is not unusual for Mr. Childs to receive as high as from eight to ten thousand letters in a single day. The work of shipping and filing the letters is most complete and systematic, so that if references at a later date is wanted for any order previously received it can be made in about a minute. An experienced artist is constantly employed at Floral Park in sketching and photographing flowers and plants, drawing designs for cuts and painting for colored plates.

Throughout the country at different times, in almost every town or village, has appeared in the local papers an account of the great establishment owned and controlled by Mr. Childs. A paper published at Lincoln, New Mexico, said: "That Mr. Childs would succeed in his chosen vocation was from the first for many reasons a foregone conclusion. He has always made the interests of his customers his own. Instead of giving as little as possible for a dollar, he has given more than his customers had a right to expect."

From Florida comes the following: "It is hardly necessary to add that so enormous a business as Mr. Childs' could be built up only by furnishing a strictly high grade of goods and treating customers in such a manner as to convert them into constant patrons." While from a Rochester, New York, paper we quote the following: "Well may he feel encouraged in his efforts to make peo-

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ier through the refining influences of when he daily reads the expressions of nation in the countless testimonials which im from every quarter of the globe, a de- g tribute to his grand enterprise and won- energy."

far-off South Dakota an editor wrote: "The whose enterprise, taste and skill has brought rare, the choice, the costly within the reach of humblest home may be considered a public benefactor. The greenhouses and flower gardens, acres of roses, lilies and gladioli at Floral

ark are worth a pilgrimage to see." The esteem in which Mr. Child is held among his own people is shown from the following taken from the Patchogue "Advance," published at Patchogue, Long Island, about ten years ago: "Public men are often manufactured in these days of newspaper booming; yet there are men whose names are public subjects in every household throughout the land that were not made public this way. One of the latter is the builder of Floral Park, Mr. John Lewis Childs. He needs no introduction. Every farmer, mechanic, business man and all others who are anxious for the welfare of this rapidly growing island knows Mr. Childs. They know him as a man of integrity, whose every act during the nineteen years of his life spent on Long Island has become a living monumental record in the minds of fair thinking and unprejudiced men."

HENDRICK VANDERBILT DURYEA.

The Duryea family, of which Hendrick V. Duryea, now deceased, was a worthy representative, traced its ancestry back to 1500, when English records show that members of the family emigrated to Scotland. Among the most eminent members of the Scottish branch of the family have been Andrew Durie, who was bishop of Gal- loway and abbot of Melrose, and died in 1558, George Durie, born in 1496 and died in 1561, was the abbot of Melrose. Sir Alexander Gibson, Lord Durie, was a Scottish judge and died in 1644. Durie, a Scottish Jesuit, died in 1587. John

Durie, born in 1537 and died in 1600, was a Presbyterian minister of prominence, and Robert Durie, born in 1555 and died in 1616, was a minister of the same denomination. Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmore, who had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI, of Scotland, married for his second wife, Helen, daughter of Robert Durie, by whom he had one daughter, who became the wife of Alexander Shaw, of Sautrie. Andrew Boswell, seventh son of John Boswell, of Balmuto, had a daughter, Janet, who became the wife of her cousin John Durie of Grange. Andrew, the fourth Earl of Rothes married for his third wife Janet, daughter of David Durie, of Durie; the mother of this Janet Durie was Catherine Ramsey, the daughter of George, Lord Ramsey of Dalhousie, and his wife Margaret, the only child and heiress of Sir George Douglass of Melinhill. The identification of this branch of the family with that of the French line is complete and unmistakable through the records of ancient chronicles, documents and the blazons of heraldry.

According to the old records the Durie family originated in the province of Burgundy, France, where they were distinguished as judges, advocates, men of letters and divines. The name was originally spelled Du Ryer, then Duryer, later Durie, and Duryea or Duryee is a more modern variation of the same patronymic. The arms of the family, according to Burke, are: Azure, a chevron between three crescents, argent. Andrew Duryer or Du Ryer, who was born in Marcigny, Burgundy, during the first half of the seventeenth century, was a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, the French diplomatic agent at Constantinople, and the consul for France at Alexandria, Egypt; he resided for many years in the east and was one of the most accomplished oriental scholars of his time, having published a translation of the Gulistan of Saadi in 1634, and one of the Koran in 1647. Pierre Duryer, born in Paris, France, in 1605, was a French dramatist and man of letters, and a competitor of the celebrated Corneille when the latter was admitted to the French Academy in 1646. Charles Henry Durier, born



Hendrick B. Wuyver.



in Paris in 1630, was chief in the bureau of the minister of justice and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Joost (George) Durie, the ancestor of the family in New Netherland, was a French Huguenot, who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, sought a refuge at Manheim, in the Rhenish palatinate; in 1660 he married Magdalena Le Fevre, and fifteen years later settled on Long Island; he resided in New Utrecht, Bushwick and Brooklyn, his death occurring in Bushwick in 1727. Abraham Durie, son of Joost Durie, was born in 1685 and died in 1753; he married Elizabeth Polhemius, daughter of Theodoris and Aertje (Bogart) Polhemius, the former named a son of the Rev. Johannes Polhemius, and the latter a daughter of Tennis Gysbertsen Bogart. Daniel Durie, son of Abraham Durie, married a descendant of Laurens Cornelisen Koeck, who settled in New Netherland in 1661. Gabriel Durie, son of Daniel Durie, married Femetije (or Phoebe) Hoogland, daughter of Cornelius and Sarah (Woertman) Hoogland, the former named being a descendant of Dirck Jansen Hoogland, who came from Naerseveen, Utrecht, in 1657, and the latter was descended from Dirck Jansen Woertman, who came from Amsterdam in 1647. Cornelius Duryea, son of Gabriel Durie, was born in 1776, and beginning at that period the family name was generally spelled in its present form of Duryea. He married Jemima Van Nostrand, daughter of John and Hannah (Bedell) Van Nostrand, and a descendant of Hans Hansen Van Nostrand, who came from Noorstrand, Holstein, in 1739, and also from Robert or Daniel Beedle or Beadell, one of the early settlers of Hempstead, Long Island.

Hendrick V. Duryea, son of Cornelius and Jemima Duryea, was born in Syosset, Long Island, February 21, 1799. He was a man of great enterprise, and being a mechanic with an inventive turn of mind, preferred a business life to following agricultural pursuits. In 1855, in association with his son Hiram, he established a starch factory near Oswego, New York, and shortly afterward similar works at Glen Cove, Long Island, the business being conducted under the style

of the Glen Cove Manufacturing Company. Unlike most new products the Duryea starch commended itself at once to the commercial world as superior to any other known. At the second great international exposition in London, in 1862, their corn starch was placed in competition with all the manufactures of Europe, and received the highest medical approval as "exceedingly excellent for food." At the centennial exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876, the company made a display of its products in a beautiful Moorish Kiosk, which they built at the cost of several thousand dollars, and which was one of the chief attractions of agricultural hall; here they received a medal and a diploma certifying that their product was "notable for absolute purity." At the Brussels exposition, in 1876, it received commendation for its "remarkable excellence;" at the Paris exposition of 1876 it received a gold medal for "the best production of its kind," and at the Franklin (Pennsylvania) Institute it received an award as "The best known in the market of American production." The establishment of the works of the company at Glen Cove, which cover a space of thirty acres of land, and afford employment to several hundred people, converted a small settlement into a prosperous village. Mr. Duryea gave this industry his personal attention for thirty-six years, and was greatly honored and esteemed by his employes for his manly virtues, tender solicitude and liberal benefactions to all worthy causes.

On December 12, 1819, Mr. Duryea married Elizabeth Wright, born September 12, 1798, daughter of Zebulon and Catherine (Gritman) Wright. Zebulon Wright was the fifth in descent from Peter Wright, who came with his brothers, Anthony and Nicholas, from the county of Norfolk, England, to the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1635; in 1653 he removed to Long Island and purchased the land upon which now stands the village of Oyster Bay. Catherine (Gritman) Wright was a descendant on the maternal side of Edward and Faith Doty, who came over on the Mayflower; her great-grandmother was Clemence Feke, daughter of Robert Feke, who came over to Massachusetts with Governor John Winthrop, and a descendant of William Ludlam, who came

from Matlock, England, in 1655; a generation further back she was related to the wife of Gideon Wright, son of Peter Wright, the pioneer; her name was Elizabeth Townsend, daughter of John, one of the early settlers of Oyster Bay, and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Townsend, a cousin of Colonial Governor Dongan, of New York. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Duryea: Wright, John, William, George, Hiram, Edgar, Henry; Cynthia, who became the wife of R. A. Perkins; and Anna E., who became the wife of Edmund M. Taylor. Mr. Duryea died in 1891, having survived his wife ten years.

EDGAR E. DURYEA.

Edgar E. Duryea, deceased, for many years an active and well known resident of Long Island, was the seventh child and sixth son born to Hendrick Vanderbilt and Elizabeth (Wright) Duryea, who were married December 12, 1819, and was the next younger in the family to General Hiram Duryea, a full sketch of whom, with his ancestry, appears elsewhere in this volume.

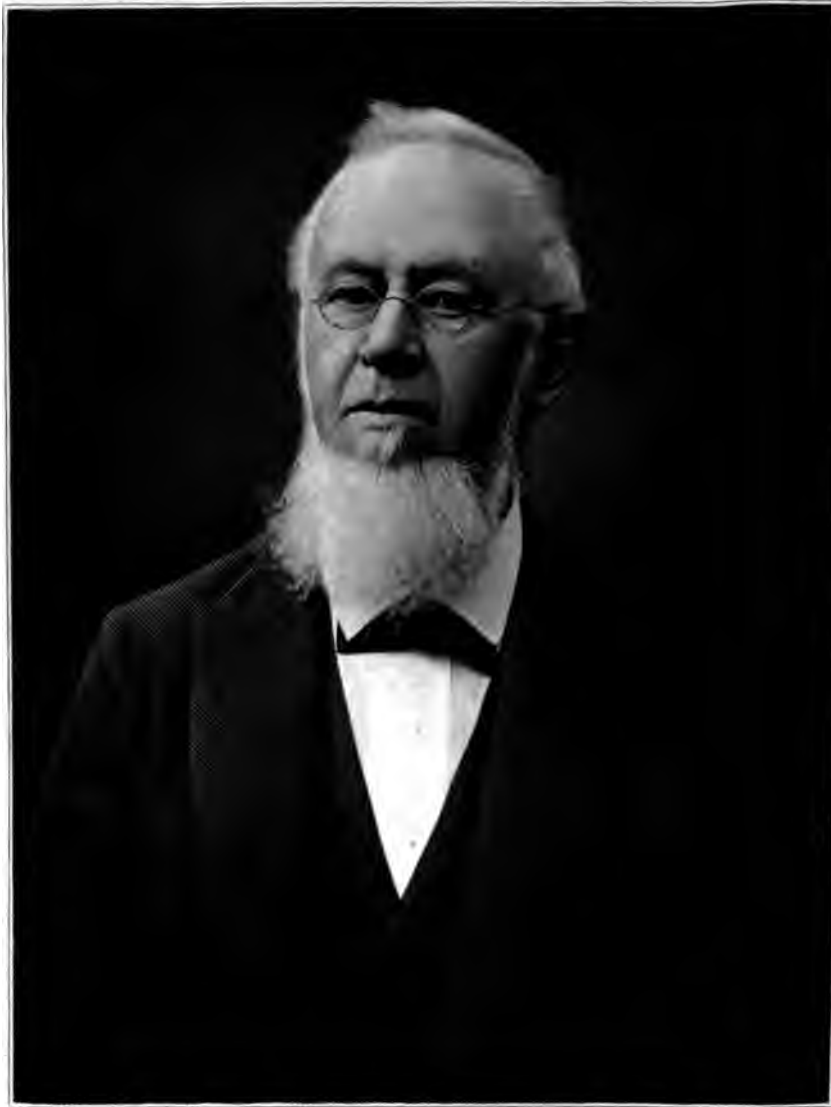
Edgar E. Duryea obtained an excellent classical education in his boyhood, and after completing his studies began to learn the more difficult and practical lessons which experience teaches. He commenced his business career in connection with the Glen Cove Manufacturing Company, established by his father, and being a man of unswerving integrity, excellent business ability and sound judgment, became prominent in business circles not only on Long Island, but also throughout New York and Brooklyn. The Glen Cove Manufacturing Company conducted the most extensive business in its line, and their products were placed in competition with all the manufacturers of Europe at the second great international exposition held in London, England, in 1862. At the centennial exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, they made a display of their products in a beautiful Moorish Kiosk, built at the cost of several thousand dollars, which was one of the chief attractions of agricultural hall. At the Brussels exposition, held in 1876, the company

received a gold medal, and at the Franklin (Pennsylvania) Institute, they received an award as "the best known in the market of American productions." At the time of his decease, Mr. Duryea was the possessor of a handsome estate.

JOHN DURYEA.

John Duryea, for many years an active partner in the Glencove Manufacturing Company, at Glencove, Long Island, is a descendant of a family that have been conspicuous in the history of Long Island for several generations. Members of the paternal ancestry were prominent in Scotland during the fifteenth century, when Helen Durie became the second wife of Robert Bruce, the most heroic of the Scottish kings, who was born in 1274 and died June 7, 1329, in his fifty-fifth year and the twenty-third year of his reign. Another of the family, Andrew du Ryer, a native of Burgundy, France, was a Gentleman of the King's Bed Chamber and also occupied other important government positions. Another ancestor was Charles Henry Durier, a French Huguenot, who, after the Edict of Nantes, fled to Mannheim, Germany. While descending primarily from French and Scottish ancestors, the Duryea family in this country is essentially of Dutch origin. Joost (George) Duryea, also a Huguenot, came to the United States in 1672, settling first at New Utrecht, later at Bushwick and Brooklyn, his death occurring in Bushwick in 1727. From him were descended Abraham, Daniel, Gabriel, Cornelius and Hendrick V., father of John Duryea, who married Elizabeth Wright, a descendant of Edward Doty, who came to America in the Mayflower; from Robert Fiske, who came with Governor Winthrop, and from William Ludlam and John Townsend. Mr. Duryea is also descended from the Rev. Johannes Polhemius, and from the founders of the Bogart, Hoagland, Woertman and Van Nostrand families, many of whom performed military service during the war with Great Britain in 1812.

John Duryea was born February 14, 1827, at Glencove, Long Island, but the early settlers of the family resided on Newton creek, where the



John Duryea



E. E. Turgan.

old house still stands in a fair state of preservation. When he attained the age of five years his parents removed to Auburn, and after some years to Oswego, New York, where his education was acquired in the public schools. At an early age he made his first start in a business career by learning the milling trade, at which he continued until he reached the age of twenty-five years, when he became connected with the starch business. In 1854 his father, in association with his son Hiram, established a starch plant at Battle Island in the Oswego river, which they successfully operated for a number of years, when it was destroyed by fire. In 1855 Wright and William Duryea, brothers of John Duryea, organized a joint stock company for the manufacture of starch and food products from corn or wheat, which was known under the style of the Glencove Starch Manufacturing Company. In the meantime Mr. Duryea acquired a thorough knowledge of all the details of the trade, and in 1856 was admitted in the concern as manufacturer and an interested party, and a short time later Edgar E. and Hiram also became interested in the business, which prospered and enlarged up to the time of its consolidation with the National Starch Manufacturing Company in 1890. The plant was one of the largest in the county and manufactured a very high grade of goods, which soon became the standard in the market and obtained medals and diplomas at the various expositions where it was displayed.

Since 1856 Mr. Duryea has made his home in Glencove, Long Island, residing for thirty-one years in the old homestead; he then erected a handsome residence almost in the center of a plot which consists of forty-five acres of ground on the hills above the village, commanding a fine view of Hempstead harbor. From time to time he has improved and beautified the grounds until now it is one of the most attractive and desirable sites on the island. Mr. Duryea was formerly a Democrat, but since the war has advocated the principles of the Republican party. He has always taken an active interest in all public movements that tend toward the improvement and welfare of the village, and is extremely liberal and charitable

to the deserving poor of the county. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Glencove, taking an active part in all the work connected with it. He derived great pleasure in the pursuit of horticulture and agriculture. Mr. Duryea was united in marriage to Jane A. Carpenter, of Oswego, New York, whose death occurred in 1892. One daughter was born to them, Emma Jerome, wife of Frank Walter, of Staunton, Virginia; she is the mother of seven children.

FREDERICK SCHWICKER.

Frederick Schwicker, one of the representative and highly esteemed citizens of Hicksville, Long Island, where he is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, was born in Waldeck, Germany, December 16, 1856. He is a son of Frederick and Fredericka (Haage) Schwicker, who emigrated to this country in the year 1871, and located in New York city, where he resided for many years, conscientiously performing the various duties which devolved upon him in the daily routine of life. He is now a resident of Morris Park, Long Island, where his social qualities and sterling worth make him popular with a large circle of friends. His wife died May 12, 1890, at Clarenceville, Long Island.

Frederick Schwicker, after obtaining a practical education in the schools of his native land, came to this country accompanied by his parents, and shortly afterwards learned the butcher trade in East New York, which he followed in that vicinity for eleven years, being also employed in the same line of trade in Richmond Hill, Long Island for five years. He then purchased his present farm, which consists of twenty-five acres, and is situated near Hicksville, Long Island; he has devoted his energies to the mastery of the business of farming, the most ennobling employment in the world, and is now extensively engaged in producing a general line of garden truck.

Mr. Schwicker gives his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party, with which he has affiliated since attaining his majority. He feels a deep interest in its success and keeps well informed on the issues of the day;

he has served in the capacity of school trustee, and was one of the members of the committee who superintended the construction of the new school at Plain View, Long Island. Mr. Schwicker's course has ever been characterized by strict adherence to duty and the right, and he enjoys the public confidence in a high degree. Mr. Schwicker was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Schauss, a native of Brooklyn, New York, who was born March 7, 1859; the ceremony was performed in East New York. They have one son, Frederick, born November 12, 1882, now a prominent resident of Brooklyn, New York.

PROFESSOR EMIL GERBER.

A philosopher once remarked that poets were born, not made; had said philosopher studied a minute he would have added, "and so is the true musician." It is true we have many who pose as musicians, but the true artist is he in whose soul music is innate; and even the most matter-of-fact listener can tell the difference between the true artist and he whose knowledge of music is all acquired.

Of Emil Gerber, principal of the Jamaica College of Music, it may be said that he is a born musician, a composer as well as teacher. Mannheim, Baden, Germany, was the place of his birth, on September 25, 1863, and there he acquired his education. After taking his classical courses he entered a famous musical college in Germany with the intention of perfecting himself thoroughly in all branches of vocal and instrumental music. To this task he bent every energy, applying himself enthusiastically in the pursuit of knowledge. At last, having mastered all branches incident to his chosen profession, he was graduated at the institution with high honors.

Thus thoroughly equipped, Mr. Gerber sailed for the United States in 1880. Arriving on these shores, he first located in New York city, where for two years he was a teacher in Smith's Institute of Music. Removing to Jamaica, he for ten years engaged in his profession there. He then returned to New York, where he remained for five years. During this period he was a valued

member of the Adolph Neuendorf orchestra, and served successively as concert-master of the Lillian Russel Opera Company and of the orchestras of the Knickerbocker, Wallack and New York Casino Theaters. In 1897, seeing that his adopted town greatly needed such an institution, he established his College of Music, a credit not only to its founder, but a boon to his many pupils and to the community in general. He organized and directed the popular Crescent Band of Jamaica during its existence. Mr. Gerber is a painstaking and efficient teacher, and pupils under his care are certain of acquiring a thorough knowledge of music, in whatever branch they may desire to become proficient. He is not only superbly equipped practically and theoretically, but he also has the gift of clear expression, using simple yet forceful language to express his ideas,—a most important requisite in the educator. Of the many societies to which he belongs may be mentioned the Musical Protective Association of New York; Jamaica Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Royal Arcanum. He is a director of an orchestral musical organization known as the Club, which numbers among its members the leading citizens of Jamaica.

He was married in this city, January 1892, to Hermine Buechner, and they have had five children,—Paul A. E., Eric H., Hilda I., Roland E., and Walter G. Gerber.

GROEBL BROTHERS.

Adolph F. and Edward J. Groebl, members of the firm of Groebl Brothers, dealers in pianos, organs and other musical instruments, as well as being practical tuners and repairers, conducting business at Oyster Bay, Long Island, are descendants of a family that came from Vienna, Austria, in 1849, and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Luis Franz Groebl, the father, was a cultured musician, mechanical genius and a gifted composer. For a number of years he held the position of organist at old Pine Street Church in Philadelphia, where the greater part of his life was spent. A large collection of posthumous works attest to his industry, among them being an oratorio



Emil Gebel

"Daughter of Moab", for solo, chorus and full orchestra, and a number of cantatas and other compositions too numerous to mention. Mr. Groebl married Miss Mary Bonsifet de Moricourt, whose family tree dates from the year 1614 in uninterrupted succession. She was an accomplished and brilliant pianist and an excellent teacher, having the faculty of playing the most difficult music at sight, a remarkable ability, and a source of astonishment to all who heard her. Mr. Groebl's death occurred in Philadelphia in 1889, and his widow passed away at Oyster Bay in 1895.

In the spring of 1903, this being the tenth anniversary of the establishment of their business in Oyster Bay, Messrs. Adolph F. and Edward J. Groebl will enter their new store and will also institute the Oyster Bay College of Music. The faculty will comprise Miss Marie Groebl, a sister, who sang in London, England, for several seasons in grand opera, also in the orchestral concerts conducted by Theodore Thomas, Leopold Damrosch and F. Van Der Stucken throughout this country, and for a number of years acted in the capacity of contralto soloist at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city; Messrs. Adolph F. and Edward J. Groebl, who will give instruction on the organ, piano and violin, and will also teach the theory of music; Mr. Henry C. Hill, a well known and competent instructor on the violin cello and other orchestral instruments; and Miss Charlotte Uhlhorn, into whose hands has been placed the complete charge of the preparatory department.

GEORGE S. DOWNING.

George S. Downing, for many years actively and usefully identified with business and public interests in Queens county, passed away on the 2d of January, 1901. He passed his declining days in comfortable ease, enjoying the affection and honor of his community, at his home in East Norwich, Nassau county. He was born in that village March 30, 1815.

Mr. Downing came of an old and honored family of the old Queens county. He was grandson of George Downing, who was a large land

owner at Littleworth, now Glenwood, who was father of Richard, Mary, wife of Samuel Allen, Henry, Silas, and Jacob Downing. Richard, eldest of the children above named, was born November 3, 1780, and died January 21, 1849. In his young manhood he was a farmer at East Norwich; he was frugal and industrious, and amassed considerable property. By his marriage with Mary Wright, he was the father of two children, Charles W. and Phoebe W., both deceased. He then married Catherine Snedeker, who died October 2, 1872, aged ninety-three years, three months and nine days; their children were Maria, George S. and William L. Downing.

George S. Downing acquired a fair English education in the neighborhood schools. He assisted in cultivating the home farm until the death of his parents, when he purchased the property and worked upon it until he was called to important public duties, when he committed its care to others, but giving it his general supervision. After serving as constable and town collector, in 1853 he was elected sheriff of Queens county, and for three years following he served in the capacity of under sheriff. During these six years he acquitted himself intelligently and fearlessly, devoting his entire attention and all his energies to the duties of his office. He personally arrested several noted criminals, among whom was one Atchison, whom as sheriff he hanged under sentence of the court, a task obnoxious to his sensibilities, but which his sense of duty obliged him to perform. He rendered the people of the town of Oyster Bay signal service in the capacity of supervisor, occupying the position for eight consecutive years through various re-elections: after an intermission of ten years he was again called to the same position, in which he served for six years, when he retired, declining further re-election.

He was also long busily engaged in various occupations for which he was well fitted by reason of his excellent business qualifications and his spotless reputation as a man of enterprise and integrity. For about forty years he served as director in the Glencove Mutual Insurance Company, and from 1878 to 1892 he was its treasurer.

He was repeatedly called upon to settle up valuable estates, in the capacity of executor and administrator. He was not a church member, but was always deeply interested in the Reformed church, of which his widow is a worthy and useful member.

Mr. Downing was first married to Miss Eliza Lewis, daughter of Daniel Lewis, and their children were Charles, now deputy county clerk at Jamaica; Ann E., deceased, who married James R. Voorhees, of Oyster Bay; Daniel, who was a soldier in the Civil war, and was killed June 17, 1863, at Aldie, Virginia, in a charge made by his troop, the Harris Cavalry, of New York; and Mary J., widow of John C. White, who died at Sayville, December 15, 1894. Mrs. Downing died November 13, 1843, and March 18, 1849. Mr. Downing married Miss Rachel, daughter of Isaac Bedell, a native of Babylon, Long Island. Their children were Richard and Louise, wife of William Vernon, both residents of East Norwich.

CHARLES DOWNING.

Charles Downing, who for twenty-two years has filled the position of deputy county clerk, is well known in official circles in Queens county and no higher testimonial of his capability and trustworthiness could be given than the fact that for so many years he has been retained in the position which he is now occupying. He was born in East Norwich, Queens county, December 20, 1838, and comes of a family which through several generations has been represented in the county where our subject is yet living. His paternal grandparents were Richard and Catherine Downing and among their children was George S. Downing, the father of our subject. He was born in the village of East Norwich, March 30, 1815, and throughout the years of his active business career followed agricultural pursuits. He also found time to take an active part in public and political affairs and his co-operation in many measures for the general good proved very helpful. He was for years a director in the Queens County Agricultural Society and for two years was honored with the presidency. He was a di-

rector in the Roslyn Savings Bank and the Glen-cove Mutual Insurance Company, and of the latter was treasurer for many years, but on account of increasing years he resigned and retired from all active business cares and responsibilities, enjoying a rest to which his years of former activity justly entitled him. Public offices were conferred upon him by popular suffrage and in all he was faithful to duty and the trust reposed in him. From 1844 until 1888 he was collector of taxes, in 1850 was appointed under sheriff of Queens county and afterward served as sheriff from the 1st of January, 1853, until the 1st of January, 1856. In 1860 he was chosen supervisor of the town of Oyster Bay, held that office for seven years and after a short interval was again elected, serving from 1875 until 1881. He always voted with the Democracy but had many friends among the Republicans and received the endorsement of their ballots when running for office.

George Downing was united in marriage to Eliza Lewis, a native of Westbury, Queens county and they became the parents of four children—Charles, Ann E., Mary and Daniel L. The mother died when their eldest child was only six years of age and the father afterward married again, having two children—Richard and Maria Louise,—by the second marriage. Daniel L. enlisted in August, 1862, in the Second Regiment, New York Cavalry, and was killed in a charge at Aldie, Virginia, on the 17th of June, 1863.

Charles Downing spent his boyhood working on the home farm through the months of summer while in the winter season he pursued his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. Not desiring to make farming his life work, however, he accepted a clerkship in a country store, being thus employed between the ages of sixteen and twenty years. Before attaining his majority he became a partner in the firm of Vernon & Company of East Norwich, and carried on general merchandising for four years. In 1864 his partner sold his interest to William McKay, the firm of Downing & McKay continuing in business until 1885.

On the 1st of January, 1879, he was appointed



Charles Downing
[Signature]

deputy clerk of the county, and has since continued in that office. He is thoroughly familiar with the work in every detail and his course has elicited high encomiums from all sides. From 1893 until 1895 he was a trustee of the village of Jamaica, and his official duties now claim the greater part of his attention.

December 1, 1863, Mr. Downing was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jane Hicks, who was born in Brookville, Queens county, May 9, 1844, and four children have been born unto them: Mary Louise and Esther Hicks, who were educated at the Friends Academy, in Locust Valley, Queens county; George S., who pursued his education in Adelpia Academy, of Brooklyn; and Grace J. The oldest daughter is now the wife of Halstead H. Frost and Esther H. is the wife of Joseph P. Stearns. The parents hold membership in the First Reformed church, of Jamaica, in which Mr. Downing is serving as elder. He is a liberal contributor to the support of the church and takes an active interest in its work, its up-building and the extension of its influence. He is identified to some extent with financial interests of Jamaica, being a trustee of the Jamaica Savings Bank and for many years was a director of the Bank of Jamaica. Since September, 1864, he has been a member of Morton Masonic Lodge of Hempstead, and is connected with the social organization called the Jamaica Club. Thus, it will be seen, he is in close touch with the business, social and intellectual life of his community and pursues the course best adapted to the production of a well-rounded character.

RICHARD DOWNING.

Among the most active and useful citizens of Nassau county is to be named Richard Downing, of East Norwich, whose varied occupations bring him into intimate relations with an unusual number of people in various walks of life, and whose influence is constantly exerted in educational and other causes conducing to the welfare of the community.

Mr. Downing was born in 1850, in Queens

county, Long Island, son of George S. and Rachel (Bedell) Downing; a biographical sketch of the father will be found elsewhere in this work. When he was three years of age his parents took up their residence in Mineola, and it was three he began his education, which was completed in an academy conducted by Lott Cornelius, at Locust Valley. When he reached the years of young manhood he was entrusted with the management of the home farm, and he carried on general farming until somewhat recently, when he used the land for market gardening purposes. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Halstead H. Frost, with whom he has since been associated in business as auctioneers, their engagements being very numerous, for sale of both real and personal property, and covering a large scope of country, in both Nassau and Suffolk counties. He also deals extensively in agricultural implements and fertilizers. In 1895 he took up a real estate business, in addition to his other occupations, in which line he has proven highly successful, his long and intimate acquaintance with property and conditions affording him unusual advantages to the benefit of buyer as well as seller. This knowledge, and wide recognition of his integrity and fidelity to every trust reposed in him, has brought him many appointments as executor and administrator of large and valuable estates, which he has administered to the utmost satisfaction of all the parties in interest. He also transacts an insurance business, having been for many years the local agent and director of the Glencove Insurance Company.

A thoroughly public spirited man, Mr. Downing has always borne a full share in the work of advancing the general interests of the community. He has been particularly active in educational affairs, and for more than fifteen years, in his capacity as school trustee, he has contributed greatly to providing excellent building facilities, capable teachers, and in inspiring that spirit of interest which assures the best effort of pupils as well as of teachers. He is liberal and conservative in politics, and places the public good before strict party fealty. He is a member of

Matinecock Lodge, No. 806, F. & A. M., of Oyster Bay, and of Arbutus Council, No. 1362, Royal Arcanum, of the same place.

In 1873 Mr. Downing married Miss Mariana Vernon, daughter of John Vernon, of East Norwich, where she was born. The living children born of this marriage were Mabel, wife of Harry G. Haywood, bookkeeper in the Oyster Bay Bank; James E., and Richard, junior. Mr. Downing has always afforded to his family the best possible advantages of education and travel.

STEINWAY & SONS.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK THEODORE STEINWAY, the greatest genius of his craft and generation, to whom the art of piano-making is indebted for its present advancement and excellence, was born on November 6, 1825, in Seesen, Brunswick, Germany. He was the eldest son of the founder of the house, and closely associated with him in the early development of the business. He attended school until fourteen years of age, receiving musical instruction and practical education in his father's factory side by side with his literary studies. Doctor Ginsberg, director of the Jacobsohn Institute, himself a thorough scientist, carefully guided the scientific tastes of the talented boy, placing at his disposal the Jacobsohn library and lecture room, the latter containing all the acoustic and other scientific apparatus then invented. In return, young Theodore assisted the professors and teachers of acoustics and mathematics in their lectures and experiments. As early as August, 1839, he played at an exhibit of Steinway pianos at the Brunswick state fair, which received the first premium from Albert Methfessel, the composer, who was chairman of the jury.

When HENRY ENGELHARD STEINWAY removed to New York, Theodore, who was free from military duty, remained in Germany to settle the business. Conditions improved, however, and the young man was soon able to marry the lady of his choice and to remove to Brunswick and build up a flourishing manufactory of his own. The sudden death of his brothers Charles and Henry, the managers of the New York house,

called him to America. He disposed of his business in Brunswick, and entering the manufactory at New York undertook the series of experiments which resulted in the creation of the Steinway piano in upright and grand form, and as consequence revolutionized the entire system of piano-making in Europe and America. Mr. Steinway's motto:

Geselle ist wer was kann,
Meister ist wer was ersann,
Lehrling ist jedermann,

he instilled into the minds of his pupils, all his nephews receiving careful instruction in his art. He was a great genius, large-hearted, large-minded man full of culture, delighting in the society of artists and a man of achievement. He was a member of the Swedish Royal Academy, and recipient of the Grand Swedish gold medal; a member of the Berlin Society of Fine Arts; and medalist and honorary member of the Societe des Beaux Arts, Paris. The grand gold medal of his native duchy was bestowed upon Mr. Steinway in 1880 by His Highness, the Duke of Brunswick. Since the death of Theodore Steinway the honors of his house have continued to multiply, and at present the house holds patents as piano-makers to: His Majesty, Nicholas II, Czar of Russia; His Majesty, William II, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia; His Majesty, Franz Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary; His Majesty, Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Emperor of India; Her Majesty, Alexandra, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India; Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh; His Majesty, Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway; His Majesty, Umberto I, King of Italy; His Majesty, Albert, King of Saxony; His Majesty, Muzaffereddin, Shah of Persia; Her Majesty, Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain; His Majesty, Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey; and their respective Courts.

WILLIAM STEINWAY, son of Henry Engelhard Steinway, was born in Seesen, Brunswick



FREDERICK T. STEINWAY



HENRY ZIEGLER



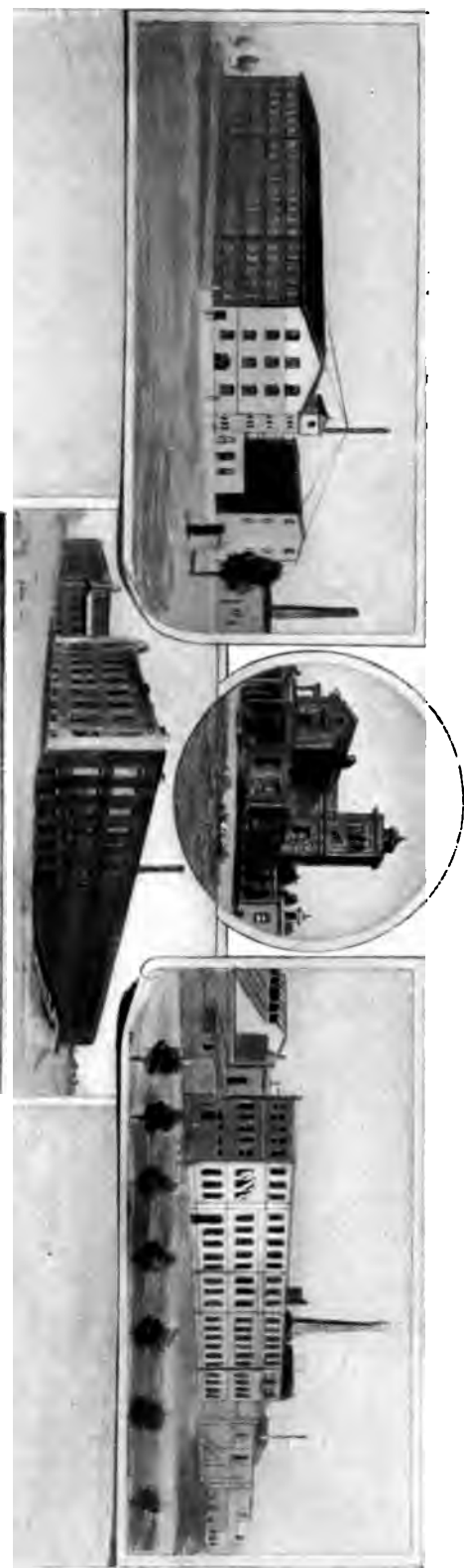
CHAS. H. STEINWAY



CHAS. F. TRETBAR



N. STETSON



ny, on March 5, 1836. He was educated at his native place, graduating at the Jacobsohn school. At the age of fourteen he spoke English and French fluently and could both play and tune a piano. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Nunns & Company, No. 88 Walker street, New York, after the failure of Mr. Nunns the young firm of Steinway & Sons took up their quarters there, bringing his earlier lifetime William Steinway engaged in the financial department of Steinway & Sons, but as years went on this work found less and less interest among the younger members of the firm, and Mr. Steinway was free to engage himself in political and philanthropic enterprises in which he took so keen an interest. He was a member of the famous Committee of Seventy in 1861; of the electoral college in 1893; of the rapid transit commission from its inception until his death.

On his reappointment to the second transit commission, he characteristically distributed the gratuity for his past services, \$6,250, among various charitable institutions of New York. Mr. Steinway was a man of varied interests. He was many times president of the Liederkreis, which has put up a memorial bust in his honor; honorary member of the Arion Society; member of the American Geographical Society; of the New York Historical Society; of the New York Chamber of Commerce; the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts, the Lincei College, Rome, and in virtue of being "honorary industrial" (i.e. president of a manufactory embracing an entire village), had been decorated by the present emperor of Germany with the Red Cross of the third class. Four children of William Steinway survive: Mrs. Paula von Bernuth, Mrs. R. Steinway, Theodore F. Steinway and Charles Steinway, besides the children of his deceased son, George.

CHARLES HERMANN STEINWAY, the second son of Charles Steinway, Sr., president of the firm, was born in New York on June 3, 1857.

Placed in school in Brunswick, Germany, at an early age, he laid the foundation of his knowledge of French and perfected that of German before he entered on three years of study at Berlin, passing the "freiwilliger" examination for the army when fourteen years old. Two

years at the Mount Pleasant Military school at Sing Sing placed the future American manufacturer *en rapport* with the ways of the new world. Graduated thence at sixteen, Mr. Steinway undertook a thorough training in commerce and banking under the late Asa Packard, to whose large-minded and careful instruction so many of the foremost business men in the metropolis trace much of their success. Under Mr. Packard's guidance the young man realized once for all that his talent lay in the direction of finance. Before entering the office of his house, however, he served an apprenticeship to the business of piano-making, working four years at the bench, and making a thorough study of music under Doctor Samuel Warren.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Steinway entered the board of directors of Steinway & Sons as vice president. He made his way in financial circles at once, and in addition to the financing of his own house is today a member of the chamber of commerce, director and vice president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, director of the Pacific Bank, etc. The death of William Steinway called Mr. Charles Steinway to the presidency of Steinway & Sons, which involved the headship of the New York, London and Hamburg houses. To his energy and financial ability the present magnificent financial standing of this great corporation is mainly due. Cautious in initiative, Mr. Steinway exhibits the domitable determination which brings his every enterprise to a successful conclusion. Whatever he undertakes he finishes with a combined audacity, patience, and courage that make up a very unusual character. The battle fields of finance afford tests of courage and generalship sharper than those of carnage and slaughter. Tried by every test of experience in the stirring years of his business career, the president of Steinway & Sons is a brave and gentle man.

Among the favors of royalty which have been showered upon the house of Steinway, Mr. Charles Steinway has received one peculiar to himself. His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey, has recently decorated him with the Order of the Liakat. In 1885 Mr. Steinway married Miss Marie Mertens, and two children—a

boy, Charles Frederick Mertens, and a girl, Marie Louise—hand down the family traditions to future generations.

FREDERICK THEODORE STEINWAY, vice president of Steinway & Sons, was born in New York, February 9, 1860. His early education was conducted in Germany, and he graduated at the gymnasium with high honors among the youngest of his class. At eighteen years of age he entered the school of mines at Columbia College, where he made a special study of metallurgy and engineering. From Columbia he followed his brother and cousin at the bench in the Steinway factory, where he completed his apprenticeship. Mr. Steinway's bent was so decidedly toward scientific and mechanical pursuits that he was put in charge of the manufacturing and purchasing departments of the business. The control of the hundreds of workmen, the superb lumber yards, foundries and factories and the responsibilities of manufacture, are all his care. Mr. Steinway is now (1903) superintending the erection at a cost of some two hundred thousand dollars, of the great finishing factory, which will complete the works of Steinway & Sons, at Steinway, Long Island. On April 27, 1899, Mr. Steinway married Miss Julia Cassebeer, the great-granddaughter of Henry Engelhard Steinway.

The life of CHARLES F. TRETBAR, treasurer of Steinway & Sons, and Nestor of the house, an artist and the son of an artist, belongs to the history of American music. Mr. Tretbar was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1832. His musical talent, which he inherited from his father, who was an eminent clarinetist, was carefully developed, and while a liberal education fostered that love of culture in every direction which has been his characteristic through life, the sterling principles which are the crown of a business career were inculcated by precept and example. With a foresight rare in a child of such varied gifts young Tretbar willingly put himself under the discipline of a business training and at fourteen years of age entered a large English house in Leipsic, then the heart of musical life in Germany. Mendelssohn was its center figure, and Schumann, David, Joachim and the

other composers identified with the late classic and early romantic school were giving the new movement the impetus of their genius. Young Tretbar who possessed a beautiful and well cultivated tenor voice, at once became a member of the mixed choral society, the Ossian, which with other clubs sang Bach's St. Matthew's Passion under Mendelssohn's baton. There he used to watch Schumann steal in to the rehearsals, to listen motionless, his eyes shaded with his hand.

Piano lessons from Charles Meyer and other masters were the recreation of the leisure hours of the ambitious and talented boy, and before he had witnessed Mendelssohn's funeral in the Paulinier University church, he had formed a clear and comprehensive idea of what the organized life of a musical center comprised, and had grasped the high musical ideal which he was afterwards to work out with such amazing success.

In 1852 Mr. Tretbar came to America, and began his business career in Baltimore, in a branch where so many other practical musicians have obtained their special training, a sheet-music store. Subsequently he removed to Buffalo where he became acquainted with the Nordheimers and ultimately associated with them in their business in Toronto and Montreal. It was in the latter city that the late William Steinway broached the idea of joining him in the young and active business of Steinway & Sons.

The invitation remained unaccepted for four years, but at last, attracted by the noble activities of a life associated with the development of a great musical business with its network of artistic relations, Mr. Tretbar removed with his wife to New York, and thenceforth became a potent influence in the musical life of the metropolis. Associated in the closest relations with the financial and commercial development of the firm, Mr. Tretbar saw the value of practical music to what was destined to become the great piano house of the world. Steinway Hall was built the year subsequent to Mr. Tretbar's arrival in New York, and thence dates the immense broadening of the artistic influence of the piano, already well established as the coming victor of the field. A grand concert by Parepa, Carl Rosa, Signors

ignoli, Ferranti and Fortuna, with S. B. Mills pianist and an orchestra under the direction of Theodore Thomas opened that famous hall. Gustave Satter, S. B. Mills and Dr. William Mason had already formed that intimate relationship with a house which with unbroken loyalty on both sides was destined to endure through life; but the plan of a gigantic musical connection by which Europe and America should annually hear the greatest artists of the world from the Pacific coast to the Black Sea was Mr. Tretbar's, and its successful development has been his life's work. That this work has meant to America we may deduce from a resume of the musical situation in New York when the Philharmonic Society was in its first struggle for existence. I quote from "The Orpheonist and Philharmonic Journal," March 10, 1868:

"The so-called fashionable and refined circles of this metropolis comprise very heterogeneous materials, and numerous would be the blushes of mortification on the fair cheeks of many individual members thereof could their gross ignorance of matters artistic and literary be once publicly unmasked. The Philharmonic Society affords to the public the very best means of becoming generally posted in matters musical. By attending its concerts one must become familiar at least by name and association with the greatest musical minds ever created. Decent people living in the city and suburbs should be made to feel it a cause of mortification if they are not on the subscriber's list. Fashionable people should consider it as necessary to be Philharmonians as it is to wear the latest styles of hats, skirts and jewelry. Christian people should esteem the Philharmonic only lower than their churches and prayer meetings."

That is to say, Mr. Tretbar found New York rude, uninformed and provincial in the highest degree, and set the whole force of Steinway Hall as a factor of musical education to recreate in the new world those musical conditions he knew so well in the circle of Mendelssohn and Schumann. Thirty-five years have elapsed, and the monitions of the "Orpheonist" have been obeyed. The orchestra and the opera possess in New York the most cultivated and musical audience in the world, an audience whose endorsement is the most

coveted of the artists' prizes. In the great battle for music and musical culture Charles Tretbar has united the strategy of the general with the warm heart and sound business tact of a man who never forsook a friend, but often spared an enemy. Not only did he and his house stand beside Theodore Thomas and the Philharmonic, and welcome Dr. Damrosch and the Symphony Society, and open Steinway Hall to every worthy musical organization, but they also gathered the flower of New York to the concerts of Rubinstein, Essipoff, Theodore Ritter, Marie Krebs, Rosenthal, Ansorge, Boscovitz, Mehlig, Hegner, Jossefy, William Sherwood, Slivinski, D'Albert, and Busoni and Rummel and sent many of these artists through the country to carry music and the knowledge of the Steinway tone from one end of America to the other. Steinway Hall was hardly closed when Paderewski, under Mr. Tretbar's personal management, won his first American honors. Wilhelmj, Remenyi, Musin, Wieniawski, are numbered among the violinists who have graced the podium of Steinway Hall, Patti, Nielson, Anna Louise Cary, Adelaide Phillips and Nordica owe many a kindly service to Mr. Tretbar's friendliness, while a legion of discouraged artists have profited by his quick sympathy and ready helpfulness. Especially close has been Mr. Tretbar's life-long friendship with Rafael Jossefy, unbroken for over twenty years.

MR. NAHUM STETSON, secretary of Steinway & Sons, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, on December 5, 1856, and is descended from a certain Cornet Stetson, who emigrated from England to cast his lot with the Pilgrims, and whose family became closely identified with the town above mentioned. The good New England traditions of plain living and high thinking worked their inevitable meed of prosperity, and young Stetson grew up full of the strength and imagination of his granite hills, fond of music, keen in business, a typical New Englander, in whom administrative talent and passionate love of art and letters go hand in hand.

He studied music with B. J. Lang and Doctor William Mason, and more than one song and piano piece from his pen found a ready publisher;

but it was in a business career that his active and eager mind found its normal expression. He was a very young man when he became the secretary of John S. Albert, chief of the bureau of the great machinery building at the Centennial Exposition. There he attracted the attention of the late Albert Steinway, who was also in Philadelphia in charge of the mechanical exhibits of his house, and at the close of the exposition Mr. Stetson was invited to enter the salesroom of Steinway & Sons. His brilliant talents and ceaseless industry, his winning presence and musical ability assured his importance to a business for which he was peculiarly endowed. His responsibilities multiplied, and in 1891 he became a director of Steinway & Sons. Mr. Stetson's broad and progressive ideas have been fruitful of success in the enormous growth of the business of this house, and have permanently molded the conditions of piano-making in America. The flourishing Philadelphia house of N. Stetson & Company was named for him and has been developed under his guidance. Mr. Stetson married Miss Cora May, on June 25, 1879, and possesses one daughter, Beatrice May Stetson.

MR. HENRY ZIEGLER, son of the late Jacob Ziegler and Doretta Steinway, daughter of the late Henry Engelhard Steinway, was born in New York on October 30, 1857. He had completed his education and entered his father's large cabinet business when his uncle, the late Theodore Christian Steinway, convinced of the young man's special talent for his own art, drew him into his special pursuits. Mr. Ziegler then undertook a special course of study in mechanical and decorative drawing, and likewise served the apprenticeship necessary to his future business. Theodore Steinway then took his pupil into his own atelier and taught him the secrets of his inventions and discoveries and associated him with himself in his artistic researches. From this time uncle and nephew were constantly together, sometimes in Europe and sometimes in America, until the death of Theodore Steinway, in 1889.

Mr. Ziegler then received the sole care of the Steinway scales and inventions and to that end made America his permanent home. While the

mechanical part of piano-making constitutes a number of skilled handicrafts which are capable of infinite possibilities of perfection, the art of piano-making is as much apart from mere manufacture as is architecture from building. Here science and musical feeling must combine, if a great piano is produced. This rare combination of qualities Mr. Ziegler possesses. The third in his line of great artist piano-makers, he is one of the foremost in his profession. The progress of the piano under Mr. Ziegler's hands has been marked by steadily increasing refinement, responsiveness and sympathy of tone. Building upon the splendid foundation laid by his grandfather and uncle, each year has added some new charm to the splendid heritage of art bequeathed to his care.

Mr. Ziegler married Albertine S. Vogel, granddaughter of Henry Engelhard Steinway, October, 1881. Two children, Eleanor T. and Frederick, perpetuate the race. In the early eighties Mr. Ziegler was made a director of Steinway & Sons, and in this capacity greatly added to the strength of the remarkable group of men who wield the fortunes of the greatest piano house in the world.

MR. FREDERICK REIDEMEISTER, cashier, and from 1900 to 1901 director of Steinway & Sons, is the youngest of the remarkable group of men who by birth or adoption comprise the house of Steinway. The son of Werner Reidemeister, a merchant, he was born on November 30, 1865, in Brunswick, Germany; graduated at the Brunswick gymnasium; and early developed a nice and discriminating taste in literature, music and art. His youthful talents attracted the attention of the late Theodore Steinway, who was a close family friend, and who, although the young man obtained his necessary business training as a chemist, determined to attach him to his own commercial interests. Mr. Reidemeister was hardly out of his apprenticeship when (in 1888), at the instigation of Mr. Steinway, he accompanied Mr. Henry Ziegler to America and at once entered the office of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, in which the late William Steinway had obtained a controlling interest as a result of his efforts to

township, on the 21st of August, 1852, this hamlet also figuring as the birthplace of his father and grandfather, each of whom devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. The latter, Daniel Hegeman, was one of the prominent and influential men of this section, where he held numerous offices of a local nature. To his influence were largely due many of the measures adopted for the promotion of the welfare of the people and the advancement of the material interests of the county. The great-grandfather of our subject was James Hegeman, who likewise was born in Oyster Bay township, so that it may be seen that the family is one of the old and prominent ones of the island. He was incumbent of various village and township offices, projected and carried out plans that had lasting effect on the general prosperity of his community, where he was held in the highest esteem. He served at one time as county judge, in which capacity his administration was signally effective. James A. Hegeman, the father of Daniel J., was born in 1826, and his death occurred in 1892. He was in poor health for many years, and was thus hindered from active participation in public affairs, but was held in the highest regard in his community. He married Miss Catherine Hegeman, daughter of Peter Hegeman, likewise a prominent farmer of this county, and they became the parents of four sons, namely: Daniel J.; William, who died in childhood; Edward A., who resides in the town of Oyster Bay; and Clinton D., who is deceased. The mother entered into eternal rest in the year 1889.

In his youth Daniel J. Hegeman attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home and later supplemented this discipline by attending private schools in Locust Valley and Glencove. He grew up on the homestead farm, and there remained for several years after his marriage, thereafter leasing a tract of land near Glencove, where he successfully continued operations for a period of about twelve years. In 1892 he purchased of his father-in-law his present estate, where he was for a number of years engaged in general agriculture and the dairy business, but at the present time he gives his attention more particularly to the care of live stock and to market-gardening, also

keeping a stock farm for boarding horses. His energetic and well directed efforts have brought to him a gratifying success. He was elected assessor of Oyster Bay township in 1880, serving five years at that time, and was re-elected in 1898, and served five years, and is now president of the town board of assessors. He was the candidate of the Democratic party, of whose principles he has been a stanch advocate from the time of attaining his legal majority. Mr. Hegeman has been connected in an official capacity for twenty-five years with the public schools, being now president of the board of trustees. Furthermore, he is a firm believer in good roads and was one of the early advocates of the macadam system of road-building, which has since become so popular in the town. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Roslyn Savings Bank, and is known as one of the progressive and successful business men of his native county. Mr. Hegeman is prominently identified with the Royal Arcanum, being affiliated with Sewanhaka Council No. 362, at Glencove, and taking a lively interest in the affairs of the fraternity.

On the 20th of November, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hegeman to Miss Louise Downing, daughter of William H. and Lydia A. (Snedeker) Downing, both of whom were born and reared in Oyster Bay township, as was also Mrs. Hegeman. Our subject and his wife have three children, namely: George D., Howard C. and M. Elsie. One daughter, Edna C., died in infancy. The family is prominent in the social life of the community and the home is a center of cordial hospitality.

FREDERICK HERZOG.

The oldest business man of Hicksville, Long Island, is Frederick Herzog. He was born in the kingdom of Prussia on May 1, 1825, the son of Martin and Christina Herzog, both natives of Germany, where they spent their entire lives. Martin, who had engaged in agricultural pursuits during his active career, died in 1864, and his wife in 1882. Their children were Martin, a sailor, who was lost at sea; Maria, deceased; Frederick;

ricka, the widow of Ferdinand Herzog; and; and Wilhelmina, deceased.

Frederick Herzog was educated in his native land and when he was fifteen years old began a sailing life, sailing for eight years between European ports. It was while he was a sailor he determined to come to the United States. He sailed on the bark Carlisle of Hamburg, and a memorable voyage, which Mr. Herzog frequently recalls in conversation, required ninety-days, owing to the prevalence of head winds. In 1849 he sailed from New York before the mast, and the following year, his ability and strict attention to business being recognized, he was appointed second officer on the Atlantic, a New York packet. From this time on his advancement to positions of responsibility was only a matter of course. In 1853 he became first officer of the ship Lexington, but after reaching New York he left the vessel and shipped as first officer of the bark Lillian, of which Captain Vesey was in command; on this ship he went to Naples, and then to Leghorn, and then returned to this country, where he decided to give up his career at sea. In 1855 he engaged in the grocery business in New York, in which he continued for several years, but his health then failed and he sold his establishment. The beautiful village of Hicksville attracted him as a suitable place for a home, and he located there and engaged in business, which he is conducting at the present time, having well earned the honor of being the business man of the town.

Mr. Herzog ranks high in the esteem of the citizens of the town, and in his ripe old age he looks back with satisfaction upon his years of honest and successful results which are now apparent in the extensive and flourishing trade. He has accomplished a great deal in behalf of the welfare of the town and has given his efforts to public enterprise. He has held the office of highway commissioner for six years and that of deputy postmaster for three years. When he came to Hicksville, the vicinity was largely Democratic, but through the earnest advocacy of Republican principles by Mr. Herzog

and his sons the town now gives a normal Republican majority.

Mr. Herzog was married in New York in 1854 to Wilhelmina (Mourmen) Brass, and they had three children. Frederick, Jr., who was born in New York on February 15, 1858, is an enterprising young man and is holding the position of clerk in the office of sheriff of Nassau county, and is a leading local politician; he married Mary E. Hahn, and they reside in Hicksville. Emma, the only daughter, was born in New York, but is now deceased. William was born in Hicksville, October 1, 1864, and has charge of the store established by his father so many years ago; his first wife was Carrie Done, by whom he had four children. Henry, William, John and Frederick; he was again married, to Bernardine Fehring, and they have one son, Raymond.

HENRY W. MAXWELL.

Henry W. Maxwell, founder of the Memorial Industrial School No. 2, former member of the firm of Maxwell & Graves, and withal one of the most enterprising citizens of Brooklyn during his active and all too brief business career, was born in the city just mentioned, December 7, 1850, and died May 11, 1902, aged fifty-one years. His elementary education was acquired in public school No. 15, and at the early age of thirteen years he turned his attention to business affairs, which seems to have been a distinguishing characteristic in the life of several members of this branch of the Maxwell family. As he matured in business experience Mr. Maxwell became identified with several large enterprises, notably the Brooklyn Trust Company, of which he was a director, and also the old firm of Maxwell & Graves, organized in 1865, of which he was an active member for several years. In 1880-1881 this firm, co-operating with Austin Corbin, purchased the Long Island Railroad and connecting lines, and in many other ways became factors in business life in the metropolitan district. In the operations of the firm Mr. Maxwell, although a junior member, took an active part and thus

acquired an extended and enviable acquaintance in business and financial circles.

He also was interested in the civil and political welfare of his own city, a member of various charitable and benevolent organizations, and also was identified with club life, where he found recreation and relaxation from the cares of business. The erection of the Memorial Industrial School was one of the latest of his many benefactions and in founding this worthy institution Mr. Maxwell performed the double service of building up a fitting memorial to his mother and wife, and of adding materially to the industrial branch of Brooklyn's educational system.

WILLIAM H. JONES.

William H. Jones, of Woodbury, Long Island, one of the leading men of Nassau county, traces his descent from Major Thomas Jones, an officer in the army of King James the Second. When that monarch was dethroned and his army defeated Major Jones emigrated from Strabane, Ireland, to the colony of Rhode Island, in 1692, and shortly after crossed the sound and made a settlement at Massapequa, now within the limits of Nassau county. He married Freelove, a daughter of Thomas Townsend, who, by a deed dated June 16, 1695, presented the newly married couple with his Fort Neck estate. The old brick house was built by Major Jones from brick burned on this estate. Major Jones was called upon to occupy several of the important offices of the county, and his descendants have been prominently identified with the history of Long Island.

William H. Jones, son of Walter R. and Virginia (Warwick) Jones (both deceased), was born March 18, 1855, in New York city. On the maternal side he is descended from a Virginia family. Mr. Jones's mother was a daughter of William Warwick, who owned a large plantation in Woodstock, Shenandoah valley, Virginia. Her uncle, Abram Warwick, was one of the bondsmen for Jefferson Davis, and her cousin, John Warwick Daniel, now represents Virginia in the United States senate. Mr. Jones received

his early education in the district school, and later in the high school of Huntington, Long Island. He became a farmer, and with the exception of a few years, during which he resided in Albany, has always lived on the ancestral estate. This farm, which was originally settled by the Hewletts, came into the possession of the Jones family through the marriage of Mr. Jones's grandfather, William H. Jones, with a member of the Hewlett family. The present homestead has two hundred acres of land, and the house now standing was built by Mr. Jones's grandfather. It is in good repair, while the ground and farm, under the care of Mr. Jones, are in a flourishing condition and yield a handsome income. Politically Mr. Jones is a Democrat, and has always taken an interest in public affairs. He was for six years commissioner of highways, and is now serving the sixth year as supervisor of the town of Oyster Bay, Nassau county.

Mr. Jones married, January 21, 1879, in Albany, Miss Lucy Du Mont, who died in 1885, leaving one child, Henrietta L. Mr. Jones married, January 21, 1891, Miss Helen Agnes Smith. They have two children, Virginia Martha and Adele Warwick. The sister of Mr. Jones, Mrs. Virginia W. J. Woodhull, is a resident of San Antonio, Texas.

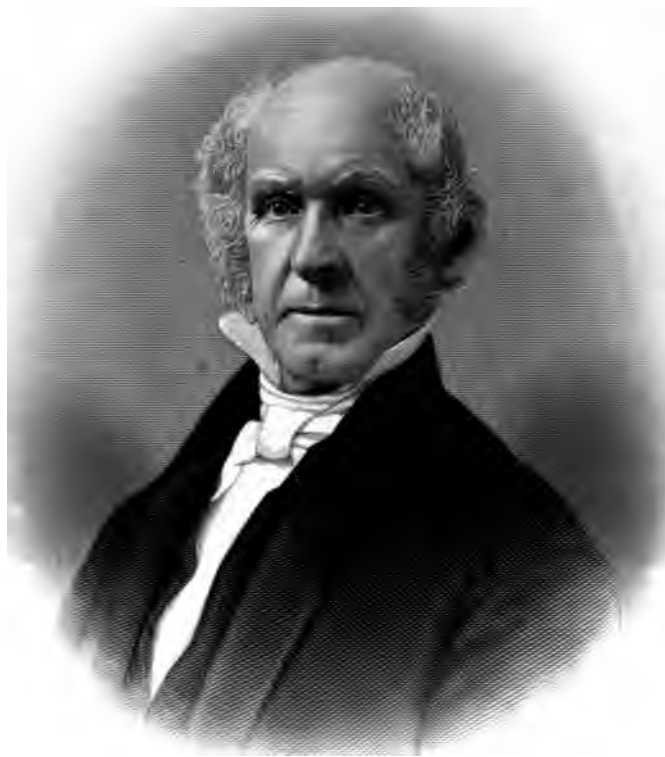
HENRY P. KEITH.

Henry P. Keith, former assistant to the district attorney of New York county, is recognized as one of the most completely equipped and resourceful of the younger lawyers of Greater New York, and his abilities have led to his appointment to positions of greater importance than those of his years usually hold, positions in which, however, he has never failed to acquit himself most creditably.

Mr. Keith was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 19, 1876, son of Amasa and Ella C. (Stevens) Keith. His father, a native of the same city, went to South America, where he died at an early age. His grandfather, Minor H. Keith, born in New York city, was engaged in the lumber business in Williamsburgh. Henry P. Keith



Henry Keith



Wm J Cock

William Townsend Cock was among the most exemplary and useful men of his day and place, and he wielded a potent influence in the advancement of every worthy cause. He was a sincere and devoted member of the Society of Friends; he frequently officiated at its meetings, and he traveled frequently and to considerable distances in the interests of people of that faith. He was the most trusted friend and adviser of Gideon Frost, the liberal philanthropist who founded the Friends' College of Long Island, and that institution was built upon land conveyed for the purpose by Mr. Cock for a nominal compensation. Mr. Cock was named by the founder as executor, trustee and president of the college board, and he devoted himself most zealously and intelligently to the duties of these positions during the remainder of his life. Mr. Cock died January 18, 1885, leaving a name which is held in grateful and loving remembrance in the community to whose service he gave the best efforts of his life.

William Burling Cocks, son of William Townsend Cock, resides on the homestead, which is known by the name of "Pipping Rock." He is a member of the following clubs: Seawanaka Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Nassau Country Club, Hempstead Harbor Club, and others. He is a member of the board of education of Locust Valley, trustee of the Friends Academy, and a director of the Glen Cove Bank and the Roslyn Savings Bank.

JAMES SARVIS.

The Long Island Railroad finds a worthy representative in James Sarvis, who is now holding the responsible position of chief of detectives. His mature judgment, his fidelity to duty and his loyalty to the interests of the company have enabled him to work his way upward to his present high position, and in Long Island City, in which he makes his home, his true worth is recognized, commending him to the confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Sarvis is a native son of the city of New York, his birth having occurred in 1847. He was

there reared to manhood, receiving his education in the city schools. In May, 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a drummer boy in the First Long Island Volunteers, being then but fourteen years of age. After several months' service he was honorably discharged on account of disability, and returned to his home. But he soon recuperated his health, and on the 31st of December of that year he re-entered the service of his country, this time becoming a member of the navy. He was assigned to the United States ship *Onward*, under Captain Nicholas, and on that ship served gallantly and faithfully until June, 1865, when, the country no longer needing his services, he received an honorable discharge. During his services on the *Onward*, he was first made powder monkey, and later passing through four grades of promotion was made landsman. His military record is one of which he has every reason to be proud, and after leaving the service of his country he apprenticed himself to the shipwright's trade. He was afterward connected with the fire department, serving in that capacity until he became connected with the police force. About 1886 he came to Long Island, entering the service of the Long Island Railroad Company as a detective, and in 1890 he was made chief of the detectives for that corporation. In this capacity he has rendered efficient service, not only in the capture and conviction of noted railroad thieves and train robbers but in the preservation of order on trains running to public resorts on the island. Before Mr. Sarvis assumed the duties of this office it was very common for an objectionable class to congregate and create trouble on the trains, but under his administration this difficulty has been overcome, and he has in his possession many letters from President W. H. Baldwin, Jr., General Manager Benjamin Norton, Superintendent I. I. Barton, of the Long Island Railroad, Captain John W. Eason, of the Brooklyn police, and others, complimenting his efficiency in the capture and conviction of many notorious criminals. Until a few years ago his force consisted of nearly thirty uniformed policemen, but his field of duty has been made so uninviting to criminals and his

been so well systematized that only sides himself, all in citizens clothes, to do the work. He has installed in private rogue's gallery, and many others to facilitate his work. Besides perquisites of his office in a manner which brings words of praise from his superiors, he frequently gives valuable aid in cases of railroad work to the county, United States detectives. The infamous "Gang," who robbed many post-committed innumerable other robberies themselves in a local court, and at the same time were arrested by Mr. Sarvis, and sent to prison for a long time. He traced the two crooks Stacy and McDonnell from Flushing to New York and back filled with three thousand dollars and later eighteen hundred dollars had stolen in Keyport, New Jersey. Stacy was speedily secured, Stacy being in prison for eight years and eight months. Sarvis invoked the clemency of the Governor in the case because he had given up property, and because McDonnell was at Stacy's hands if both were released at the same time, his term was made six months. "William," the colored man who was robbed and set fire to President Garfield in Flushing, was sentenced to prison on the perfect chain of evidence about him by Mr. Sarvis. Cases could be cited where Mr. Sarvis showed unusual skill in fastening his clutch on the guilty. Although the duties of his office are trying, he gives his personal attention to important details, and his personal influence is a terror to the wrongdoers.

LINTON S. WEEKS.

Mr. Weeks is a popular conductor on the Long Island Railroad and one who is always tentative and prompt. He was born on Long Island, on the 27th of July, under the parental roof spent the days of his youth, pursuing his education in the

schools near his home. The family lived upon a farm, and his outdoor life aided in developing a rugged constitution, but though he was experienced in the work of the fields and meadows he did not care to make agricultural pursuits his life work, and accordingly turned his attention in other directions. In 1885 he entered the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company in the capacity of brakeman, serving thus until 1893, when he was promoted to conductor, and has since been retained in that position. The length of his service with the road is proof unmistakable of his fidelity to duty. He is always careful and considerate of the patrons of the road who are under his care, is obliging, prompt and kindly. These characteristics have made him popular and have gained him the warm regard of many who travel over his line.

Mr. Weeks has taken an active interest in the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Long Island, and in 1900 was the recipient of an elegant gold watch given as a first prize for bringing in the largest number of new members. He labors earnestly to surround those in railroad service by an atmosphere pure and uplifting, and his efforts in behalf of Christianity have been productive of great good.

ARCHER B. WALLACE.

Freeport, Long Island, has the distinction of having one of the youngest police justices ever appointed to that post in the United States. Mr. Archer B. Wallace is a journalist, a hero of the Spanish war, clubman and yachtsman. He is the son of George and Mariana (Raynor) Wallace, and was born at Freeport, April 10, 1876. His education was received in the public school of his native town and in Claverack College, Columbia county, New York, from which he was graduated in 1894. After his graduation he took a post-graduate course in Centenary Collegiate Institute, in Hackettstown, New Jersey. In 1896 he engaged in journalistic work on the Brooklyn Daily Times, and now, in addition to his official duties as police court justice, he is the manager of the South Side Observer, a weekly newspaper published at Rockville Centre, Long Island.

When the war with Spain broke out he at once responded to his country's call and volunteered for service in the army, joining William Astor Chandler's volunteer regiment. He was transferred, however, (at his own request) to Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, New York. In this regiment he took a five years' enlistment, dating April 28, 1898. On May 12th the regiment left Camp Black for Tampa, Florida, at which point they embarked for Cuba, June 14th. Arriving off Siboney, province of Santiago, the regiment landed, and were soon afterward called upon to support the Rough Riders and cavalry in a division at La Quasimas. Moving on to Sevilla, the regiment left the town on July 1st, and then it was that it received its baptism of fire, Mr. Wallace having several narrow escapes from death from the deadly mausers of the Spanish. Those memorable days, July 1, 2, and 3, the regiment was constantly under fire at the top of San Juan Hill, and on July 6th they were moved to the left of the hill to support the Sixteenth Infantry. Here they remained until July 14th, when the preliminary terms of surrender were agreed upon. Mr. Wallace suffered severely, along with many of his fellows, from dysentery, typhoid fever, yellow fever and "breakbone" fever, and on August 26th, with three hundred other sick soldiers, he was sent home, reaching Montauk Point, September 3d. During his illness his weight was reduced from one hundred and sixty-two to seventy-six pounds. He was mustered out of the service, November 15, 1898, weakened by disease, yet strong in the knowledge that he had served his beloved country faithfully and well, thus adding a share, at least, to the lustre of American manhood.

Mr. Wallace was married at Freeport, December 10, 1899, to Jeanette Bergen, daughter of Dr. John H. and Elizabeth (Carman) Denton, and have had born to them one son, George Donald, whose birth occurred November 21, 1900, and one daughter, Elizabeth Denton, whose birth occurred June 16, 1902. Mr. Wallace is a member of Massapequa Lodge No. 822, F. and A. M., Freeport; Lodge No. 600, I. O. O. F.; Freeport Council No. 57, J. O. U. A. M.;

Court Iroquois No. 130, Foresters of America, Zeta Chapter, Alpha Phi fraternity; Fraternal Council No. 1962, Royal Arcanum; Mystic Lodge No. 298, Daughters of Rebekah; J. A. Court No. 5700, Oriental Temple; and of the Hempstead Bay Yacht Club, the Freeport Club, the League of American Wheelman, the Ever Ready Hose Company, the Nassau County Volunteer Firemen's Association and the Freeport Athletic Club.

As a police justice Mr. Wallace's decisions are always delivered after a careful review of all the evidence. He uses no superlative language in disposing of the unfortunates before him. His mind is clear and incisive, and while always leaning toward the side of mercy, he is never swerved from his plain duty when the evidence is conclusive.

ISAAC B. REMSEN.

The historic family of Remsen figures prominently in the pages of this work, and at every stage of Long Island history, beginning with the early white occupation and coming down to the present time. The founder of the family was Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam, and married a daughter of Joris Jansen de Rapalie. From this union descended Ora Remsen, who won the title of captain through valiant service in the patriot army through the Revolutionary war. By his marriage with Ann Hackermann, in Dutchess county, New York, he became the father of four sons, and of these was Ora, who was a captain in the war of 1812, and who married Sarah Higbie, whose father was a soldier in the same war. Of this latter marriage were born ten children, all of whom excepting one lived to upwards of sixty years of age. Another son of Captain Ora Remsen, was Abraham H., who married Adeline, daughter of David Horton, a Revolutionary war soldier who was wounded in the battle of the Brandywine, and who was more than sixty years old when his daughter was born. Yet another son of Captain Remsen was Rem Remsen, a farmer, born in Springfield, Long Island, August 16, 1793, and who died July 4, 1864.



ISAAC B. REMSEN.

Isaac B. Remsen, one of nine children of Remsen, was born February 1, 1826, in Jamaica, Queens county, Long Island. From his earliest years his life was one of persistent industry. In early boyhood he aided in tilling the home and his education was necessarily limited, but his school deprivations found ample compensation in the broad knowledge he obtained through experience and observation. While a lad he learned the butcher's trade and drove a wagon, bringing meat from the farm shop, and afterwards engaged in a meat business upon his own account. In 1865 he went to Pennsylvania, where he worked for two years in the oil fields. For two years thereafter he conducted a real estate business in New York city, then settled on his farm on Rockaway road, Long Island, where he resided for twelve years. It was during this period that he made his beginning in those industries which conduced greatly to the advantage of the region, bringing him reputation as a public benefactor, as well as handsome compensation for his efforts. He built a track connecting Nassau with the adjoining his farm, with the Long Island railway. He then rented his farm and returned to Rockaway, where he dug two lakes, one of three acres and one of four acres from which to procure ice. He subsequently excavated for more lakes, and in 1887 accomplished his greatest achievement in the making of Remsen's Lake, irrigating the town of Jamaica. This beautiful body of water, covering an area of six acres, is rich in living springs, and the ice taken from it of unsurpassable purity and has an unrivaled demand in the market. For several years past, personal attention to this industry has been devoted to wholesaling, while his son and son-in-law conduct the retailing operations. Mr. Remsen also cares for large landed interests in the south of Jamaica, where he resides during the winter. Aside from his own interests, he has contributed materially to the development and improvement of the village and its vicinage. An achievement in point is one of the most praiseworthy could be credited to any one. Many years ago he subscribed \$1500 toward the erection of a Methodist Episcopal house of worship, but when

payment should have been made, financial reverses had overtaken him and he was unable to meet the obligation, but, after he had recovered himself through persistent industry and indomitable resolution, he made full payment of his old pledge. In after years he established a Methodist Episcopal mission in the outskirts of the village, and was ever afterward its principal financial supporter. He maintains an elegant summer home adjacent to the village of Southold, and in the immediate vicinity has built several beautiful cottages. The summer residents who have been attracted thither by the accommodations which he has provided, have pronounced the location as one of the most picturesque and pleasing on Long Island waters, and unite in the prophesy that the settlement is destined to become one of the most eagerly sought by the best class of summer sojourners. Mr. Remsen connected himself with the Methodist church before he had reached the years of manhood, and has ever since continued a consistent and unusually active member, taking a particularly deep interest in camp meeting and revival efforts, in which he is a most effective exhorter. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but beginning with the inauguration of the prohibition movement has pursued an independent course.

Mr. Remsen was married, August 3, 1848, to Miss Jane, a daughter of George Creed, of an old and prominent Long Island family. Of this marriage were born nine children, of whom four are living: The only son, Lorenzo H., born November 12, 1851, was educated at Union Hall Academy, and has been engaged in the ice business in Jamaica since attaining his majority. He was married to Miss Anna A. Pearsall, a second cousin, born in Jamaica, a daughter of Emig and Phoebe (Remsen) Pearsall, and a granddaughter of James Pearsall, who was a Canadian by birth, but whose life was mostly passed upon Long Island. Of this marriage was born a son, Warren, who has for some years been associated in business with his father. The daughters of Isaac B. and Jane (Creed) Remsen are: Lenora, now wife of John B. Fosdick, youngest son of the late Judge Morris Fosdick; Jennie Estelle, now wife

of S. N. Decker, who conducts a large ice business purchased from his father-in-law; and Isadore F., who is unmarried and resides with her parents.

CHARLES G. KEIL.

Charles G. Keil, an energetic and successful agriculturist and hotel proprietor residing near Farmingdale, Long Island, was born in New York city, January 1, 1859. His father, Charles G. Keil, was a native of Germany, whence, in 1855, he came to this country and settled in New York city, where he pursued his trade of baker. Five years later he removed to Farmingdale, Long Island, purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, and for the remainder of his life devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was united in marriage to Anna C. Barckemaier, also a native of Germany, in which country the ceremony took place. Mr. Keil died July 28, 1894; he was survived by his widow, who is at the present time (1903) residing with her son on the home farm, having attained the age of eighty-two years.

Charles G. Keil was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, attended the common school of the neighborhood, where he acquired a practical education, and subsequently assumed the complete management of the farm, meeting with more than ordinary success in this undertaking. His farm comprises one hundred and thirty acres of fine land, well cultivated, and his commodious and attractive residence, where for the past five years they have accommodated summer boarders, is beautifully located and surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Mr. Keil has always taken an active part in local affairs, serving in the capacity of road master and school trustee, being the incumbent of the latter named position for five years, and serving as inspector of election fourteen years.

He is prominently affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which organization he is treasurer; he is founder of the Hicksville Order No. 569, from which he demitted and

formed the Farmingdale Lodge No. 613, having held all the offices in the order. He is a member of the Rebekahs' Accacia Lodge of Hicksville, of which his wife is also a member and past grand; a member of Unqua Lodge No. 192, of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of Court Nassau No. 396, Foresters of America, at Farmingdale, being past supreme ranger of the same. In 1876 Mr. Keil married Frances Corsa, who died in 1892. Their children are: Frank and Edith Keil. Subsequently Mr. Keil was united in marriage to Elfriede von der Burg, and two children have been born of this union: Anna and Elsa Keil.

WATKIN W. JONES.

Probably no citizen of Long Island has been more active and successful or engaged in a larger number of important enterprises, than has Watkin W. Jones. He also enjoys the high distinction of an honorable military record covering a period of more than a quarter of a century, and including the Civil war period. He is of Welsh descent, son of David and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Jones. His father was for a short time a resident of New York city, and removed to Brooklyn, where was his home until his death. He was a member of the police force in the latter city, and took considerable interest in municipal affairs. He died at the age of sixty-two years, and his wife at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three are living.

Watkin W. Jones was born August 10, 1844, in Brooklyn. After acquiring a fair English education in the public schools, he worked for a year in a printing office, where he added to his store of knowledge, and subsequently learned to make showcases. The outbreak of the Civil war appealed to his patriotic spirit, and he turned aside from what would probably have proved his life work to enter the military service. In 1861 he organized a military company called the "Brooklyn Spahis," from the young men of his acquaintance, and through his effort the company was uniformed and drilled until it had attained to



Watkin W. Jones



considerable proficiency under arms. The company was to be assigned to the Twenty-third Regiment, of Brooklyn, which was then being organized, but that command was not then sent to the field, and the company did not enter the service. Determined upon entering active service, he enlisted, early in June, 1862, as a private soldier in Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, then in camp at Suffolk, Virginia. At the point named, the regiment formed a portion of the left wing of General McClellan's army, and performed arduous service in protecting it and preserving communication. It was highly commended by General John A. Dix, who, on the occasion of a review, pronounced it "a superior regiment." Mr. Jones was with his regiment during the campaigns in Maryland and Pennsylvania the following year, and during its wearisome and dangerous guard duty in Brooklyn at the time of the great draft riots. After the close of the war he continued his membership in the regiment until his period of service had amounted to more than twenty-six years, and he had received a medal commemorative of a continuous service of twenty-five years. He also enjoyed the distinction of being the champion marksman of the regiment, and in 1876 was the first winner of the competitive medal offered by Inspector General Briggs, and was at another time awarded the veteran marksman's medal presented by the state of New York.

On returning home after the close of the war, Mr. Jones engaged in the uptown agency of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, under the general agency of William H. Ross. Mr. Ross subsequently became secretary and afterward general manager of the Queen Insurance Company, and Mr. Jones accompanied him, holding various positions of trust under him for a period of seventeen years. Meantime he established his residence at Jamaica, where he engaged in an insurance business. A year later he removed to Far Rockaway, where he opened an insurance office, adding real estate to insurance in January, 1882. From that point, and mainly in its interest, his wonderful energy and indomitable resolution were directed, and to his labors are

mainly to be attributed the remarkable development of the village and its vicinage,—labors performed in spite of formidable obstacles and persistent opposition, which he met with invincible courage, and over which he finally triumphed. Resulting partially from his effort, the abominable roads of the town of Hempstead were ultimately succeeded by a macadamized system of unsurpassable excellence. He secured, through his personal effort, the passage by the legislature of a bill for the construction of a highway on Rockaway Beach, and while the measure failed through the gubernatorial veto, the beginning made possible the subsequent results attained. In order to advance his real estate business, Mr. Jones established the Real Estate Bulletin, and it became so useful and successful that he founded the "Rockaway Journal," a general newspaper, and some ten years afterward he organized a corporation to control it, and retired from its management a year later. He constantly made this paper the exponent and advocate of every measure which he regarded as contributory to the development and advantage of the community, in some instances awakening antagonisms which found expression in threats of personal violence, but however, were never attempted to be carried into effect. Particularly was this true with reference to his efforts for the establishment of the water works system and the fire department. He was also instrumental in forming the board of sewer commissioners, and served as its president for five years, resigning when there was assurance that an efficient sewer system would be established. In 1895 he was elected to the village board of trustees, in which he served until the village was absorbed by the Greater New York. He gave long and capable service as a school trustee, and his influence was exerted to the utmost in increasing the efficiency of the educational system.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which his family has been reared. He holds fraternal relations with the Masonic order, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On July 6, 1867, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Joyce of Brooklyn, who died May 22, 1879, after

bearing him six daughters: Mrs. John T. Forrest, Mrs. Lewis B. Sharp, Mrs. Balling R. Sharp, Annie V., Mary H. and Elsie R. Jones, the last named being dead. In October, 1885, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Carrie C. T. Richardson, a native of Mount Desert, Maine.

Mr. Jones conducts his business affairs with his old-time energy and carefulness, and has found his efforts rewarded with abundant success. His insurance agency does a larger business than any other on Long Island, outside the city of Brooklyn, and his real estate transactions have aggregated an immense sum. In the latter line, through his knowledge of conditions and values and his excellent judgment, many of his customers have been enabled to reap handsome returns. In the spring of 1899 he was unanimously elected president of the Long Island Underwriters' Association, a position which he still occupies.

REV. CHARLES S. WIGHTMAN.

The Rev. Charles S. Wightman, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, is descended from a family which traces its pedigree from Edward Wightman (variously spelled Weightman, Whitman, Whiteman, etc.), who was the last martyr burned at the stake in England. Little is known of the latter's history. He was a Baptist, and was burned at Litchfield, England, April 11, 1612. He married Frances Durbye, September 2, 1593, at Burton-on-Trent, England, and the record of the births of his large family is still to be seen there. His son John, from whom the American branch of the family is probably descended, was born January 7, 1599.

George Wightman, son of John, was born in England in 1632, and emigrated to North Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1660. He married, tradition says, Elizabeth Updike, and was the father of two daughters and five sons, the eldest of whom, Daniel, born in 1668, was for several years pastor of the Second Baptist church of Newport, Rhode Island. Some of the members of this church, moving to Oyster Bay, Long Island, founded the Baptist church at that place, Daniel Wightman himself being present at one

of the ceremonies in 1724. He died in 1750. His youngest brother, Valentine Wightman, was for forty years pastor of the Baptist church at Groton, Connecticut, where he took a prominent part in defending and advancing the principles of the Baptist denomination. Another of the five sons of George, the emigrant ancestor, was one also named George, who was born in 1673, at North Kingston. The name of his first wife has not been preserved, but by his second marriage he united himself with Sarah Ladd. He died in 1761. His son John, born in 1701, was a resident of Warwick, Rhode Island, and died in 1770, leaving a son, Elisha, born in 1728, who served in the Revolution, and died in 1827, at Warwick, where he had been born and had spent his life, having attained the great age of ninety-nine years. His son John, also of Warwick, was born in 1761, married Sarah Green, and was the father of nine children. Of these, Frederick, born April 11, 1779, at Warwick, was, like so many of his ancestors, a Baptist minister. He was converted in April, 1801, and united with the Baptist church of Coventry, Rhode Island. In 1806 he removed to Ashford, Connecticut, and began preaching. He was ordained in 1807, and preached at Ashford eleven years. In 1817 he went to Upper Middletown (now Cromwell), Connecticut, where, after a pastorate of fifteen years, he removed to another field of labor, in East Lyme, Connecticut, where he remained five years. In 1837 he returned to Cromwell for two years, and in 1840 accepted a call to Haddam, Connecticut, where he labored for three years, and in 1842 went one year to Wethersfield, Connecticut. In 1846 was pastor at Rope Ferry (now Niantic), Connecticut, whence, in 1849, he returned to Cromwell and retired from the active ministry. He married, August 1, 1801, Mary King, of Coventry, Rhode Island, and they had one child, Stillman King. Mrs. Wightman died August 29, 1856, and Mr. Wightman closed his long career of arduous labor and unselfish devotion October 18, 1856, at Cromwell, Connecticut.

Stillman King Wightman, only child of Frederick and Mary (King) Wightman, was born January 8, 1803, at Scituate, Rhode Island.

of churches at Cold Spring Harbor, Newton, New York; Wilmington, Delaware; and at other places. Two of his sons by a second wife are now in the ministry. Mrs. Wightman, for several years previous to her marriage, had been the teacher of a private school in Oyster Bay. She and her husband were without children. Mr. Wightman sustained a severe loss in the death of his wife, who passed away January 2, 1901.

Edward King Wightman, brother of the Rev. Charles S. Wightman, was born April 27, 1835, and graduated from New York College in 1854. After the battle of Antietam, which was fought September 17, 1862, he enlisted in the Hawkins Zouaves, participating in sixteen engagements during the war, and was finally shot in the attack on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, having been the fifth one to enter the front. At the time of his death he was sergeant major of the One Hundred and Third New York Volunteers, his commission as first lieutenant being received by his father from the war department. Mr. Wightman had entered the army with the determination of completing his service to his country in the ranks, and it was only within six months of his death that he took measures for promotion, the commission arriving after he had testified to his devotion by the sacrifice of his life.

E. R. DOWNS.

E. R. Downs is an example of the boys who educate themselves and secure their own start in life, determined, self-reliant boys, willing to work for advantages which other boys secure through inheritance, destined by sheer force of character to succeed in the face of all opposition and to push to the front in one important branch of enterprise or another. Although a young man, he has worked his way upward until he now occupies the responsible position of freight agent for the Long Island Railroad Company, in New York city.

Mr. Downs was born in Franklinville, Gloucester county, New Jersey, October 10, 1868. He was reared to manhood in his native state. In early life he manifested an interest in telegraphy,

and without any outside aid or support he persisted in his study of that art, in which he ultimately became very proficient and was able to take charge of an office. In 1892 he came to Long Island, and after filling different positions with the Long Island Railway Company, he was appointed freight agent for the company in Brooklyn, later, in New York city, assuming the duties of that office in June, 1900. In whatever position he has been placed Mr. Downs has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. His life has been characterized by energy, perseverance and hard work, and to these principles his success is due. As a citizen and business man he commands the respect of all who know him, and those who have known him longest are numbered among his warmest friends.

FRANK M. CRONISE.

Frank M. Cronise is engaged in the brokerage business at 37 Broad street, New York, and has a comprehensive knowledge of stocks and the market, so that he is enabled to make judicious purchases and sales. He represents an old Virginian family, his ancestors having been planters there. His father, J. S. Cronise, was born in the Old Dominion and in 1850 came to Brooklyn, where he gained a wide reputation throughout Brooklyn and New York. He engaged in the brokerage and banking business and his name was well known on financial paper. His business methods were such as to bring him a high measure of success and his straightforward dealings gained for him an unassailable reputation. He is still living at the age of eighty-two years, but has now retired from business.

In the Thirteenth street school of Brooklyn Frank M. Cronise began his education and later attended the Columbia grammar school. On putting aside his text books he entered upon his business career in connection with his father in Wall street, and is now connected with the firm of Lathrop & Smith, 37 Broad street, this being one of the leading brokerage firms of the city. He is meeting with very creditable success, and

ound judgment and keen foresight, based a thorough knowledge concerning the market have been the salient features in his profession.

In 1896 Mr. Cronise was united in marriage with Miss Alice Larzelier, a representative of an old Long Island family. For five years they have their home at Far Rockaway and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of this portion of the island. Mr. Cronise is a member of the New York Yacht Club, in which he has served as governor for five years, and is very popular in social circles, his genial manner and power as an entertaining conversationalist making him a favorite.

HOMER N. MARTIN.

Homer N. Martin, who is serving as road foreman of engines for the Long Island Railroad Company at Morris Park, was born in Brooklyn on the 18th of February, 1865, and in his native city his youth was passed in a manner similar to that of most lads of the period. He spent considerable time in school, mastering the studies which were one for the performance of duty in later years. In July, 1883, entered the service of the Long Island Railroad Company, with which he has since been connected. He acted as switchman until May, 1884, and on the 18th of June of that year became fireman, serving in that capacity until July, 1889. He was then promoted to engineer, and from September, 1889, until May, 1890, he was again fireman. In May, 1890, he again took charge of an engine, and was upon the road until March 31, 1897. The following day he entered upon the duties of road foreman and has since filled the position in a capable manner, meriting and receiving the confidence and commendation of those under whom he serves. Promotion in the service of the Long Island Company comes, as it does with other railroad companies, in recognition and reward of competency, adaptability and energy. Meeting in none of these requirements Mr. Martin has steadily worked his way upward, and his success is indicated by the success which has attended his efforts.

EZRA FRED KNAPP.

The interesting ancestral history of this gentleman, in both the lineal and collateral lines, has been traced out with historical accuracy, and is given in full in the following paragraphs:

Nicholas Knapp came to America in 1630 with Winthrop, and lived at Watertown, Wethersfield and Stamford. The name of his wife was Eleanor, who died at Stamford in 1670, and her nine children were as follows: Jonathan, born December 27, 1631, died the same day; Timothy, born December 14, 1632; JOSHUA, born January 5, 1635; Caleb, born January 20, 1637; Sarah, born January 5, 1639; Ruth, January 6, 1641; Hannah, March 6, 1643; Moses and Lydia.

Joshua Knapp, who was born January 5, 1635, died October 27, 1684, at Greenwich, Connecticut. On June 9, 1657, he married Hannah Close, and their eight children were: Hannah, born in 1659; Joshua, born in 1662; Joseph, born in 1664; Ruth, in 1666; Timothy, in 1668; Benjamin, in 1673; Caleb, in 1677; JONATHAN, in 1679.

Jonathan Knapp was born in 1679 at Greenwich, Connecticut. The first name of his wife was Susannah, and their children were JONATHAN and Joshua, the latter born March 16, 1730.

Jonathan Knapp was born at Greenwich. He died about 1766, and his wife Susannah was appointed guardian to his children, who were all minors excepting one. The names of their seven children were Jonathan, PETER, Silas, Rachel, Hannah, Susannah and Abigail.

Peter Knapp was born February 25, 1755, and died April 13, 1839, at Spafford, New York. He was a private in the Third Regiment of the Westchester county militia under Captain Samuel Haight, and under the land bounty rights he secured a farm of six hundred acres at Spafford, New York, to which place he moved in 1806 from Stamford, Delaware county, New York. On May 18, 1775, he was married at Rye, New York, to Dinah Guion, the daughter of John Guion and Anna Hart; the former traced his ancestry through two of the name of Louis to Louis

Guion, who was born in France in 1654 and died in New Rochelle, New York; the latter was probably the daughter of Monmouth, and the granddaughter of Jonathan Hart. There were twelve children born to Peter and Dinah Knapp: Sarah, born April 28, 1776, married Elijah Hadden; Anna, born October 3, 1777, died October 26, 1828; Cynthia, born May 13, 1780, died April 18, 1867, and married Ellis Taft; Elijah, born December 9, 1782, died January 27, 1867, and married Betsy Burdick; John, born August 22, 1785, died January 17, 1874, and married Mamry Hotchkiss; Hanna, born March 9, 1789, died December 14, 1868, and married John Ingersoll; PETER, born February 4, 1791, died March 24, 1875, and married Saberah Babcock; Mary, born July 29, 1793; Isaac, born August 29, 1795, married Mary Berry; Silas, born December 30, 1797, died December 16, 1888, and married Flora Barber; James D., born March 23, 1800, died September 28, 1855; Kortright, born April 30, 1803, died January 17, 1883, and married Lucy Skinner.

Peter Knapp, the seventh in the last named family, was born at Stamford, Delaware county, New York, February 4, 1791, and died at Scott, New York, March 24, 1875. He was married February 26, 1815, to Saberah Babcock, the daughter of Ezra Babcock and Saberah Stillman; the former was son of Oliver, son of Colonel Oliver, son of John, son of James Babcock, who was born in England in 1612, and died in 1679 at Westerly, Rhode Island; Saberah Stillman traced her descent through Joseph, Joseph, George, to George, who was born in 1654 at Steeple Aspen, Wiltshire, England, and died in 1728 at Wethersfield, Connecticut. Peter and Saberah Knapp had nine children: STEPHEN CLOSE, born January 17, 1816; Eurette, October 1, 1817; Sally Ann, February 16, 1820; Asher, May 16, 1822; Riley, April 29, 1825; Minerva, December 14, 1827; Ezra B., February 26, 1830; Epinetus, August 13, 1833; Clarence, April 22, 1836.

Stephen Close Knapp, was born at Spafford, New York, January 17, 1816, and was married June 14, 1846, in Cattarugus county, to Eliza-

beth C. Smith; her father was Isaac Smith of Old Milford, Connecticut, and her mother, Elizabeth Edwards, was descended from Alanson Edwards, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, and Alexander, who came from Wales to this country about 1640. There were ten children of this union, whose names and dates of births are as follows: Edward Herman, September 20, 1847; Cynthia Eveline, January 8, 1849; Burdette Riley, June 23, 1850; Adelbert, June 8, 1852; Alice C. and Annice M., twins, July 25, 1854; Sarah, September 3, 1856, died May 16, 1864; Orville, July 26, 1860, died November 28, 1861; Willard Hubert, August 12, 1862; EZRA FRED, May 21, 1868.

Through these seven forefathers is EZRA FRED Knapp descended, thus bringing his ancestral history down from the first American settler. Ezra Fred Knapp was born May 21, 1868 at Fabius, New York. On October 25, 1897, he was married at Madison, New Jersey, to Martha B. Peck; her father Theodore M. Peck, descended through Stephen M., John, Judge John, Joseph, Joseph, Joseph, and the original American ancestor, Henry Peck; Martha Peck's mother is Susan Howell, whose line of descent goes back through Edward, Ezekiel, Gideon, Edward, Richard, Richard, Edward, Henry and William. One child was born to Ezra Fred Knapp, on July 5, 1897, Frederick Malcom.

MRS. EZRA FRED KNAPP has the following ancestry on the maternal side: Martha Baldwin Peck, is the daughter of Susan Howell and Theodore M. Peck, the latter the son of Stephen, son of John, son of Judge John, son of Joseph, son of Joseph, son of Henry.

Susan Howell was the daughter of Mary and Edward Howell, the latter the son of Ezekiel, son of Gideon, son of Edward, son of Richard, son of Richard, son of Edward, who was an organizer of the first English settlement within present bounds of New York state, viz., Southampton, Long Island.

Mary Lee was the daughter of Abigail Byram and Major William Lee, the latter the son of Thomas, son of Joseph, son of William.

Abigail Byram was the daughter of Susanna

Washburn and Jephtha Byram, the later the son of **Captain Ebenezer**, son of **Captain Nicholas**, son of **Nicholas**.

Susanna Washburn was the daughter of **Anna**, Alden and **Eleazar Washburn**, the latter the son of **Noah**, son of **Samuel**, son of **John**, son of **John**. **Anna Alden** was the daughter of **Anna Keith** and **Captain Ebenezer Alden**, the latter the son of **Isaac**, son of **Joseph**, son of **John Alden** and **Priscilla Mullens**.

Anna Keith was the daughter of **Elizabeth Fobes** and **Joseph Keith**, the latter the son of **James Keith** and **Susanna Edson**.

Elizabeth Fobes was the daughter of **Elizabeth Howard** and **Edward Fobes**, the latter the son of **Caleb**, probably.

Elizabeth Howard was the daughter of **Martha Hayward** and **John Howard**.

Martha Hayward was the daughter of **Susanna** and **Thomas Hayward**, the latter the son of **Thomas**.

Another line of ancestry is of interest, running back through thirty-seven generations:

(1) **Ezra Fred Knapp**, the son of **Elizabeth C. Smith** and **Stephen Close Knapp**. (2) **Elizabeth C. Smith**, the daughter of **Elizabeth Edwards** and **Isaac Smith**. (3) **Elizabeth Edwards**, the daughter of **Alanson Edwards** and **Elizabeth McKay**. (4) **Alanson Edwards**, the son of **Lucy Warner** and **Ebenezer Edwards**, who was the fourth son of **Nathaniel Edwards** and **Mary Strong**. (5) **Lucy Warner**, the daughter of **Mark Warner** and **Lydia Phelps**. (6) **Mark Warner**, the son of **Abigal Montague** and **Mark Warner**. (7) **Abigal Montague**, the daughter of **Abigal Downing** and **Richard Montague**, who came to America in 1634 and was a settler at **Hadley**, Massachusetts. (8) **Abigal Downing**, the daughter of **Rev. Dr. Downing**, whose marriage is not recorded; he came to America from **Norwich**, England. (9) **Rev. Dr. Downing**, the son of **George Downing** and **Dorcas Blois**, daughter of **William Grundeberg**. (10) **George Downing**, the son of **Elizabeth Wingfield** and **Sir Geoffrey Downing** of **Poles**, **Belchamp**, **Norfolk**, **England**. (11) **Elizabeth Wingfield**, the daughter of **Thomas Wingfield** and **Elizabeth Wood-**

house, the former of **Kimberly**, **Norfolk**, **England**. (12) **Thomas Wingfield**, the son of **Sir John Wingfield** and **Margaret Doward**, the only daughter of **Richard Doward**. (13) **Sir John Wingfield**, the son of **Sir John Wingfield** and **Elizabeth Fitz Lewis**, second daughter of **Sir John Fitz Lewis**. (14) **Sir John Wingfield**, the son of **Elizabeth Gousell** and **Sir John Wingfield**. (15) **Elizabeth Gousell**, the daughter of **Eleanor Fitz Allen** and **Sir Robert Gousell**. (16) **Eleanor Fitz Allen**, the daughter of **Sir John Fitz Allen**, Lord of **Arundel**, and **Eleanor Malt-ravers**. (17) **Sir John Fitz Allen**, the son of **Lady Eleanor Plantagenet** and **Richard Fitz Allen**, third Earl of **Arundel**. (18) **Lady Eleanor Plantagenet**, daughter of **Henry Plantagenet** and **Maud**, the daughter of **Sir Patric Chaworth**. (19) **Henry Plantagenet**, the son of **Edmund Plantagenet** and **Blanche**, queen dowager of **Navarre**. (20) **Edmund Plantagenet**, the son of the **Plantagenet King Henry III** and **Eleanor**, daughter of **Raymond**, Count of **Provence**. (21) **Henry III**, the son of **King John**, surnamed **Lackland**, and **Isabelle**, daughter of **Aymer**, Count of **Angoulaine**. (22) **John Lackland**, the son of **Henry II** and **Eleanor of Aquitaine**. (23) **Henry II**, the son of **Empress Matilda** and **Geoffrey Plantagenet**, Count of **Anjou**. (24) **Empress Matilda**, the daughter of **Henry I (Beauclerc)** and **Maud the Good**, daughter of **Malcom III of Scotland**. (25) **Henry I**, the son of **Matilda** and **William the Conqueror**. (26) **Matilda**, the daughter of **Baldwin (Fairbeard)**. (27) **Baldwin**, the son of **Baldwin** and **Rosaile**, daughter of **Berringer**, second king of **Italy**. (28) **Baldwin**, the son of **Arnolf** and **Alisa**, daughter of **Herbert**, Count of **Vernandois**. (29) **Arnolf**, the son of **Baldwin** and **Elfrida**, daughter of **Alfred the Great**. (30) **Baldwin**, the son of **Princess Judith** and **Baldwin**, the first Count of **Flanders**. (31) **Princess Judith**, the daughter of **Charles the Bald** and **Ermene-trude**, daughter of the Count of **Orleans**. (32) **Charles the Bald**, the son of **Louis the Debonnaire** and **Judith the Fair**. (33) **Louis the Debonnaire**, the son of **Charlemagne** and **Hildegard**, a **Suabian princess**. (34) **Charlemagne**, the son

of Pepin le Bref. (35) Pepin le Bref, the son of Charles Martel and Rotrude. (36) Charles Martel, the son of Pepin de Heristal, a grandson of Pepin von Landen, who was born about 560 and died in 639.

EZRA FRED KNAPP, whose family history has been given above, is superintendent of the public schools of Hempstead, Long Island. He was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, New York, and is a son of Stephen C. and Elizabeth C. (Smith) Knapp, the former of whom was born in Spafford, New York, and the latter in Cattaraugus county, and they now reside at Preble, Courtland county, New York, having retired from a prosperous farm life. Mr. Knapp was educated with special reference to his subsequent career as a teacher, attending the public school of Syracuse, the Normal Training School at Courtland, New York, and received a special course in the New York University. When eighteen years of age he began teaching in the district schools of his native county, and subsequently taught seven years in the public schools of New Jersey, five years of that period having been spent as principal of the public school at Summit. In 1899 he was appointed principal of the Hempstead school, at which time the daily attendance numbered four hundred and seventeen pupils, but at the present time his efficient management has increased the daily attendance to six hundred and forty pupils. He at once inaugurated the departmental plan of instruction, which is one of the best and shows good results. After the school was placed under the regents, in 1897, there had been no scholars graduated until 1900, when one completed the course, while in the following year there were three, and in the present nine will be graduated at this institution. During the past year, by entertainments and other means, the school succeeded in raising money which was doubled by the state, and was used to furnish the assembly room with works of art, consisting of plaster casts of many men of renown, as well as pictures of all kinds. The school also contains a splendid library, which is at the disposal of the scholars at all times, while on the top floor is a gymnasium and tennis court,

which is always in use when the scholars are free from their studies. For three years Mr. Knapp officiated as president of the Union county (New Jersey) Principals' Association, and religiously he is a member of the Prebyterian church.

JOHN DUNLAP WELLS, D.D.

The Rev. John Dunlap Wells of Brooklyn, New York, was born October 25, 1815, at Whitesboro, Oneida county, New York, and is the son of Solomon Wells and Marion Dunlap. The former was the son of Edmund Wells, Jr., and Wealthy Ann Goodrich; Edmund, Jr., was the son of Edmund Wells and Mary Howell; and Edmund, the son of Thomas, of Worcestershire, England, and Elizabeth Merrill, of Saybrook, New England.

Marion Dunlap was the daughter of the Rev. John Dunlap and Catherine Curtenius. The former was the son of John Dunlap. Father and son came from Delphington, county of Lanark, Scotland, in the autumn of 1774, intending to return in the spring of the next year, and to bring the rest of the family to America as their permanent home. In 1775, however, the war of the Revolution opened, and they enlisted, John, Jr., at the age of fourteen years, and they were in the army nearly two years, seeing hard and dangerous service at the siege of St. Johns and elsewhere, under General Montgomery. The father died at Albany in camp, and the son afterward studied for the ministry in the Associate Reformed (now United) Presbyterian church, and was pastor of a church of that body many years. He was afterward a missionary of the Young Men's Missionary Society of New York city, and established a number of churches in the state. Catherine Curtenius, his wife, was the second daughter of Peter Curtenius, Esq., who held the office of state auditor (now comptroller), and lived in the city of New York.

John Dunlap Wells, the grandson and namesake of the Rev. John Dunlap, graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, with the class of 1838. He was principal of Green Academy, Huntsville, Alabama, from 1838 to 1840;



Yours Sincerely
John D. Wells.

ated from the theological seminary at
eton, New Jersey, in 1844; was licensed to
h the gospel by the presbytery of North
in 1842; supplied the summer chapel of
s Lenox, Esq., near New Hamburg, New
; was minister of a Presbyterian mission at
corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth
, New York city, from 1844 to 1847; and
at the parish school of the First Presbyterian
h, New York city, from 1847 to 1849. He
ordained by the presbytery of New York, in
ury, 1850. At the same time he became pas-
f the Presbyterian church of Williamsburg,

Island, now known as the South Third
t Presbyterian church of New York city,
oklyn borough. He succeeded the Rev. Eu-
P. Stevenson in the pastorate of this church,
ich he still remains as senior pastor (March,
, his son, the Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells
g been installed as junior pastor, April 18.

The following churches have been colon-
from the South Third Presbyterian church:
Ansleie Street, Troop avenue, and the Ross
Presbyterian churches.

1 1858 Dr. Wells traveled in Great Britain
reland, and crossed to France. In 1887 he
ed the continent and visited Yosemite Valley
Yellowstone Park. Dr. Wells is the author
e following works: "Saved by Grace, or the
Week in the Life of Davis Johnson, Jr." "
tor in the Sickroom;" "Boys and Young
in Relation to Business;" "Little Walter of
using;" and a number of sermons and
hlets.

r. Wells is a member of the board of foreign
ons of the Presbyterian church in the U. S.
ith which he has been connected since 1854,
of which, in 1877, he was vice-president, and
1884 president. Since 1875 he has been one
e trustees of Princeton Theological Semin-
and was for years a member of the board of
New York State Colonization Society. In
he received from Union College the degree
ector of Divinity.

r. Wells married, May 1, 1840, Jessie,
hter of David Henderson, and his wife, Jes-
airns. Of the seven children born to them

the following are living: Newell Woolsey, now
junior pastor of the South Third street Presby-
terian church, who married Kate Fuller Smith, of
Cooperstown, New York; Louisa Henderson,
who became the wife of James H. Post, of Brook-
lyn; John Dunlap, Jr., who married Mary Jose-
phine White, of Brooklyn; Helen M. and Mary
N. unmarried.

David Henderson, father of Mrs. Wells, was
the son of David, who came to this country from
Scotland early in life, and soon attached himself
to the infant navy, continuing in it during the
struggle for independence. He married Mildred
Allen, and settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia,
where he was a successful merchant, and an elder
in the Presbyterian church. David, his son, the
father of Jessie, became a wholesale merchant in
New York city. Afterward, and for many years,
under all the changes of administration, until his
death at eighty-one, he was in the custom house
in the city. He was a confessor of Christ. Jessie
Cairns, his wife, born in Scotland, was the mother
of thirteen children.

WILLIAM J. ROSE.

William J. Rose, general freight agent of the
Long Island Railroad, was born at Erin Hill,
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1852. At
the age of thirteen years he entered the service
of the Warren and Franklin Railroad, a line then
being constructed under the auspices of and for
the purpose of giving the Pennsylvania Railroad
access to the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Dis-
playing a natural talent for railroad work, he
has since continued the profession, and his record
shows that he has filled many and important posi-
tions with marked success. Serving under Mr.
A. J. Cassatt, then superintendent of the Warren
and Franklin Railroad, Mr. Rose accompanied
him to Altoona, Pennsylvania, when Mr. Cassatt
was made superintendent of motive power and
machinery of the Pennsylvania Railroad at that
point. Meantime the Warren and Franklin, and
the Farmers and the Oil Creek railroads were
consolidated as the Oil Creek and Alleghany Riv-
er Railroad, thus securing to Pennsylvania Rail-

road interests a belt line of the oil regions. Mr. Rose, because of his pioneer experience, was then again assigned to duty on this line. Subsequently, for the purpose of promoting a larger west-bound tonnage over the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the introduction of anthracite coal in the markets of the west and southwest, there was created in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad a corporation known as the Pennsylvania & Ohio Anthracite Coal and Transportation Company, and Mr. Rose was at once assigned to this work, with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1871 the Pennsylvania Railroad purchased and reorganized the Monongahela Valley Railroad as the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, and Mr. Rose was made general freight and passenger agent, serving in that capacity for a period of eight years, when the road became the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Rose was then appointed commercial agent of the main line and branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, inclusive, and including his former territory, the Monongahela Valley.

In 1879, an unexpected vacancy occurring, Mr. Rose was appointed general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Northern Central Railroad for the fast local freight lines, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He held that position until it was abolished by the reorganization of the commercial or freight department, when he was made division freight agent of the Philadelphia, Frederick and Schuylkill divisions. On May 1, 1899, he was again promoted as division freight agent of the united railroads of the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, filling that position until January 15, 1901, when, the Pennsylvania Railroad having purchased the Long Island Railroad, he was appointed general freight agent, a position for which he is singularly well fitted by long and tried experience in the business. It thus appears that although only now in the prime of life, Mr. Rose, for a period of almost forty years, has been closely identified with the most progressive commercial history of the Pennsylvania Rail-

road, and his selection from among its large commercial staff for the delicate and difficult duty now devolving upon him, is a marked recognition of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the standard railroad of America.

JARVIS S. WIGHT, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

In the comparison of the relative value to mankind of the various professions and pursuits to which men devote their time and energies, it is widely recognized that none is more important than the medical profession. Man's most priceless treasure is life, and throughout all ages close study and attention have been given to the mastery of the great fundamental laws of life and health. Investigation has broadened the field of knowledge until the work now accomplished by the medical faculties seems marvelous. Among those who have been leaders in the work of solving the mysteries attendant upon the phenomena of life is Dr. Jarvis S. Wight, who has carried his researches far beyond those of others and has gained knowledge that has been proven of great practical value and benefit to the human race. He is today recognized as one of the most distinguished surgeons of the country. Dr. Wight has a large private practice, is one of the most celebrated lecturers in the Empire state, is dean of the Long Island College Hospital, and at the same time is a student, continually thinking upon new and broader lines of labor in connection with the practice of medicine and surgery.

A native of Centerville, Allegany county, New York, Jarvis Sherman Wight was born January 4, 1834, unto Uzzier and Caroline (Van Buren) Wight. He is a descendant of Thomas Wight who came from the Isle of Wight to America in 1635. His maternal ancestors were from Holland. They took up their residence in the Mohawk valley in an early period in the colonial history of America. A brother of a member of the Van Buren family who first came to this country settled at Kinter Hook, and from him is descended the branch of the family to which President Van Buren belonged.

Dr. Wight obtained his early education through close personal study while living in West-

field. New York, whither his parents removed about 1843. He was graduated in Tufts College in 1861, with the degree of bachelor of arts, and won that of master of arts in 1882, while in 1894 that of doctor of laws was conferred upon him. His medical education was obtained in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in the Long Island College Hospital, being graduated in the latter institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864. Since that time he has engaged in practice in Brooklyn, and is indeed an ornament to the profession. For many years he has devoted the greater part of his attention to surgical work, in which he has acquired an enviable reputation. He has performed the most difficult operations known to surgery, including the treatment of a stab wound of the heart. He is a most rapid operator, believing that time saved in an operation is an important element in maintaining life. His success in this branch of the profession is certainly due in a large measure to his wonderful, minute and accurate acquaintance with anatomy, combined with an exquisite power of diagnosis, a cool head, steady muscles and great mechanical genius. No man, living or dead, no matter how great the halo of glory or recollections that may arise at the mention of the name, ever had more or better success attending his efforts to relieve the ailments of suffering humanity than have followed as the direct sequence of the work of this truly great surgeon. During his long experience in the practice of surgery he has recognized the need of many surgical instruments which his inventive genius has devised. Among these may be mentioned artery forceps, forceps aneurism needle, self-threading needle especially adapted for the closing of abdominal wounds, pressure forceps for arresting hemorrhage, the first ever made, beaked knife for opening the sheaths of blood vessels, ether inhaler, bone drill, pile clamp, hysterectomy clamp and others.

The Doctor's contributions to medical literature have been many and valuable, and his opinions are largely regarded as authority throughout the medical fraternity of the country. Among his writings which have appeared in book form are: "A Treatise on Myodynamics," "A Me-

morial of Frank Hastings Hamilton, M. D.," "Suggestions to the Medical Witness" and "A Memorial of Orlando Williams Wight, M. P."

For more than thirty years Dr. Wight has taught medicine and surgery, sometimes giving as many as ten lectures per week. He has frequently conducted six clinics each week and has often performed minor operations on the following Sundays. Although he has delivered more medical lectures than any other teacher in the United States, he has never read a single lecture or even taken notes into the lecture room. During the last year of the Civil war he was assistant surgeon by contract in the United States army at Baltimore. For some years he was assistant surgeon in the Long Island College Hospital, was professor of materia medica and therapeutics from 1870 until 1874, registrar from 1870 until 1884, professor of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery since 1874, professor of operative and clinical surgery since 1884, and dean of the faculty since 1895. He has been consulting surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital since 1885, of the Brooklyn Eastern District Hospital since 1892, and consulting surgeon to the New York State Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. He was the founder of the Long Island College Hospital Alumni Association, was its president in 1884 and has also been the president of the Surgical Society of Brooklyn, of which society he was the founder, and with which he has a membership connection. He wrote the first constitution of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, was elected the first vice president of the organization and declared its president. He is also a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, the Physicians National Association, the British Medical Association and Physicians Mutual Aid Association of New York.

Dr. Wight was married, January 19, 1871, to Miss Mary Center, daughter of Joseph Center, an attorney in Brooklyn, and unto them have been born three children: Joseph Center, who married Edith Petitt, of Brooklyn, and is an attorney

of New York; Jarvis Sherman Wight, Jr., a physician, who was graduated in the Long Island College Hospital in the class of 1895 and married Ida Robbins, of Orange, New Jersey, by whom he has one child, Evelyn; and Carol Van Buren, who married Alice Stall Knecht and is engaged in the real-estate business in Brooklyn. Dr. Wight is a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name, and he enjoys the respect, confidence and high regard of the community.

Dr. J. Sherman Wight was born twenty-eight years ago, and is a son of the eminent Dr. Jarvis Wight, well known as the dean of Long Island College Hospital. He was educated in the grammar schools and later under private tutors, graduating at the Polytechnic Institute in 1892 with the degree of B. S., and in 1895 at Long Island College Hospital with the degree of M. D. He has since been engaged in active practice, making some specialty of surgery. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the State Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and is assistant visiting surgeon to Long Island Hospital. He is a lecturer and operator in clinical surgery as well as an operator in practical obstetrics. He is a medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, and served one year as interne in the Long Island Hospital.

He has prepared a number of papers which have been read before the medical societies and a number of which have been reported in medical journals. Among some of the more important was a paper on Double Foetation, which was reported in the New York Medical Journal; also a report of cases of stricture of the deep urethra. He prepared a report of the new method of X-rays photography, which was published in the Philadelphia Medical Journal; also a report of cases now coming out in the Brooklyn Medical Journal, besides numerous other articles.

He was married to Ida Robbins, of Moorestown, New Jersey, and they have one child.

J. EDWARD SWANSTROM.

J. Edward Swanstrom, president of the borough of Brooklyn, is a native of this city, born July 26, 1853. His father, the Rev. J. P. Swanstrom, was a Swede, who came to the United States in company with John Ericsson, the inventor of the "Monitor," the originator of the new type of war vessels. Young Swanstrom began his education in the public schools of Brooklyn and completed it in the University of the City of New York. He entered upon the study of law under the preceptorship of Miller, Peet & Opdyke, of New York city, and then pursued a full course in the law school of the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1878, with the highest honors attainable. He at once entered upon private practice, which soon became extensive, and the reports of the state bar attest the extent and importance of the cases which have been committed to his care. He has always been an earnest friend of education, and he was for many years a member of the Brooklyn board of education and of its most important committees, and was for some time its president. In 1901 Mr. Swanstrom was elected president of the borough of Brooklyn.

FREDERICK W. GEISSENHAINER.

As some writer expresses it "Great is the strength of an individual soul true to its high trust." How comparatively few there are of the world's countless human beings of whom it can be said that they recognize the strength and capabilities of their own lives. The truly great is not he who amasses and hoards, living a life of selfishness, but he who recognizing the full powers with which he has been invested turns them to account for the uplifting and advancement of his people. Such is the life we are about to contemplate.

Frederick W. Geissenhainer, of Sea Cliff, Long Island, was born at Vincent, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1825, and is a descendant of a long line of scholarly ancestors.

who have each in turn left behind in departing to the higher life a record not only honorable, but creditable to the multiplicity of benefits they have rendered mankind. Both his father, who was a native of Montgomery county, and his grandfather were named Frederick W., and both were ministers of the gospel. Mr. Geissenhainer, of whom we write, is the seventh, measured by generations, who has borne the name Frederick William, the majority of them being prominent Lutheran ministers. During the tenth century by consent of the Prussian government, the surname, which was originally Geissenheimer, was changed to the present name. A section of the country along the Rhine bears the name of this distinguished family. They possess a family seal, and the significance of the name Geissenhainer being "the home of the goats," it is represented by the device of a goat under a tree.

Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Geissenhainer, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Prussia, and, as before stated, a Lutheran minister. He was a man of scholarly attainments, being particularly noted as a master of the Hebrew, Latin and Greek languages, and was the first to demonstrate the value of anthracite coal in the melting of iron. For years he acted as pastor of Christ Lutheran church, situated in Frankfort street, New York city. During the Revolutionary war this church was the only one not desecrated by British soldiers, which fact was accounted for by that the Hessians attended worship there. Subject's father entered the ministry in the year 1818, when he was twenty years of age, in which profession he continued until his death, which occurred on June 2, 1879. He occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's church, Sixth avenue and Fifteenth street, New York city, for about forty years.

Mr. Geissenhainer (subject) received his preliminary education at the Columbia grammar school in New York city, entered the New York University in 1837 and graduated in July, 1841. He then read law in the office of Counselor John Anthon, who at that time was one of New York's prominent attorneys, and in 1844 entered Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1846, was

admitted to the bar in the same year and opened an office in New York city. It was not long before Mr. Geissenhainer became prominent as a lawyer, but notwithstanding his success in the profession he retired in the year 1872 and in the latter part of the same year went to Sea Cliff, where he purchased a large tract of land. Several years later he became a permanent resident of Sea Cliff, occupying the old house located on Eighth and Ninth avenues, between Prospect and Central avenues. At that time Sea Cliff was a mere wilderness, possessing a scattered population of about three hundred people. Even the summer visitors were few, as there were no accommodations for them and those who did attempt to make of it a summer resort lived in tents of their own erection. It was not long, however, before Mr. Geissenhainer recognized the needs and necessities of the village, and took up the tedious and expensive task of general improvement. Thus the personal effort, influence and generosity of this one strong character have been instrumental within a quarter of a century in the development of the village from an obscure Methodist camp ground into one of the prettiest and most popular summer resorts on Long Island. There is scarcely an improvement in the place that has not felt the effects of his generosity, as he has been a liberal subscriber toward schools, water supply, churches, and numerous other advantages which the village now enjoys.

He figured conspicuously in the early life of St. Luke's Episcopal church as, though belonging to the Lutheran communion, his sympathies were broad enough to make him ever ready to do more than his fair share in every movement for the advancement of human kind.

Among the honorable positions which Mr. Geissenhainer has occupied may be mentioned the following: He was manager of the American Institute of Arts of New York from 1850 to 1861; trustee of the New York Juvenile Asylum from 1865 to 1879; was a member of the American Photographic Society, and captain and chaplain of the First Brigade of New York Horse Artillery in 1846, commissioned by Governor Silas Wright; he was one of the trustees of the

Watburg Orphans Farm School at Mt. Vernon; he was elected first president of the village of Sea Cliff by a large vote: he was one of the prime movers in the establishment of a summer home for aged and infirm Methodists. This was one of the finest institutions of its kind in the state, and its existence was principally secured by the generosity of Mr. Geissenhainer. He was also instrumental in organizing a fire department, expending a large sum of money for apparatus, equipment, etc., and as a mark of appreciation the company bears the name of F. W. Geissenhainer Engine Company.

June 22, 1879, Mr. Geissenhainer was married to Lucretia, daughter of John Whitman; they have no children. Although at this time (1902) in his seventy-eighth year, he still enjoys excellent health, and is always interested in discussing current topics, on which he is very well posted. He bears the reputation of possessing extreme good nature, and treats his visitors, whether rich or poor, with the same courteous consideration. His home is one of the most beautiful residences in Sea Cliff and is situated most delightfully, commanding from the rear windows a magnificent view of the sound, while Rye, New Rochelle, Pelham, Glen Cove Highlands and Mamaroneck are distinctly discernible. Many of the attractive points of Sea Cliff are in view, including a long stretch of beach. The one and a half acres of ground surrounding the house are prettily laid out, and the stable and cow pasture occupy another one half acre of land on the adjoining block.

GEORGE McNAUGHTON, M. D.

Among those occupying the front rank of the Brooklyn medical profession, and pre-eminent in certain lines of surgery, is Dr. George McNaughton, of Clinton avenue. He was born in Mumford, Monroe county, New York, July 4, 1856, son of Daniel C. and Margaret (Blue) McNaughton. His father, who was a manufacturer of agricultural implements, was a son of Peter McNaughton, who removed to Monroe county from Galway, Saratoga county, where Dr. Mc-

Naughton's great-grandfather, a native of Scotland, was an early settler. Daniel C. McNaughton was born in 1808, and died in 1879; his widow survives, and yet occupies the old homestead. They were the parents of twelve children, ten sons and two daughters, all of whom came to maturity, and of whom but three are deceased.

Dr. McNaughton, the eleventh child in the family, was educated under the old Scotch plan of ministerial tuition, and was thoroughly grounded in the English branches. He entered upon the study of medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated with his degree in 1878. An internship of one year in the Charity Hospital of Jersey City was of material advantage to him, affording him an opportunity for observation of a wide range of cases and for a beginning in practice. After practicing for a year in LeRoy, New York, his ambition led him to seek a larger field, and in 1881 he located in Brooklyn. For a time his practice here was of a general nature, but he soon developed a special aptitude for gynecology and abdominal surgery, and for several years past he has given his attention almost exclusively to these departments of medical science, having attained to a degree of proficiency which has established his reputation as one of the most able and successful operators in Greater New York. Enthusiastic in his desire for personal improvement, and to contribute to the advancement of the profession and the relief of suffering humanity, he has always been a watchful observer and intent student, and he has devised various methods and appliances which have been of great usefulness. He has also given much attention to laryngeal surgery, and he was the first in Brooklyn to take up intubation of the larynx and to report that operation with anti-toxine treatment. An invalid's cough first suggested by him, is now in general use throughout the civilized world. His observations and views with reference to various professional topics, more particularly under the head of gynecology, form valuable contributions to medical literature, consisting of papers read by him before professional bodies in which he holds membership, and placed in permanent form through the

president of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, in which capacity he has since remained, his sound judgment directing the affairs of that important institution. Otherwise he is enjoying that rest from business cares to which a long and honorable career of activity in the trade circles of the land well entitles him.

Mr. Smith has for many years been particularly interested in the educational conditions of our land, believing intelligence to be the basis of a strong nation, and his influence and support have ever been given to the furtherance of educational movements. Since 1896 he has been the president of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, and is a trustee of the Long Island Historical Society. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Hospital and is connected with many benevolent and charitable institutions, but shuns every appearance of notoriety in this regard. His career has been guided by a spirit of usefulness and of conscientious obligations. He is a man of dignified appearance, commanding respect through an honorable life.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS, LL. D.

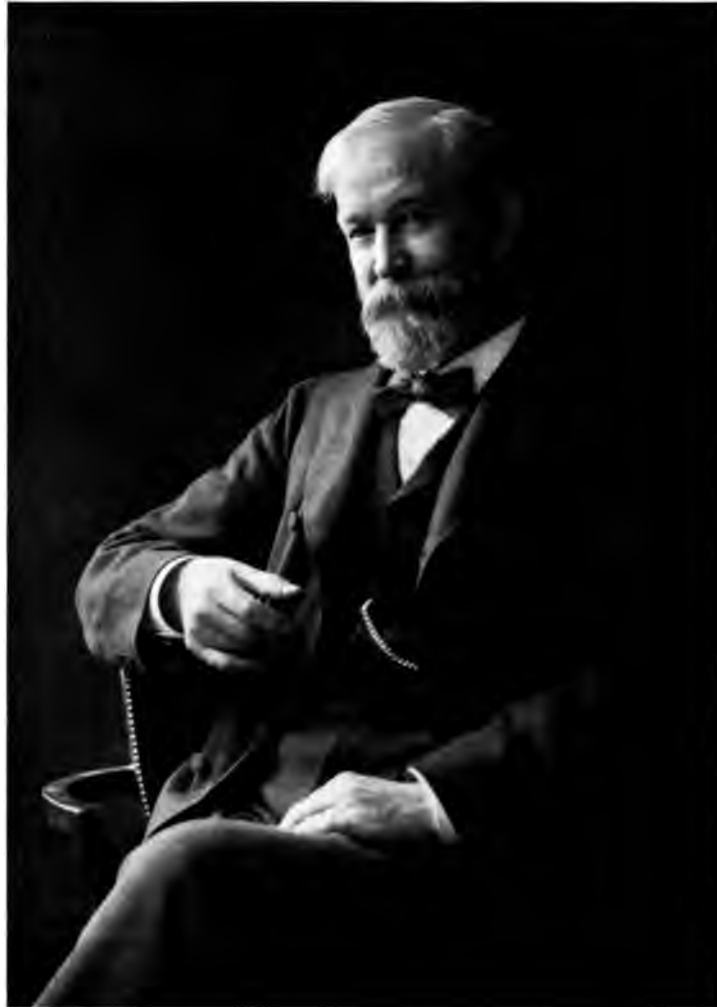
The gentleman here named has a wide reputation in literary circles, and possesses a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commands the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of resource, he carves his name deeply on the records of Brooklyn in connection with the educational interests of the city.

He was born in the town of Locke, Cayuga county, New York, February 11, 1842, and his father was a distinguished Baptist divine and for many years held the position of corresponding secretary and executive officer of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. On the paternal side the ancestry can be traced back to Isaac Backus, of Groton, Massachusetts, while on the maternal side he is descended from Roger Williams.

In the public schools of the city of New York Truman Jay Backus acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by study in the

high school of Syracuse, New York, where he prepared for college. He entered the University of Rochester in 1860. He was graduated with his class at the University of Rochester in 1864. With the intention of making the practice of law his life work, he began reading the text-books containing the fundamental principles of jurisprudence, but abandoned the study of law when invited to accept the chair of English literature in Vassar College. Mr. Backus entered upon his duties at Vassar after the college had been opened for one year, and for sixteen years he remained an active member of the faculty of that institution. He was in charge of the department of English literature and the collateral department of rhetoric. He introduced the method of the theme, now prevalent in colleges, where fine work is done in English, and he abandoned the old method of teaching the history of literature, preferring to teach the literature itself.

In 1883 Mr. Backus was invited to accept the headmastership of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, and accepted the position. The school was gradually transformed along the lines looking toward systematic departmental training in languages and science and literature. The corps of teachers was largely increased. Strong efforts were made by the friends of the higher education of women in the city of Brooklyn to have the institute take a charter as a college to confer degrees, but Dr. Backus took the position and strongly maintained it that the need of higher education of women at this time is not the larger number of colleges, but of model schools doing advanced work in the secondary grades. His aim has been to maintain a higher high school for young women than it to be found elsewhere in the country. His purpose in this particular has been heartily sustained by the board of trustees, and at this time a course of study at the Packer Institute overlaps the regular college course by about two years. Students from the Packer Institute have been admitted at colleges as members of junior classes. The trustees, acting in accordance with the wish of the principal, have adopted the unique plan of sending students to enter the freshman class at



Truman J. Dackus



as soon as prepared, and considering them
ent from the institute on leave. Such stu-
furnishing the required certificate from
colleges that they have maintained a high
ng in college in the class to which they were
ted, are allowed to receive their diplomas at
stitute, provided students thus absent on
make application for such privileges. The
is that the students going from the insti-
college, who secure such special endorse-
from the colleges, with few exceptions, se-
he diploma of the institute at the time their
ates remaining in the institute are gradu-
The principal of the institute believes that
oughly classified high school with a large
er of teachers secures all the advantages
more detailed personal attention to the wel-
f the student can give, and at the same time
the power and enthusiasm that can be found
n work that is done on a large scale under
igh organization. Dr. Backus prepared and
uced what is known as Backus' Edition
aw's History of English Literature, which
e largely used as a text-book in school than
her history of literature.

uman Jay Backus is a member of the Soci-
the Phi Beta Kappa, a member of the Cent-
club, of New York, and of the Hamilton
of Brooklyn, the president of the board of
es of the Young Women's Christian Asso-
1, of Brooklyn, and for three years was the
ent of the board of managers of the Long
l State Hospital, and is interested in the
care of the insane. He is a member of
outh church, of Brooklyn, and in politics is
lependent Republican. As such he was ap-
d by Messrs. Schieren and Wurster as a
er of the civil service commission of
lyn.

1866 Mr. Backus was married to Miss
C. Glass, of Syracuse, who died in 1881.
33 Mr. Backus was again married, to Miss
Hiscock, a member of the board of trus-
f Vassar College. The prominence of Mr.
Irs. Backus is well known. At this point it
be almost tautological to enter into any
of statements as showing our subject to be

a man of broad intelligence and genuine public
spirit, for these have been shadowed forth be-
tween the lines of this review. Strong in his in-
dividuality, he never lacks the courage of his con-
victions, but there are as dominating elements in
this individuality a lively human sympathy and
an abiding charity, which, taken in connection
with the integrity of his character, have naturally
gained to Mr. Backus the respect and confidence
of men.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

Frank Harvey Field, numbered among the
leaders of the legal profession in the city of
Brooklyn, and whose peculiar aptitude in the field
of corporation law has brought him into intimate
professional and financial relations with various
important corporate financial and commercial
institutions, and who is also prominent in leading
church and social organizations, maintains his of-
fices in the Temple Bar Building.

He was born August 17, 1863, in Chicago,
Illinois. His parents, Cornelius R. and Sarah
E. (Henry) Field, are natives of the state of New
York, the former named born at Troy, and the
latter at Albany. The father is descended from
an old New England family, and the mother
from French and New England ancestors. They
removed to Illinois at an early day, and became
well and favorably known in Chicago, where was
their residence. In 1880 they came to Brooklyn,
where they now reside.

Frank Harvey Field began his education in
the public schools of his native city. He was pre-
pared for the law school by a private tutor, and
was graduated with the law class of Columbia
College in 1888, bearing away the first honors in
the annual college oratorical contest. He was ad-
mitted to the bar the same year by the supreme
court of the state of New York, and entered upon
practice, occupying offices with Arnaux, Rich &
Company at No. 18 Wall street, New York, un-
der whose tutorship he had begun his legal
studies before entering the law school. Shortly
afterward he formed a partnership with Edwin
S. Peck, under the firm name of Peck & Field, in

New York city, and this was continued until 1897, when the firm was dissolved, and he engaged in practice alone in Brooklyn, a valuable portion of his clientele in the former named city continuing to be his patrons after his removal. In addition to a large business in the general lines of his profession, Mr. Field has devoted much attention to corporation law, in which department he displays marked proficiency, as is attested by the important corporate interests which have been committed to his care. He was for a number of years counsel for the Electric Light Company of Brooklyn, and he is at present counsel for the department store of Journeay & Burnham, in which he is a director; he is a director and counsel also for the Williamsburgh Trust Company and for the American Stoker Company and for a number of other corporations. In all his professional duties, as well as in his personal concerns, he acquits himself as is befitting the well equipped man of affairs and the strictly honorable citizen. His standing in his profession has found cordial recognition by the Brooklyn Bar Association, which he has served for several years in the capacity of secretary and trustee.

Mr. Field is an earnest and capable leader in various fields of usefulness outside his profession, and his interest and capability have led to his being called to important positions where his services have been most efficient, and his influence most salutary. With his wife, he is a member of the Washington Avenue Baptist church, in which he is a deacon and superintendent of its Sunday-school. He has served as president of the State Baptist Young People's Union, and as first vice-president of the National Baptist Young People's Union, and he is now vice-chairman of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is an earnest advocate of its principles and policies in national affairs, while he is conservative and independent where local interests are at issue. He took a particularly active part in the municipal campaign of 1901, and as chairman of the Citizens' Union campaign committee for Kings county he labored with indefatigable industry and masterly ability.

For three years successively he was called upon to occupy the presidency of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. He is a highly esteemed member of various leading professional and social organizations, as the Brooklyn Club, the Crescent Club, the Montauk Club, the Riding and Driving Club and the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and the Lawyers' Club of New York city.

Mr. Field was married, June 3, 1900, to Miss Mary L. Sniffen, a native of Brooklyn and a lady of intelligence and culture, who is an able helper in church and social affairs. The children born of the marriage are Reginald, Ruth and Paul. The family residence is at No. 274 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM BROWNING M. D.

One of the most distinguished specialists connected with the medical fraternity of Brooklyn is Dr. William Browning, whose successful treatment of nervous and mental diseases has gained him marked prominence in that line. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 7, 1855, and is descended from one of the old Pilgrim families that was established in America during the earliest epoch of its pioneer settlement. It was Nathaniel Browning who, crossing the Atlantic from the old world, took up his abode at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, when that section of the country was just being opened up to civilization. William T. Browning, the father of the Doctor, was a farmer and teacher, and married Miss Nane C. Avery, who also belonged to an old Connecticut family. One son of the family, Aaron A. Browning, a graduate of Yale, is now a successful attorney of Norwich, Connecticut, and is prominent in political circles. There are five children in the family.

Dr. Browning, of this review, began his education in the public schools and afterward prepared for college in the Norwich Academy. He then entered Yale University, and was graduated in the class of 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. For two years he filled the chair of natural science and mathematics in an academy

of Philadelphia, and during the second year he also studied medicine under the direction of a preceptor and in the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a course in anatomy, and in 1877 won a diploma. In order to still further perfect himself in the work which he had determined to follow as a life pursuit he then went abroad and later was graduated at the Leipsic University, with the degree of M. D.

Returning to the United States, the Doctor was appointed a member of the house staff of the German Hospital of New York city, where he remained until the close of the year 1882. Early in the following year he came to Brooklyn, and opening an office on Green avenue engaged in general practice. He early became actively and prominently connected with various medical societies and with the hospitals and dispensaries of the city, including the Central Dispensary and the Long Island Hospital Dispensary.

While his practice of a general nature reached large proportions, Dr. Browning soon became known as an expert specialist on the subject of nervous and mental diseases. He gave special attention and study to such, carrying his investigation and research wherever knowledge had previously led the way and also along original lines of thought and study, thus gaining many valuable ideas, which he has put into successful use in his work. No other physician has had a larger practice of this character, and he is regarded as authority on all matters connected with the nervous system, so broad and comprehensive has been his study and so all-embracing his professional work. In 1887 he became the lecturer on physiology and the nervous system in the Long Island College Hospital, and, after occupying that position for about three years, in 1900 he was made professor of nervous and mental diseases in the same institution, and is now connected with the college in that capacity. He is also attending neurologist to the Kings County Hospital, serving since 1893; attending neurologist to the German Hospital; is consulting neurologist to the Norwegian St. John's Hospital; attending neurologist to the Brooklyn Hospital, and for several years has been consulting neurologist to the Long

Island State Hospital, and while in the Children's Hospital he filled a similar position. Since 1899 he has been a member of the Aertzliches Collegium. It is along the line of his specialty that he is connected with the various institutions, showing how highly he is regarded by the profession as authority on such matters.

The Doctor is prominent in the Medical Society of the County of Kings, was its librarian from 1891 until 1900, and in 1901 was elected its president. He was a delegate to the State Medical Society from 1892 until 1895 and at the latter date became a permanent member. He belongs to the Brooklyn Society for Neurology, which he joined on its formation, and he was, in 1898, one of the organizers and the first president of the Associated Physicians of Long Island. Since 1893 he has been a member of the American Neurological Association, and is a member of the Medical Club of Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers and for the first two years the treasurer of the Association of Medical Librarians, of which he is still a member. He is recognized as an active and valued member of all these societies, and for them has prepared and read papers. He has written extensively concerning nervous and mental diseases, and his writings have gone abroad throughout the country, adding to his yearly increasing fame. Among the books of which he is the author is a monograph on epilepsy, published in 1892; "Veins of the Brain," 1884; and "Circulation of the Central Nervous System." The "Reference Hand Book of Medical Science," first part published in 1889, and republished in 1901, contains articles by the Doctor on the same subjects and on the circulation of the brain. He also prepared several articles for Sajou's Annual Encyclopedia of Medicine on the same subjects and on brain hemorrhages and vascular diseases of the brain.

Not alone in professional circles has Dr. Browning attained distinction, for he is a favorite in social organizations and in societies for the advancement of knowledge. He belongs to the Long Island Historical Society, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity, and the Union League

Club. Since 1885 he has resided at his present home, at No. 45 Lefferts place, Brooklyn. While his fame has gone abroad throughout the land as one of the distinguished physicians in his specialty, his personal qualities are such as to win friendship, and in the city where he is so widely known he is very popular and is held in the warmest esteem and regard.

DAVID N. CARVALHO.

David Nunes Carvalho, of world-wide fame for his expert knowledge of handwriting and inks, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, September 29, 1848. He comes of an ancient and honorable lineage in both parental lines. His paternal descent is traced from a Portugal house of the sixteenth century. A branch of the family was planted in Brazil, in 1704, and in the United States in 1735, when the name appears in Pennsylvania. His father, Solomon Nunes Carvalho, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1813, was an artist, and widely known for his professional accomplishments, and as a traveler and author. He was the artist accompanying the last Rocky Mountain expedition of Colonel (afterwards General) John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," and from his carefully kept diary he wrote a volume, "Incidents of Travel and Adventure in the Far West," the most authentic and entertaining narrative concerning the region described which has ever come from the press. This work the gifted author dedicated to Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, the wife of the explorer.

Solomon N. Carvalho married Sarah Miriam Etynge Solis, whose ancestry is established by certificates made under date of 1664, and over the signatures of the Duke of Brabant, the Duke of Luxemburg and the Count de Artois. She was a direct descendant of Don Gonzales de Fonseca, who was the ambassador sent by Don Alphonso, King of Leon and Castile, to bring succor to Don Sancho, King of Portugal, in 1043. Her American ancestors appear in 1688 in Westchester county, New York. Her father was for many years a merchant in New Orleans, Louisiana; after retiring from business he took up his resi-

dence in Pleasantville, New York, where he died. Among the children of Solomon N. and Sarah (Solis) Carvalho were three who have become prominent in the city of New York: David N. Carvalho; J. S. Carvalho, of the firm of Willson, Adams & Company, the largest lumber concern in that city; and S. S. Carvalho, president of the New York Journal Company, a literature of some note and connoisseur of ceramic art.

David N. Carvalho began his education in Baltimore, Maryland, and after his removal to New York was a pupil of ward school No. 35, the principal being Thomas Hunter, now president of the New York Normal College. He pursued his advanced studies in the New York Free Academy (now New York College). He later took up the study of theoretical and practical photography, light and color, and made some important discoveries as the result of his investigations. Among these was the separation of white light into complementary parts in order to absorb the actinic rays on the sensitive plate. He patented the photographic process by which this was accomplished, and the present ortho-chromatic processes are largely based upon the principles which he demonstrated. Meantime his studies led him into his present vocation. He appeared first as an expert in handwriting in 1876, and his services in this important capacity came into such urgent and constant demand that in 1884 he was obliged to abandon his photographic pursuits. For more than a quarter of a century past he has been the leading American expert in cases of disputed handwriting and in the restoration or identification in open court of bleached out signatures and instruments of writing, and he has testified in the most notable court trials from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to the number of more than one thousand. For twenty-four years he has been the official handwriting expert for the grand jury and the district attorney of New York, and is serving in that capacity at the present time.

Mr. Carvalho has made many important contributions to the literature of his profession through leading American and foreign magazines, along the lines of color and its application



Very Respectfully
David H. Carvalho

to photography, inks and disputed handwritings. For some time past he has been preparing for the press a volume on inks, in which he traces the history of writing fluids and pigments from the earliest day, with the underlying motive of creating a sentiment favoring reform in the present methods of ink manufacture, to the abandonment of non-enduring substitutes for *real* ink and a return to the lasting products of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Carvalho, maintaining his business office at 265 Broadway, New York, has made his home at Far Rockaway since 1894. He has been active in the inception and development of all movements for the advancement of public interests, and has contributed in large degree to the modernized improvement of the village of which he was treasurer at the time of its absorption into the Greater New York. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Annie Abrams, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Of this marriage have been born five children: Adele Miriam; Bertram Nunes, who is connected with the Massasoit woolen mills at Huntington, Massachusetts; Maie Nunes, who is wife of Carl F. Sturhahn, the New York manager of the Munich Re-insurance Company; Leslie Russell Nunes; and Claire Nunes Carvalho.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.

William N. Dykman, son of Judge Jackson O. Dykman, of the supreme court, was born in the village of Cold Spring, Putnam county, New York, in 1854. He comes of a worthy and hardy line of ancestry devoted to agricultural and commercial pursuits and prominent in the records of the county for many generations. Receiving a military education at West Point, after his graduation in 1875 he was assigned to the Twenty-second United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Brady, in the northern peninsula of Michigan. His regiment was variously transferred,—for a period to the vicinity of Buffalo and subsequently to Dakota and Montana, where he took part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians that followed the Custer massacre in 1876.

In 1877 Mr. Dykman resigned from the army

to follow the legal profession. He began reading law in the office of William H. Robertson, at that time president of the state senate. During the session of 1878 he acted as Senator Robertson's private secretary. Admitted to practice the same year, he entered the office of Edgar M. Cullen as managing clerk, and later became a partner in the firm of Cullen & Bergen. On the election of Mr. Cullen to the justiceship of the supreme court and his consequent withdrawal from the firm, Mr. Dykman became a member of the succeeding firm of Bergen & Dykman. Mr. Dykman's rapid rise in his profession, his prominence at the Brooklyn bar and at other courts before which he has practiced has been consistent, logical and a natural sequence of endowment, early training and thorough scholarly devotion to his profession.

Among the more important litigations which Mr. Dykman has conducted with marked success is included that of the New York & Brooklyn bridge trustees in their endeavor to secure adequate terminal facilities in New York city. He also acted as counsel in the case growing out of the Scoville forgeries and Wall street frauds.

CHARLES JEWETT, A. M., Sc. D., M. D.

Among the members of the medical profession of Brooklyn who have attained an international reputation is Dr. Charles Jewett, professor of gynecology and obstetrics in the Long Island College Hospital. He is a native of Bath, Maine, and is a son of George and Sarah (Hale) Jewett. His father, also a native of Maine, was a sea captain, who later retired to a large farm, where he passed the remainder of his life. Sarah (Hale) Jewett, born in 1815, died in January, 1901. Dr. Jewett's grandparents, Jonathan and Hannah (Hale) Jewett, removed from Massachusetts to Maine about 1800, and were among the early settlers of that state. Among lineal ancestors of an earlier day were Moses Jewett, who participated in the Revolutionary war; Jonathan Jewett and Maximillian Jewett; the latter named, with his brother Joseph, settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1630. Those last named were sons of Edward Jewett, of Bradford, England, and previous to

that the genealogy of the family has been traced to one Henri de Juatt, a knight of the first Crusaders. Being Huguenots, the family fled from religious persecution to England, and some of the descendants continue to reside there. Maximillian Jewett was first deacon of the church in Rowley, and was several times a representative of the general court; many of his descendants were well known in New England history, some of them being prominent divines, authors, journalists and politicians. Sarah (Hale) Jewett was a daughter of Eben and Hannah (Savery) Hale, and her prior ancestors were Jonathan Hale, David Hale, Samuel Hale and three successive Thomas Hales, the first of whom came from Hertfordshire, England in 1638, and settled in Massachusetts.

Dr. Charles Jewett received his early education in the high school of his native town, and in 1864 was graduated at Bowdoin College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1894, the centennial year of the college, the degree of Doctor of Science. In 1867 he began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Hiram Lathrop, M. D., of Coopers-town, New York, attended a course of lectures in the Long Island College Hospital, succeeding courses in the University Medical College and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated at the last named institution in 1871, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Soon after graduation he located in Brooklyn and engaged in practice. For a time his practice was of a general character, but in later years he has given his attention exclusively to gynecology and obstetrics. In those lines he is regarded as one of the most accomplished practitioners in the country, and his attainments have found recognition in his being called to many important positions. After service for some time as a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital, he was, in 1880, appointed professor of obstetrics and pediatrics, and in 1900 succeeded the late A. J. C. Skene, M. D., in the professorship of gynecology. For many years he has occupied the position of consulting obstetrician in the Kings

County Hospital, of surgeon-in-chief to the gynecological department of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, of consulting gynecologist to the Bushwick Central Hospital, of whose board of trustees he is the president; and he is also a trustee of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.

While busily occupied with his personal practice and the duties of college and hospital positions, Dr. Jewett is an active member of many of the most important professional societies, among them the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he was president in 1878-80; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, of which he was president in 1893; the New York Obstetrical Society, of which he was president in 1894; the New York Academy of Medicine; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the American Academy of Medicine; the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, of which he was vice-president in 1891-3; the American Gynecological Society; the Associated Physicians of Long Island; the Brooklyn Medical Society, and the Associated Physicians of the City of Greater New York. He has also been complimented with honorary membership in the Detroit Gynecological Society and in the British Gynecological Society. He was one of the founders of the International Congress of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, an organization numbering among its members many of the leading specialists of the country, and in 1893 he was honorary president of the Pan-American Medical Congress.

Dr. Jewett has made many contributions to professional literature, the more important of which are regarded by the profession as standard authorities, and have had extensive sales, while all have received warm commendation. His own volume titles are "Essentials of Obstetrics" and "A Manual for Childbed Nursing." He edited "Practice of Obstetrics, by American Authors," and was a contributor to "American Textbook of Obstetrics," Hamilton's "System of Legal Medicine," Keating & Coe's "Gynecology," and Foster's "Handbook of Therapeutics." He is a collaborator of the "American Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics," and of "Obstetrics." Many of

his monographs and professional papers, read before the leading medical societies, have been published in the professional journals.

In 1868 Dr. Jewett married Miss Abbie E. Flagg, of New Hampshire, now deceased. To this union were born two children, Harold F. and Alice H. Jewett; the former named embracing the profession of the father, and is usefully engaged in practice in Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER.

Franklin William Hooper, known throughout the scientific world for his high attainments as a scientist and teacher, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Walpole, Cheshire county, February 11, 1851. His boyhood was passed upon the parental farm, and his education was begun in the common schools in the neighborhood. At the age of seventeen years he entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. It had been expected that he would prepare for the ministry, but he became so much interested in science and natural history that he gave them his greater attention, abandoning his first purpose altogether. After studying for two years at Antioch he entered Harvard University, where he continued his scientific studies previously begun, at the same time devoting a considerable portion of his time to philosophy and language. He took special courses in various scientific branches under such famous scientists as Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, Jeffries Wyman, Benjamin Pierce and Josiah P. Cook, and in 1872 he attended the Agassiz Summer School of Natural History at Penikese island.

In 1876, acting as an agent for the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, he was engaged for some months in a scientific excursion on the coasts of Florida, which afforded peculiar opportunity for the investigation of algæ and coralline formations. In 1877 he accepted the principalship of the high school at Keene, New Hampshire, and occupied that position until 1880, when he relinquished it to accept the position of professor of chemistry and geology at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York. He was engaged in the latter work for nine years, until June, 1889, when he

was elected curator of the Brooklyn Institute. His service in the latter capacity was highly creditable to himself and most advantageous to the institution, and his opinion had much weight in effecting the amalgamation of the institute with the newly established Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which took place in December, 1891, when he was chosen director of the new institute.

In the years which have elapsed, during which the scope of the institute has been greatly broadened, various large departments have been created, and the attending membership has been more than quadrupled. Professor Hooper's influence and effort have been recognized as among the most potent factors in the results attained. In various other ways he has contributed to the advancement of educational movements, and he served as a member of the Brooklyn board of education under the administration of Mayor Booddy.

In May, 1876, while returning from Florida, where he had been in service for the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Hooper was married to Miss Martha Summer Holden, of Augusta, Georgia, a lady whose father was a man of strong character and a prominent abolitionist during the existence of slavery. Three children were born of this union.

HENRY E. ROEHR.

During his long and useful life, Henry E. Roehr was one of the strongest personalities in the business, social and political life of Brooklyn, and his influence extended to every portion of the Union where German-Americans had their homes.

He was born in Schleiz, in the principality of Reuss, Germany, in 1841. His father, Edward Franz Roehr, was a prominent leader in the revolution of 1848, and in 1849 he was obliged to expatriate himself. He came to Williamsburg, Long Island, and, after following several occupations, he saved sufficient money to send for his family, who arrived in 1851. After a time the senior Roehr founded the "Long Island Anzeiger," which existed for but a year. In 1855 he established "Der Triangel," a German Masonic journal, which flourished for twenty-five years.

Henry E. Roehr was but nine years of age when he was brought to the United States. He at once became a paper-carrier for his father, and began to learn the trade of printer. Meanwhile he was an omnivorous reader, and he acquired a liberal store of general information and a taste for literature which remained with him throughout his life. When sixteen years of age he left home to ply his calling elsewhere, and he worked in Albany and Cincinnati. He was again working in his father's office when the Civil war broke out, and, when volunteers were called for, his was the fourth name signed to an appeal to the young Germans to enter the military service. He enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment of New York Volunteers and was made a sergeant in Company I. He was wounded in action at New Market Bridge, Virginia, and shortly afterward was promoted to a second lieutenancy. He participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac until the summer of 1863, when his term of service expired and he was honorably discharged. Returning home, he worked on several newspapers until the winter of 1864, when he and his father founded the "Long Island Anzeiger." It was published weekly until 1869, when it became a semi-weekly, and in 1872 the name was changed to that of the "Brooklyn Freie Presse," which became a daily. In 1873 Mr. Roehr bought his father's interest, and the same year he began the publication of a Sunday issue called "The Long Islander." He conducted the two journals with great ability until his death, which occurred in 1901.

His war service developed a taste for military affairs, and he took a deep interest in the National Guard. In 1868 he recruited a battalion of four companies of infantry, and received the commission of major, and later he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Thirty-second Regiment. He brought that command to a high state of efficiency, and resigned in 1876. He was a staunch Republican until 1872, when he joined the liberal wing of the party. He rejoined the old organization after the election that year, but in 1884 he supported Cleveland for the presidency, again returning to his old party. He was a member of various

fraternal and social organizations, and was an influential leader in all.

Colonel Roehr married Miss Anna M. Blankhardt, and to them were born seven children. One of the sons, Edward, a highly educated and talented man, who has had much experience in journalism, has proven a capable successor to his father, and now conducts the journals with which the family name has been for so many years associated.

WALTER CHILDS WOOD, M. D.

The subject of this brief outline was born in Montreal, Canada, August 4, 1864, and is a son of Andrew S. and Lois (Childs) Wood, natives of Northampton and Conway, Massachusetts, respectively. His paternal grandparents were Asahel and Louise (Burt) Wood. The Burt family was founded in New England in 1639, the Wood family about 1700.

Dr. Wood attended the public schools of Massachusetts, whither his parents removed in 1879, and completed his literary education at Amherst College, at which he was graduated in 1886. Subsequently he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888. For eighteen months he was resident in the surgical department of Bellevue Hospital, and for time he was a student under the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Henry P. Sands. Five months were devoted to the study of surgery in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and upon his return to America he spent a year in New York, giving his attention chiefly to hospital work.

Thus well fitted for his chosen calling, Dr. Wood opened an office in Brooklyn, in 1892, and to-day enjoys a rapidly increasing and exclusive surgical practice. For a year he was a member of the surgical staff of the Vanderbilt Clinic and the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled for two years. He was an assistant surgeon in St. Mark's Hospital, of Brooklyn, from 1892 to 1895, and has since been a surgeon in that institution; assistant surgeon in the Brooklyn City Hospital from 1895 to 1897, and surgeon since that lat-

and simple; and probably a case presenting sensational rather than purely legal features would be repugnant to him. He is regarded especially as an authority on the subject of torts, and many of his best earned victories have been in connection with suits in which wrongs have been redressed by substantial damages.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Edward Morse Shepard, of Brooklyn, lawyer, author, reformer and statesman, a man of splendid intellectual attainments and nobility of character, was born in New York city in 1850. He was a son of Lorenzo B. Shepard, a distinguished lawyer and politician, who at the age of twenty-seven years was United States district attorney for the district of New York, and was afterward district attorney for the county of New York, and later counsel of the corporation; he was a grand sachem of Tammany Hall in its palmy days, a delegate to the Democratic national convention which nominated James Buchanan for the presidency, and was held as a friend by Horatio Seymour, William L. Marcy and Samuel J. Tilden. He died in 1855, at the early age of thirty-six years, at almost the outset of what promised to be a phenomenally brilliant career.

Edward M. Shepard began his education in the public schools of New York, studied one year at Oberlin (Ohio) College and completed his education in the College of the City of New York, at which he was graduated in 1869 at the age of eighteen years. He was fortunate in having for guardian his father's intimate friend, Abraham S. Hewitt, who took in him a fatherly interest and aided in giving to his ambition proper direction. As a law student he came under the kindly influence of John E. Parsons, and in later days he became the partner of that distinguished man. He supported himself by his office labors while engaged in his studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. The following year he engaged in practice in partnership with Albert Stickney, and this association was maintained until 1890, when he became a member of what is to-day one of the foremost law organizations in the United

States, the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden. The efficiency of this firm is unique, and there are few cases of metropolitan, national or international moment in which it is not engaged, on one side or the other.

The public services rendered by Mr. Shepard have been of momentous importance. In his young manhood he was an organization member of the Young Mens' Democratic Club of Brooklyn, and was the chairman of its executive committee for two years, and its president for three years. When that body gave itself to selfish purposes, Mr. Shepard and others withdrew and founded the Brooklyn Democratic Club, which became a leader in the reform movement that culminated in the renomination and re-election to the presidency of Grover Cleveland in 1892, and in the moral revolution which redeemed the judicial department from reproach and the city of Brooklyn from misrule in 1893. A further result was the conscience movement within the state Democracy in 1894, and the restoration of the Democratic party to power. Mr. Shepard was a leading and potential agent in these and other reform movements, and he was singled out to occupy various official positions in which were demanded unselfish service in the interests of good government and the protection of public rights. In 1884-5 he was forest commissioner of the state of New York, and in that capacity he acquitted himself most creditably. In 1891 he became a member of the judicial commission appointed to ascertain and fix the value of the plant and franchise of the Long Island Water Supply Company as a leading spirit in this body, and as its representative in the incident litigation, he was the principal agent in saving not less than one million dollars to the public treasury. In 1895 he became attorney general of the state within the department, and his services in that position were of transcendent importance. The city of Brooklyn was relieved from misrule, and the treasury plunderers were hunted down. Every guilty man was arrested, indicted, convicted and sentenced, after litigation originating in the lowest court and terminating only in the Supreme Court of the United States, where every contention made by

Shepard was sustained. Mr. Shepard was appointed civil-service commissioner by Mayor (1883-5), and he originated the code which since been pronounced to be the most practical and effective of all inaugurated in the United States up to that time. In 1901 he became the official candidate of the reform Democracy, and offered defeat by a fusion movement.

His fine literary abilities have been employed in the production of various addresses and monographs, covering historical, economic and literary subjects, some prepared for special occasions and others of enduring worth. He has made one of his greatest contributions to history in his "Life of John Van Buren" in the "American Statesman" series, and is now engaged upon a work of like nature in his "Biography of Horatio Seymour," in which he has at his disposal all the letters, records and correspondence of that distinguished statesman. Mr. Shepard is a communicant of Holy Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) church, a trustee of the Packer Institute and a regent of the Long Island College Hospital. The organizations of which he is a member are the Cobden Club, of New York; the Manhattan, University, Reform Church Clubs, of New York city; and the Ridgely, Brooklyn, and Riding and Driving Clubs, of Brooklyn.

AZEL D. MATTHEWS.

One of the most enterprising of the early merchants of Brooklyn, and the first to establish a dry goods store of the modern type in that city, was

A. D. Matthews, who was born in 1809, in Andover, Massachusetts. He came to Brooklyn in 1821, when it was but a village, and he a youth but nineteen years of age. He found a clerkship in the office of Simon Richardson, but after a few days he was obliged to abandon work, and for a time after recovering he was unable to find employment. He finally engaged with the tannery of Van Nostrand & Telford, with whom he remained for nine years, when the house failed. With his savings, about five hundred dollars, he attempted the establishment of a tannery in Sullivan county, but the project was abandoned. Re-

turning to Brooklyn, he opened a dry goods store at 93 Main street, and conducted it for eight years, when he opened a larger establishment on Fulton street. Later he opened a larger store at 110 Myrtle street, where the business was conducted until 1862, when removal was made to Fulton street and Gallatin Place. In 1879 he admitted his sons, Gardiner D. and James, to partnership, the firm name being A. D. Matthews & Sons.

From the first, Mr. Matthews was exceedingly active in church and Sunday-school work. On coming to Brooklyn he connected himself with the First Presbyterian church and with its Sunday-school. In 1833 he removed his relations to St. Anne's Episcopal church, and was teacher and superintendent of its Sunday-school until 1872, and then removed to St. Peter's Episcopal church, where he taught the young men's Bible class for ten years. He became manager of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union at its organization, and served in that capacity for many years thereafter. He was for several years county secretary of the State Sunday-school Association, and was actively connected with the Brooklyn City Mission Tract Society and the American Tract Society.

JUDGE SAMUEL D. MORRIS.

Samuel D. Morris, lawyer, legislator and jurist, who for the past half-century has been identified with most of the prominent movements in the history of Brooklyn, is a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he was reared to farm life. Working early and late, he received in his boyhood but the merest vestige of school advantages. At the age of twenty-one years, ambitious to rise, he prepared himself for college through his own efforts, entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College and was graduated there in 1849. He then attended the Law School at Balston Spa, New York, where he won high honors as a debater. It is related of him that while at this institution he was successful in inducing Henry Clay to deliver an address before the students, the occasion also being marked by a mock trial gotten up by the students for the entertainment of the great statesman, who was not only

highly pleased with the conduct of the trial but predicted a brilliant future for the participants.

Admitted to the bar at Plattsburg, New York, July 3, 1850, Mr. Morris located in Brooklyn in the spring following to enter upon the practice of his profession. The next year was that of the presidential election, and Franklin Pierce, having been nominated for the high office, young Morris an ardent Democrat, entered heart and soul into the campaign. Fresh from his studies, with keen, quick grasp upon the principles he advocated, his brilliant oratorical powers and his able discussion of the questions at issue made a marked impression during the campaign, and brought the young lawyer and orator into favorable consideration. As a result, in 1853, the year following the election, he received the Democratic nomination for the assembly and was elected. It was in the exciting days when Horatio Seymour was governor of the state, and when a strong individual conviction sometimes counted for more than the snap of the party whip. Among the important bills that came before the assembly was the "Maine Law" bill, upon which a committee of nine members was appointed to report, and as one of this committee Mr. Morris had the unique experience of standing alone in opposition to the measure. He brought in a minority report of protest. Although the bill was passed, it was promptly vetoed by Governor Seymour, who in his veto message used substantially the argument employed by Mr. Morris in his minority report. Among other bills in which Mr. Morris was interested during his term in the legislature was the charter consolidating Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick, in the passage of which he was instrumental and effective. Soon after the adjournment of the legislature Mr. Morris was appointed assistant corporation counsel of the city of Brooklyn, a position which he held until his voluntary resignation in May, 1855. In the legislature of this year the "Maine Law" was again passed and promptly signed by Myron H. Clark, who had been elected governor upon a temperance platform. Called upon in the course of his duties to enforce this law, Mr. Morris,

rather than aid in the enforcement of what seemed to him an unjust law, resigned his office as assistant corporation counsel, and at once contested the constitutionality of the law. This contest, in the celebrated Toynbee case, he carried to the court of appeals, where his contention was sustained, and the law was declared unconstitutional.

In the fall of the same year (1855) Mr. Morris was elected judge of the county court and served a term of four years, but declined a nomination in order to become a candidate for the district attorneyship. Discovering that improper means were being used to defeat him in the nominating convention, he withdrew his name and became a candidate of an independent ticket, which so divided the party vote that the election of the Republican candidate, John Winslow, resulted. At the ensuing election the Democratic nomination for the district attorneyship was offered to Mr. Morris, which he accepted, and he was elected. He was re-elected to office in 1865 and again in 1868. Early in his first term he took up the prosecution of Ratzky, the murderer of Sigismund Fellner. The crime had been committed before Mr. Morris entered upon his duties, and the accused was held only on suspicion. Ratzky was defended by Edwin James, Engler Allen and Sidney Stewart, but so skillfully did Mr. Morris conduct his case that he secured conviction for murder in the first degree. He also prosecuted Gonzales and Pellisier (or Salvadoc, as he was sometimes called) for the murder of the wealthy Cuban, Goshia Otero, and they were convicted and executed. During his second term occurred an incident unparalleled in the annals of the district attorneyship. A cholera epidemic broke out with unprecedented virulence, and the inmates of the jail and penitentiary of Brooklyn suffered from its most violent form. More than eight hundred cases were reported, and the fatalities numbered more than five hundred, nearly thirty persons dying in a single night. Mr. Morris procured tents and had the prisoners removed to the open air. It was midsummer, and, the judges bei-

from the courts, he assumed a power did not belong to his office and demanded sheriff the discharge of all prisoners who confined for minor offences. He went to the institution carefully, and the records that he made a list of one hundred and four who were released upon his order. For that he was widely criticized by the press, but he was amply vindicated by the result and he was subsequently complimented by Sir Fenton for the course he had taken.

Morris retired from office December 31, and has since devoted his attention to the duties of his profession in the trials of criminal and civil causes. As a lawyer he is versed in every phase of criminal law, and during his term as district attorney of Brooklyn he displayed remarkable energy in the pursuit of the most difficult classes and in the rigid enforcement of the law. In addition to the cases before noted many able murder trials, surrounded by complicated and mysterious circumstances, came under his jurisdiction during his term of office, was only through his indomitable energy and sagacity of purpose that the offenders were brought to justice. After retiring from office he devoted his efforts largely to the trial of criminal and his undeviating success brought him a large practice. He was successful in every murder case in which he was an advocate, notable including his defense of Francis Hyde for the murder of Watson, and of Dr. Irish for poisoning a person.

After finding the rigors of criminal practice wearying, he confined himself to civil business. He has been counsel for many large and important corporations, among them the Brooklyn City, Brooklyn City Newton, and the Prospect Park & Island Railroads. He has also been counsel for numerous other railway and private concerns. In all lines of practice which he has taken he has displayed all the qualities of a successful and thoroughly equipped lawyer. Firm and hearty in his seventy-eight year, Morris is still in the full practice of his profession, with faculties wholly unimpaired, the warm friend, strong advocate, sterling citizen.

zen and tireless, indomitable man he has been so well known to be through more than half a century of Brooklyn's best life.

WILLIAMSON RAPALJE.

The numerous and reputable family of Rapalje is descended from that of de Rapalie (old spelling), which, as early as the eleventh century, possessed large estates in Bretagne, and ranked among the *arrire-ban* of the French nobility. Some of its members were distinguished as military leaders in crusades, others for political eminence and professional talents, but in the religious wars of the sixteenth century, being known as Protestants, they became the victims of Papal animosity and were expelled from France. Joris Jansen de Rapalie, one of this proscribed Huguenot race from Rochelle in France, was the common ancestor of all the American families of this name. He came to this country with other colonists in 1623, in the *Unity*, a ship of the West India Company, and settled at Fort Orange, now Albany, where he remained three years. In 1626 he removed to New Amsterdam and resided there until after the birth of his youngest child. On the 16th of June, 1637, he bought from the Indians a tract of land comprising three hundred and thirty-five acres, called *Rennegaconck*, now included within the town of Brooklyn, a part of which purchase was the present site of the United States Marine Hospital. There Joris Rapalie finally located and spent the remainder of his life. He was a leading citizen, acted a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony and served in the magistracy of Brooklyn. He died soon after the close of the Dutch administration, his widow, *Catalyntie*, surviving him many years.

Daniel Rapalie, their youngest child, was born in the city of New York, on the 29th of December, 1650, and May 27, 1674, married Sarah, a daughter of Abraham Klock. He was a man of high respectability and an elder of the Brooklyn church. He died December 26, 1725, and his widow passed away on the 28th of February, 1731. Their children were Joris, Daniel, Cath-

arine, Annetie, Mary and Sarah. Daniel Rapalje was born March 25, 1691, and was married October 17, 1711, to Aletie, a daughter of Johannes Cornell, at which time he lived in Brooklyn, but he afterward removed to Newtown, where he died March 19, 1737, his wife having passed away on the 20th of May, 1736. They had ten children, of whom Daniel, the eldest son, bought the home farm in 1747, and became a leading man and magistrate of Newtown. Johannes, the second son, married and was the father of Major Daniel Rapalje, who was born in 1748 and married Agnes, a daughter of Johannus Bergen, and became a farmer at New Lots. About this time, by a Dutch perversion, the "i" in the final syllable of Rapalie was changed to "j," which is still adhered to. On the opening of the Revolution Daniel espoused the Whig cause, served as a lieutenant in the Kings County Troop of Horse and was in exile during the war. He died at New Lots in 1796. His children were John, Daniel, Simon and Michael. John Rapalje married Charity, a daughter of Abram Van Sickelen, and their children were: Cornelia, wife of Stephen I. Lott, and Daniel I. Simon Rapalje married Helen, a daughter of Nicholas Williamson. Their children were: Williamson, the father of our subject and who occupied the old homestead of Major Daniel Rapalje on the New Lots road; Daniel, who died when a young man; and Eliza, wife of Walter Bowen, of Flushing.

Simon Rapalje was a carpenter by trade, and also owned a farm of about sixty acres. He brought his son Williamson up as a farmer, giving him, in addition to a common-school education, a course of training also at the celebrated Erasmus Hall Academy at Flatbush, at the time when Mr. Craig was principal. When young, Williamson exhibited a taste and talent for drawing, with a special liking for faces and portraits. At the age of twenty years he was united in marriage with Ann, a daughter of John Vanderveer, the wedding being celebrated on the 10th of April, 1823. Their children were: Simon, born February 1, 1824, and died May 9, 1827; Margaret Ann, born September 10, 1825, now deceased; John, born March 16, 1827, died June

14, 1828; Helen, born May 27, 1829, died May 16, 1869; Simon, born August 5, 1831; John Vanderveer, born April 4, 1833, died October 9, 1833; Williamson, born September 8, 1834; Daniel, born April 20, 1836; Elida Vanderveer, born September 20, 1838, died November 1, 1842; Eliza, born January 26, 1841; Henry, born August 15, 1843; Elida Vanderveer, born June 11, 1846, died July 31, 1852. The father of these children, who was born on the 4th of June, 1803, died September 24, 1885; and the mother, who was born November 11, 1803, died January 25, 1868. Their lives had been active, useful and successful. Good sense, a vigorous understanding and a most practical executive ability, joined with and controlled by a constant sense of right and justice, were Mr. Rapalje's controlling characteristics, and in the exercise of these his fellow townspeople insisted on his serving as assessor for many years in the years gone by. In the reformed church of New Lots he was always a leader and for a long term an elder. Politically he was a lifelong Democrat. His sons have succeeded him as farmers, in which calling they are famed as being the largest and most successful in the town. They have built large and elegant houses on the old homestead, adding many attractions on the old New Lots road.

Williamson Rapalje, whose name introduced this review, was educated in the local schools of his locality, and after entering upon his business career he became very successful in vegetable gardening. He subsequently, however, abandoned that occupation, divided his farm and embarked in the real estate business, in which line of trade he has also met with a high and gratifying degree of success. His devotion to the public good was unquestioned and arose from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men, while his career at all times was such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world. He possessed untiring energy, was quick of perception, and his close application to business and excellent management brought to him a high and well merited degree of prosperity.

In the year 1859 Mr. Rapalje was united in marriage with Elizabeth Meserole Schenck. a

er of Isaac and Catherine (Meserole) k, and a sister of John C. Schenck. They ne child, Catharine Ann, born February 4, and died July 26, 1866.

Rapalje was an active and prominent r of the East New York Reformed l, in which he served as a deacon and elder the greater part of its history, and he al- gave liberally of his time and means to the t of the gospel. He assisted in organiz- e Twenty-sixth ward branch of the Young

Christian Association, in which he held ice of director, and was also a member of olland Society. Mr. Rapalje was called his earth on the 28th of December, 1896, his death the community mourned the loss of its truest and best citizens. His path er upward, both in a spiritual and temporal and as a man and citizen he enjoyed the popularity which comes to those genial who have a hearty shake of the hand for se with whom they come in contact from day and who seem to throw around them ch of the sunshine of life. In his lifetime ople of his locality, recognizing his merit, d in his advancement, and since his death ave cherished his memory.

GARDINER D. MATTHEWS.

ing a Brooklynite by birth, education, resi- and business interest, it is natural that Gar- D. Matthews should be a member of the v of Old Brooklynites. He was born in and was educated at the public schools and olytechnic Insitute. At the age of sixteen ie became a clerk in the employ of his father, ter a number of years of service was, with other James, admitted to partnership and the f A. D. Matthews & Sons was established. s the responsible duty of looking after the ise of goods from all markets; in this he has -operation of the representatives of the abroad, whom he joins from time to time as on requires. He is a stockholder in several al institutions. He is married and has one d one daughter living.

THE WYCKOFF FAMILY.

The family is of Holland Dutch extraction and is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most highly respected families on Long Island. The first to come to America were Peter and Claus Wyckoff, who landed here about the middle of the seventeenth century. Claus settled in New Jersey, but Peter, from whom the New York branch of the family is descended, located on Long Island. The land owned by him has been handed down from father to son to the seventh generation, being now occupied by John C. Wyckoff's sons, Abraham, John and Archibald.

Abraham Wyckoff, son of Peter, was born November 12, 1772, on the old homestead, where he spent his entire life as a farmer, dying there May 6, 1846. He was married April 16, 1796, to Deborah Stoothoff, who was born June 9, 1776, and died October 8, 1814. By this union were born four children, namely: Gerrit S., born Monday, September 11, 1797, died January 4, 1857; Peter, born Sunday, December 22, 1799, died October 22, 1827; Abraham, born Monday, January 23, 1804, died September 3, 1804; and Maria, born Sunday, August 18, 1805, is deceased. The father of these children was again married, April 28, 1816, his second union being with Mrs. Ida (Williamson) Jones, widow of Mathew Jones. She was born July 21, 1782, and died June 7, 1870. By his second marriage Abraham Wyckoff had two sons: John A., mentioned below; and Williamson, born Friday, October 19, 1821.

John A. Wyckoff was born Saturday, September 6, 1817, and died March 16, 1891. He was also an agriculturist and remained upon the old homestead farm throughout life. On the 6th of April, 1843, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Fletcher, who was born in Christian, Kentucky, May 23, 1824. Their children were as follows: Abraham Jones, born April 11, 1844; John Calhoun, born January 4, 1846; Ida Maria, who was born December 18, 1847, and died October 16, 1887; Helen Ann, who was born October 12, 1849, and was married, November 18, 1874, to Ferdinand Higeman; Elizabeth Jo-

hanna was born March 18, 1851, and was married November 1, 1876, to David J. Crossman; Sarah Louise, who was born November 4, 1853, and was married October 13, 1880, to William Ryder; and Archibald was born February 21, 1855, and was married in May, 1892, to Annie Wyckoff.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD.

Whether as a banker or a merchant or whether as a statesman in senatorial halls or a lecturer in the forum, the fame and reputation of Hon. Stephen M. Griswold will be gratefully accorded a niche in the people's pantheon. Because it is a beneficent as well as an irresistible sentiment that has prompted mankind in all ages to honor those who have achieved such eminent success and honorable distinction, we take special pleasure in presenting such a notable example as the gentleman whose name introduces this article. It offers to young men of the day who find themselves in circumstances similar to those which beset Mr. Griswold an opportunity to seize many points of profitable comparison and worthy of emulation.

Born at Windsor, Connecticut, November 22, 1835, his early educational advantages might be tersely described as such as the "oak bench" and the "New England school" implied at that primitive day. When only fifteen years of age his youthful ambition led him to seek a wider field of opportunities for his already restless spirit and accordingly, in 1851, he came to New York to make his fortune. As a humble beginning he first accepted employment in a grocery store for his board and clothing, remaining there for one year, when he secured a position as office boy with the cutlery hardware importing house of Frost, Askam & Mossforth, of Manchester, England. During this time he improved his spare moments by studying bookkeeping and soon won a position as bookkeeper, at six dollars per week, in a jewelry house, where he remained for three years. At the expiration of that time, in 1857, he launched his first business venture on his own account, establishing himself in the jewelry business on a small scale at No. 177 Broadway. He there continued with well known success and uninterrupted pros-

perity for fifteen years, when he removed to No. 18 John street. He there continued for twenty years, when he removed to No. 65 Nassau street, his present location. As a successful diamond and jewelry merchant he is one of the oldest in New York city. He is president of the Union Bank, of Brooklyn, as well as the Hamilton Bank, an institution recently absorbed by the former bank. As a tribute to his high standing in the financial world he was recently elected president of the Bankers' Association, comprising representatives of forty-eight banks of Brooklyn and Long Island, for 1901.

While thus signally successful as a merchant and financier he has found time and energy to devote to other lines of activity and we find him equally prominent in political and social fields. Politically a staunch Republican, as old as the party, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont; he has been the recipient of high honors at the hands of the organization. He was a member of the municipal assembly from the eleventh aldermanic district of Brooklyn in 1875, 1876 and 1878. He was elected to the senate in 1886, running over twelve hundred ahead of his ticket in the third senatorial district of Brooklyn,—a district which at the time bore the distinction of being the largest in the state, representing over three hundred thousand inhabitants. He had the honor of serving on various committees of the senate. As a member of that body he introduced and fathered the measures which gave to Brooklyn the course lands, comprising two thousand and nine hundred by one thousand feet of land, at Coney Island, and which remains the only ocean front she can call her own. Through legislative action he also secured the construction of the extension of the Brooklyn bridge over Chatham Square, Manhattan, familiarly known as Griswold's extension.

A man of deep religious sentiment, his whole life has been characterized with the true Christian spirit, and he has been an active and valued member of Plymouth church for about fifty years, and for over forty years of that time he has served as an usher. When Henry Ward Beecher, his pastor, was called by Abraham Lincoln to deliver the



Stephen M. Griswold.

ess on the occasion of the restoring of the flag Fort Sumter, April 14, 1865, which had been thoughtlessly lowered in 1861. Mr. Griswold had conceived the idea that in order that fitting honor might grace so important and patriotic occasion a large delegation of Dr. Beecher's clergy and citizens of Brooklyn should accompany him. The undertaking proved highly successful and gratifying and made memorable event to the city of Brooklyn. The *Oceanus*, a steamer chartered for the purpose by Mr. Griswold, as chairman of the committee, for eighteen hundred dollars, carried the distinguished delegation, which also bore the first intelligence of the surrender to the half famished and besieged city of Charleston. In 1867 he and his wife accompanied "Mark Twain" in his celebrated tour around the world on the steamer *Quaker City*, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and all the countries of Europe, including Russia, and were accorded the unusual courtesy of a three-days' audience to the Emperor Alexander II, and the empress and the Grand Duke Michael at his summer residence at Yalta, on the Black sea.

Though Mr. Griswold enjoyed little educational training, as previously noted in this article, he possessed more than ordinary intellectual and receptive powers of mind was evidenced by the able and instructive lectures delivered by him as the result of his observations on that tour. Possessing an accurate memory and fine descriptive powers, with a pleasing style of delivery characteristically his own, being devoid of any artificial affectation, his lectures were most entertaining and highly instructive. Mr. Griswold's artistic tastes find indulgence in music and painting, his collection of paintings, representing some of the rarest productions of the old masters, is one of the most valuable private collections ever found in Brooklyn, in which is included the celebrated Adoration of the Virgin and Child, by Guido Rioni; City of Jerusalem, by August Delacroix; and Alexandria, Egypt, by Warren Shepley.

In music, himself a clever performer on the organ, he owns various costly and elegant instruments, including the largest pipe organ in any private house in Brooklyn. Socially Mr. Gris-

wold is a member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, of which he was once the president. Mrs. Griswold accompanied her husband in all his tours, and as a result of her observations there appeared from her pen several years ago a volume entitled "Woman's Pilgrimages," which was immensely popular, over twenty thousand copies having been sold.

Such is a brief review of some of the incidents in the life of one who has won success by deserving it, and who has achieved for himself a commanding position in the financial and commercial world, as well as high and distinguished honors as a man among men. An upright, conscientious and God-fearing man, his entire life and public career have been irreproachably correct, with a character without a stain and a spotless private life.

NATHAN T. SPRAGUE.

The apprehension and subsequent development of the subject potential must ever figure as the delineation of the maximum of personal success and usefulness in any field of endeavor, and the failure to discover this potential—or line along which lay the greatest possibilities for development in any specific case—can but militate against the ultimate precedence and absolute accomplishments of the subject. To a greater extent than is usually conjectured does personal success abide in this element, and thus in the study of biography there is ever a valuable lesson to be gained. To the subject of this review there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries and financial institutions of our nation, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. A man of distinctive and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and most mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the industrial world, while his study of economic questions and matters of public polity have been so close, practical and comprehensive that his

judgment is relied upon and his utterances have weight in those circles where the material progress of the nation is centered.

Nathan Turner Sprague was born at Mount Holly, Vermont, June 22, 1828, and is a representative of one of the oldest American families, the ancestry being traced back to William Sprague, a son of Edward Sprague, of Dorsetshire, England, who in company with two brothers left the mother country in 1629 and founded a home in the young colony of Salem, Massachusetts. One brother subsequently removed to Hingham, that state, and the other to Rhode Island. Among the representatives of the branch of the family in Rhode Island were Amsas and William Sprague, celebrated print-goods manufacturers. Two of the representatives of the name became governors of states. In 1786 Nathan T. Sprague, one of the descendants of William Sprague, was born, and as a young man he began life as a merchant in Mount Holly, and for the next quarter of a century was one of the most prominent representatives of the business enterprises of that town. He became a large property owner and was also prominent in public affairs. He held a judicial position and for nineteen years he was a member of the Vermont legislature, representing Mount Holly for fourteen years and Brandon for five years. In 1833 he removed to the latter place and was afterward elected president of the First National Bank. He married Miss Susan Button, and unto them were born five children, three of whom died in infancy, the others being Eliza, the deceased wife of R. V. Marsh, a prominent attorney of Vermont, also now deceased; and N. T., of this review.

During his boyhood days Nathan Turner Sprague was placed in charge of his father's large estate, his father passing away in 1876, at the age of ninety years. Incidental to the care of the property was the loaning of money. At the age of eighteen he assumed the management of a large country store, which he conducted with marked success, and in 1851 he located in Wallingford, directing his attention to agriculture. Five years later he returned to Brandon, where he maintained his residence for some time. At one time

he was in charge of twelve farms, successfully superintending their operation. For eight years he was president of the Brandon Farmers and Mechanics' Club, and for six years was president of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders Association of the United States. These indicate his prominence in agricultural circles. In 1864 he established the First National Bank of Brandon, in which his father was elected the temporary president, and about 1867 Mr. Sprague, of this review, succeeded to the presidency, while in 1870 he established the Baxter National Bank, of Rutland, Vermont. In 1867 he became president of the Howe Scale Works Company, of Brandon, and under his supervision the business increased four hundred per cent. He continued in charge until 1876, when he retired.

Mr. Sprague's connection with the business interests of Brooklyn began in 1879 by the purchase of real estate here, and in 1883 he established the Sprague National Bank, of which he was elected president. This is the only national banking institution in existence having a living namesake. At the end of six months this bank declared a three per cent. dividend, and since then has paid six per cent. annually in dividends. The bank now has a surplus of two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, and is justly regarded as one of the most reliable financial institutions in this entire country.

On the 14th of November, 1849, Mr. Sprague was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Hull, of Wallingford, Vermont, who died in 1856. In October, 1858, he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Melinda J. Evans, of Springfield, Ohio. On the 28th of June, 1885, his second wife died, and on the 14th of October, 1886, he was again married, Miss Elizabeth Harris, of Brooklyn, becoming his wife. By his first marriage he has one living child, a daughter, Flora, wife of Charles E. Clark, the manager and treasurer of the Buffalo Loan & Trust Company.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Sprague was a loyal advocate of the Union, raised a company of Vermont troops and went to the front, making a good military record in Missouri. He won the first prize for old relics at the Centennial Ex-

in Philadelphia in 1876. Among the many things possessions of this character that he has a bootjack that was made by John Brown, noted Abolitionist, and given to Mr. Sprague by Brown's daughter; a marine glass given by Sir John Franklin in all his voyages around the world; and several sets of Grant medals presented to him by Mrs. Julia Grant and Colonel Fred Grant. He served for several terms as a member of the Vermont legislature representing the district of Brandon, and in 1872 he was elected a senator from Rutland, but he would have been nominated for governor on the Republican ticket had he not repeatedly declined to become a candidate. In 1876, when the Green Mountain state failed to make an appropriation for the Vermont state building at Philadelphia, he erected it and when paid by the state he used the money to found a free library in Brandon, now known as the Sprague Centennial library. He has done much for Brooklyn as the credit of making Brooklyn a central business city, which has added greatly to its moral strength. In 1885 he organized the City Savings Bank. He has devoted much time and money to the various charities and educational institutions in Brooklyn. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute, the Brooklyn City Dispensary, the Long Island Free Library, the Hanson Baptist church, and is president of the Brooklyn Greenwich Water Supply Company, of Long Island, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the Grant Memorial Association. He is also president of the Bay Shore, and Patchogue Water Company and also president of the Elks State Bank, of Clyde, Kansas. In addition he has had large stock-raising operations for forty years, and has five farms and a beautiful country home in Vermont. He possesses the possibility of a superior order and as a financier enjoys an enviable reputation. Although he has been engaged in business for over fifty years he can truthfully say that in all that time no man has ever lost a dollar so invested. His career of Nathan T. Sprague has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence

of the business world, for he ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men. What the world needs is such men—men capable of managing extensive, gigantic mercantile concerns and conducting business on terms that are fair alike to employer and employe—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor—and then the questions of oppression by capitalists and resistance and violence by laborers will be forever at rest.

COLONEL ANDREW D. BAIRD.

A veteran of the great American conflict, the survivor of forty-five pitched battles and the hero of Knoxville, Colonel Andrew D. Baird, of Brooklyn, has enjoyed many high civic honors and is looked upon as one of the most substantial citizens of Greater New York. The Empire city has had a vast army of contributors to the prestige of its present greatness commands, but those who have had to do with the construction of its magnificent buildings and the securing of its architectural beauty as found in the great structures which in this majestic metropolis serve church and state, commerce and religion, residence and recreation, industry and art, have had a special influence upon the progress of their day and have given to the world a visible and valuable evidence of their work. Conspicuous among those who have contributed to the material upbuilding of the city in the line of masonry is the subject of this review, Colonel Andrew D. Baird, a man of forceful character, strong personality, and one who has long been actively and prominently identified with the growth and progress of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

He was born in Kelso, Scotland, October 4, 1839, and is a son of Andrew and Helen (Lindsay) Baird. He attended the national schools of Scotland until ten years of age, but at the age of nine years was put to work. He came with his parents to America in 1853, landing in New York city on the 4th of July. His parents located in

the Eastern District, where Mr. Baird grew to manhood and further qualified himself by attending night school. He was early apprenticed to a blacksmith, but left inside of a year to learn the stone-cutter's trade with Gill Brothers. He at an early age evinced his extraordinary facility for finance, having, on becoming of age, husbanded sufficient margin of his meager earnings as apprentice and journeyman to purchase a piece of property, upon which he soon realized a profit of fifteen hundred dollars as the result of his first venture in investment. The southern crisis had now arrived, and before the awful thunder of Fort Sumter had rolled away he had enlisted, on May 13, 1861, as a private in the ranks of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New York Highlanders, a National Guard regiment, of which he had been a member and with which he then entered the United States service in defense of his adopted country. With this gallant regiment, made up largely of Scotchmen, he served from the first fight of Bull Run to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, participating in forty-five battles and being three times wounded.

It is due to Mr. Baird to say that the records show that he was always at his post doing his duty in every engagement in which the regiment participated. Their first engagement was at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, followed by the first battle of Bull Run on July 20th, and in rapid succession the battles of Lowinsville, Virginia, and Port Royal, Cowessess and James' Island, South Carolina, several skirmishes on the Rappahannock river, second Bull Run and Chantilly. In the last mentioned battle he received a severe musket ball wound in the left arm, where he still carries the bullet as a memento of that terrible field of carnage. His next fight was in front of the murderous stone wall at Fredericksburg, followed by the battles of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and Blue Springs, Lenore and Campbell Stations and Fort Saunders, Tennessee. Then came the memorable siege of Knoxville, where as captain commanding one corner of the fort he successfully repulsed the repeated onslaughts of the superior army of General Longstreet, with the total loss of but four of his men,

while inflicting a loss of nine upon the enemy. Chivalrous Tennesseans have never forgotten their disgraceful defeat, but in such victory they loudly proclaimed to Colonel Baird the undying glory of being the hero of the fiercely contested battle of Knoxville. The regiment is next heard from in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Mine Run and in all the minor engagements in front of Petersburg, and closed its campaign with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox after having served four years and three months. By his gallant conduct he gained rapid promotion from the rank of private to that of sergeant, from the latter to shoulder straps and through various grades as commissioned officer, and from May, 1864, until the Seventy-ninth was mustered out in July, 1865, he was captain, major and colonel commanding. He was three times wounded: First in the battle of Chantilly, where the brave Kearny and Stevens fell, and previously referred to; next, at Blue Spring, he received a gunshot wound in the shoulder; and he was struck by a piece of shell in the hip in front of Petersburg,—neither of the latter, however, retiring him from the field.

For gallant and meritorious conduct in two of the bloodiest battles of the war, the first and second battles of Bull Run, he was promptly promoted from the position of corporal to that of sergeant and from the rank of second lieutenant to that of captain. At a regimental dinner given many years after the war his health was proposed by Colonel Morrison, who referred to him as the only soldier of the regiment who had twice been promoted on the field for bravery in action.

Returning to Brooklyn in 1867, Colonel Baird formed a partnership with Robinson Gill in the stone-cutting business. Their yards, which occupied a part of the present location, were the same in which Colonel Baird had learned his trade. This was one of the oldest and largest stone yards in Brooklyn, and the plant to-day is the finest equipped in all Greater New York, and has led the world in the introduction of improved machinery. The first diamond saw for cutting stone was set up in this mill. It was invented by Hugh Young, a private in Colonel Baird's regi-

The Colonel is a practical stone-cutter and his personal supervision to every detail of extensive business, and none of his large force can work harder or more regularly than he. Among some of the more important contracts by Colonel Baird were for the following buildings: The New Museum building of the Brooklyn Institute, the Telephone building, the Department headquarters, the Real Estate Exchange building and the Twentieth Precinct Police-house.

Politically Colonel Baird has been active and influential in the councils of his party. As a Republican he has been nominated for the highest offices in the gift of the city. He represented the Twentieth ward in the board of alderman for two terms, from 1876 to 1882. As a member of the body, although a staunch Republican, his services are characterized with a fearless and independent spirit unfettered by any party trammels, always he sought to serve what he deemed the best interests of Brooklyn, holding the welfare of the city above political scheming, and acting as a supporter and adviser of Mayor Low. In 1885 Colonel Baird was the unanimous choice of his party for mayor, but declined the nomination for mayor in 1887 and again in 1889. In 1890 he was tendered the postmastership of Brooklyn by President Harrison, which he also declined to accept. He was one of the most influential advocates of the new East river bridge and was president of the commission appointed by Mayor Schieren. He is actively identified with business and financial interests in the East District. He is a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank and Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, a trustee of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, the Nassau Trust Company, and treasurer of the Kings County Building and Loan Association.

He is a member of Grant Post No. 445, G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, and has been treasurer of the Lanover Club since its organization.

He has been twice married. For his first wife he married a Miss Warner, in 1867. Three children, two sons and a daughter, blessed this

union: Andrew R., who married Elizabeth Belous and has three children,—Andrew D., Alice and Hartwell,—is associated with his father; Miss Annie L. Baird; and William W., who married Mary McGregor and is also assisting his father in carrying on his extensive enterprises. The present wife of our subject, who was Miss Catherine Lamb, he married in 1882.

Andrew Baird, the father of Colonel Baird, was likewise a veteran of the Civil war and a stone-cutter by trade and occupation. He was born in Kelso, Scotland, in 1818, and learned the mason's trade, and followed stone-setting before and after coming to this country in 1853. He brought with him his wife and five children and located in Williamsburg at the corner of Division avenue and Second street, where he engaged in the stone-setting business up to within two years of his death.

He enlisted for three years in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New York Highlanders, in August, 1862, in the war of the Rebellion, two of his sons, Andrew D. and Alexander L., having enlisted in the same regiment at the breaking out of the war. He took part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg and numerous minor engagements, and at the expiration of two years he was discharged from the service on account of disability contracted in front of Vicksburg, from the effects of which he never recovered and died in 1869. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Lee Avenue Congregational church. He married Ellen Lindsay, who is still living, at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were Andrew D.; Ellen, the wife of Robert Fairchild; Alexander L., who is a veteran of the Seventy-ninth Regiment and served through the entire war with the Colonel, is a member of Mansfield Post, G. A. R., and the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a stone-cutter by trade and with his next younger brother, William W., constitutes the stone-setting firm of A. L. & W. W. Baird. The latter served nine months as drummer boy in the Civil war, having joined the Thirteenth Regiment the day he was fifteen years old. James B.,

the youngest son, a stone-cutter by trade, is superintendent of Colonel Baird's immense stone business.

Thus it will be seen that Colonel Baird, actuated by his sense of duty to country and devotion to the cause of freedom, won for himself on the field of battle a high place in the annals of fame. With peace and union restored his active interest and hearty support of all undertakings which have for their objects the welfare of the community have made him a prominent factor in the councils of public affairs, and his honest methods and keen business foresight have secured to him an enviable position in the world of finance and trade.

JUDGE GEORGE GREENWOOD REYNOLDS.

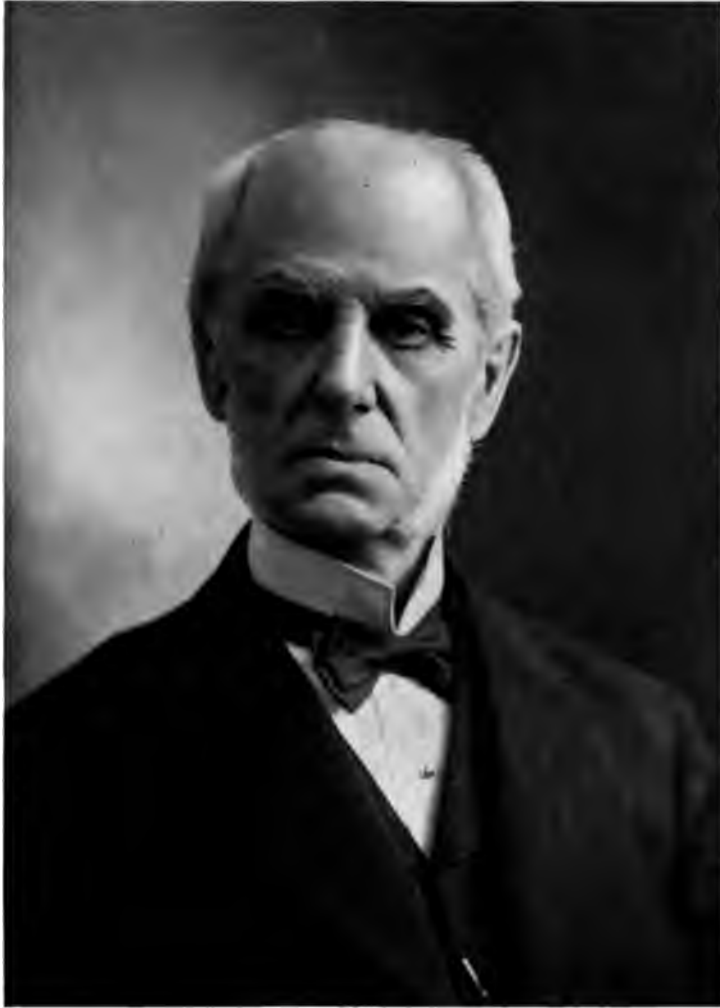
The Brooklyn bench and bar standard, from a purely historical standpoint, includes many notable names; but if the factors are sought that have given to either the bench or bar their characteristics that are worth recording, to-wit, commanding ability and undeviating purity of professional life, a dozen and perhaps a half a dozen names would more particularly claim prominence. Among the latter—and for reasons that no chronicler is at liberty to ignore—would be included Judge George G. Reynolds.

As early as 1844 Mr. Reynolds, then a young lawyer just admitted to the bar, began practice in this city. It was not, however, until 1854 that he became permanently identified with the Brooklyn bar. For a decade of years he divided his practice between Ulster county, New York, and Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, this state, principally in the latter city, where he became thoroughly matured and equipped for his subsequent practice. Upon his second location in Brooklyn in 1854 he entered into partnership with Richard Ingraham and Richard C. Underhill, and at once took a strong position among the members of the bar, and by unswerving integrity in his practice and pronounced legal ability soon built up a lucrative business. The strong impression he was making upon the court, bar, clientele and

the public was soon attested by popular favor. Of scholarly habits, marked legal acumen, promising withal the judicial temperament and commanding universal confidence, he was, in 1861, elevated to the bench, and he served as judge of the city court from 1861 to 1867, and again a second term from 1873 to 1887. As judge his able discussions abundantly justified the expectations of the entire bar. Judge Reynolds' subsequent practice has been in continuance of the same straightforward and successful course that marked his early career, and his name, synonymous with the highest ideals of professional life, has become indelibly associated with the high character of the Brooklyn bench and bar. Among the many prominent cases in which the Judge has appeared a recent one of great public interest was that of Brooklyn against the Long Island Water Works, to acquire title to the same. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Hill a member of the commission to revise the judiciary article of the constitution.

Judge Reynolds has also received from and conferred honors upon, his *alma mater*, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. Conspicuous among the alumni his advice and counsel have constantly been sought, and he has served as president of its board of trustees since 1887. Equally prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church, he served as member of the general conference in 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884. Supplementing his professional life by wide literary culture, he has frequently written articles for prominent magazines, and a number of papers on legal subjects for "The New People's Encyclopedia."

Judge Reynolds was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, February 7, 1821, the son of George Reynolds and Abigail Pennoyer. He prepared for college at Amenia Seminary and entering Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, was graduated in 1841, was made a Master of Arts in 1844, and Doctor of Laws in 1871 by the same institution. His legal studies were pursued in the law office of Street & Wilkenson, Poughkeepsie, New York, and in that of Hon. John Dikeman, of Brooklyn, New York.



GEORGE G. REYNOLDS.

Since his retirement from the bench Judge Reynolds has been engaged in the practice of law in Brooklyn, in association with his son, Frank Reynolds. Personally he has confined himself mostly to litigated business, and has been employed extensively as counsel in the trial of cases for other lawyers.

LUDWIG NISSEN.

"The proper study of mankind is man," said **Pope**; and aside from this, in its broader sense, **what** basis of study and information have we? **Geneological** research, then, has its value, be it in the tracing of an obscure line or the following **back** of the course of a noble and illustrious lineage whose men have been valorous, whose women of **gentle** refinement. We of this end-of-the-century democratic type cannot afford to scoff at or to **hold** in light esteem the bearing up of an **escutcheon** upon whose fair face appears no sign of **blot**; and he should thus be more honored who **honors** a noble name and the memory of noble **deeds**. The lineage of the subject of this review is **one** of the most distinguished and interesting **order**, and no apology need be made in reverting to **this** in connection with the individual **accomplishments** of the subject himself. One branch of **his** family gave to Denmark her celebrated statesman, George Nicholas Von Nissen, while his **mother's** ancestors under the name of Von **Dawrtzky**, ranked high among the Polish nobility.

Mr. Nissen was born in Hussum, Schleswig-Holstein, on the 2d day of December, 1855, and **after** acquiring his education in the public schools of **that** place he served for a short time as assistant secretary of the imperial district court of Schleswig; but he desired to try his fortune in **foreign** lands, and in the year 1872 he crossed the Atlantic to New York, where he arrived with a **cash** capital of but two dollars and fifty cents. However, he was energetic and determined, and **he** worked his way steadily upward, scorning no **employment** that would yield him an honorable **living**, and this advanced him step by step, for **merit** and diligence never fail to bring reward.

He put aside family pride and worked as a boot-black and waiter in a hotel, and there his ability, diligence and perseverance were noted by his employer, and he subsequently became the cashier. Later he became a bookkeeper and was afterward the manager of a hotel. Subsequently he engaged in the butchering business on his own account, this enterprise being his first independent venture. Next he engaged in the running of a restaurant, and afterward lost five thousand dollars in the wine business, through the unworthiness of a partner. He was again not only without capital but also burdened with indebtedness; yet with unflinching courage he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions.

On the 1st of May, 1881, Mr. Nissen, in company with a Mr. Schilling, established a small jewelry shop at No. 51 Nassau street, under the firm name of Schilling & Nissen. Their trade increased rapidly and at the end of two years the business was recognized under the firm title of Ludwig Nissen & Company. In 1885 the business was removed to its present quarters, No. 18 John street, and at the expiration of five years Mr. Nissen purchased his partner's interest and associated with him several former employees. He is to-day recognized as one of the leading diamond merchants in the United States, and so potent has been his influence that the New York Jewelers' Association, composed of the leading firms in the jewelry trade, elected him its treasurer for several years and finally honored him with the presidency. In January, 1892, he was sent to Albany as the chairman of a jewelers' committee, his associates on the committee being Charles L. Tiffany and Joseph Fahys. They were to appear in company with other trade representatives and argue before the senate committee the necessity of increasing the state appropriation for the Columbian Exposition from three to five hundred thousand dollars. On that occasion Mr. Nissen made his reputation as a speaker, forcible and logical, and his was one of two of the many addresses delivered on that occasion that were published.

As the president of the New York Jewelers' Association his administration was marked by his

vigorous prosecution of noted diamond thieves, which resulted in the practical suppression of their operations. The high rank he holds as an expert on diamonds and precious stones has made him everywhere famous, and he has been frequently invited to lecture on this most interesting subject before clubs and societies. He was appointed by the Tennessee Centennial Exposition authorities as judge of the awards in the department of commerce, to whom, with Mr. Kunz, were referred all the exhibits of art goods, jewelry, minerals and precious stones. He was the commissioner for Brooklyn to the Atlanta Exposition of 1895 and the Nashville Exposition in 1897, having served as the treasurer on both commissions; and in 1899 he was honored by election to the treasurership of the New York state commission to the Universal Exposition at Paris of 1900. He was elected the president of the Manufacturers' Association of New York in 1898, which office he continues to fill.

In the financial world Mr. Nissen is equally prominent. He is the vice president of the Oriental Bank of New York city, and is also a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, which represents deposits of nearly thirty million dollars.

Mr. Nissen is a member of, and officially identified with, various social and fraternal societies. A Republican politically, he served a term as a civil-service commissioner of Brooklyn and enjoyed the honor of presiding at the great McKinley and Roosevelt meeting held in the Academy of Music in October, 1900, the greatest Republican demonstration of the campaign in the city. In 1897, when the Citizens' Union of Greater New York nominated President Seth Low for mayor and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild for controller, Mr. Nissen was honored by a unanimous nomination for the office of president of the council. Feeling assured that that ticket would be elected, he felt constrained to decline the nomination on account of not being in a position to fill the office acceptably to himself.

Immediately following the McKinley campaign of 1900, about sixty of Brooklyn's most representative citizens met at the Academy of

Music for the purpose of organizing a Citizens' Union for bringing about absolute union of all forces opposed to Tammany misrule. Mr. Nissen was made chairman of the meeting, chairman of the committee on organizations of the Citizens' Union, and later chairman of the borough committee of Brooklyn. He was also made vice-president of the Citizens' Union of New York, vice-chairman of the committee of one hundred and was one of the executive committee of twelve which went into conference with the anti-Tammany organizations for the purpose of making up a Fusion ticket. Throughout the deliberation of this conference Mr. Nissen's name was frequently mentioned for both mayor and comptroller; but at all times, owing to the important position he occupied in the conference and activity he had manifested in the preliminary campaign, he absolutely declined to allow his name to be used for any office whatsoever. Mr. Nissen belongs to that high type of our citizenship who are willing to give their time, money and energy for the bettering of the conditions of mankind without asking or expecting return, except the consciousness that right has been done. The overwhelming success of the Fusion ticket and the disastrous defeat of Tammany Hall was notably in a large measure due to the magnificent work of the Citizens' Union, and for which Mr. Nissen is justly entitled to a large measure of credit.

A study of his personality reveals a man of sided man. By genius, energy and integrity he has forged his way to the front, winning just fame and an eminent position among men. — man, though of genuine kindliness of heart. — tenacious as iron to a purpose when once he has made up his mind.

ALBERT E. LAMB.

Colonel Albert E. Lamb, one of the leading members of the Brooklyn bar, and for many years an active and useful officer in the National Guard of the state of New York, was born November 9, 1843, in Worcester, Massachusetts. His parents were Edward and Jane Elizabeth (Smith) Lamb. His first American ancestor was Colonel Lamb.

who came from England with the Puritans in 1630 and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. This early colonist and his immediate descendants were prominent in public affairs, and bore a full share in all those efforts which contributed to the establishment of social institutions and the founding of the commonwealth. Some of their number were courageous defenders of the infant white settlements during the Indian wars, while others, of a later generation, fought in the Patriot army during the war for independence. Among the latter was Samuel Lamb, great-grandfather of Colonel Albert E. Lamb, who bore the commission of a captain. Three of his family were at Bunker Hill and in the Mexican war a great-uncle was a colonel in the regular army. Early in the eighteenth century the Lamb family became related by marriage with the Davis family, which originated in Wales, and settled in Oxford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and became one of the prominent families of that state. The Smith family, from which Colonel Lamb is descended on the maternal side, were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who came from the north of Ireland in 1717, and settled in Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Members of this family served during the Revolutionary war. Among these was George Smith, who was a lieutenant.

Albert E. Lamb attended the Worcester high school, and completed his education at Yale College, at which he was graduated with the class of 1867. He became a teacher in the Vermont University, and later in the Norwich (Connecticut) Free Academy. He studied law in the same city, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1870. In November of the same year he came to Brooklyn, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1871. He at once entered upon practice, and in 1876 he became junior partner in the law firm of Condit & Lamb, and this association was maintained until 1881. In the latter year he became a partner with Hon. Jesse Johnson, in the firm of Johnson & Lamb, which existed until 1897, when the style of the firm was changed to that of Lamb & Johnson. In May, 1900, Mr. Johnson retired, and since that time Colonel Lamb has practiced alone. During his long prac-

tice, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century, he has given much of his attention to the trial of important cases, and is recognized as one of the most capable and successful jury lawyers in Greater New York. His excellent character, scholarly attainments and marked ability have, throughout his career, commanded the respect and admiration of the bench and bar.

Colonel Lamb was for several years deeply interested in the National Guard of the state of New York. He rendered efficient service in the capacity of judge advocate on the staff of General James Jourdan, commanding the Second Division, and on the staff of his successors, General C. T. Christensen and General Edward L. Molineaux. He has never been an aspirant for political honors, but his peculiar capabilities led to his appointment as attorney for the police and excise commissioner under the administration of Mayor Seth Low, in 1892, and as attorney for the board of park commissioners during the term of Commissioner Frank Squires. He is a member of the Brooklyn Bar Association, a charter member of the Montauk Club, the Brooklyn Club and a member of the New England Societies of New York and Brooklyn, and is connected with various professional and social organizations. In his political principles he is a Republican.

Colonel Lamb was married, April 16, 1879, to Miss Annie Louise Kendall, a native of Brooklyn and a daughter of the Hon. William B. and Harriet M. (Fay) Kendall, formerly of Massachusetts. A daughter, Grace Fay Lamb, was born of this marriage, August 16, 1887, and two sons are deceased. The family residence is in Brooklyn.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN.

The general recognition of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin as a Democratic leader was almost coincident with his first active participation in local politics. He came upon the field at a time when the labor element of the party, owing to the famine in Ireland and the European uprisings of 1848, had been largely augmented by immigration, and his vocations had brought him into inti-

mate relations with the working population, among whom he had a wide acquaintance. His ununiversally acknowledged industry, ability and integrity, together with the reputation of "always keeping his promise," constituted a very important factor of that representative position to which he so quickly attained. The old leaders saw in him a valuable agent through whom to influence the labor vote, and he was solicited to participate in the work of the organization; but when he made his first appearance in a convention he found that it was himself, not his seniors, whom his friends desired to support and serve. Rivals among the old leaders solicited his co-operation, and the fact of his influence was forced upon him; but this did not turn his head, although to his sagacity in equally balancing contending claims, and treating all comers with equal courtesy and honesty, his attainment and long-continued occupancy of the position of commander-in-chief of the Kings county Democracy is due.

Mr. McLaughlin is a man of very few words; he listens, observes, thinks and then acts. He rarely adopts any course until he has heard all that can be said on all sides of a question. Well intended advice always receives courteous attention from him; in fact, he welcomes it from those whom he deems informed upon what they speak, and in the councils of his party there is no better listener nor a more silent man than he. Despite the warring of factions, petty local dissensions, national or state party differences, he maintains his place, a trusted leader, the structure of whose reputation and position is based upon the belief of both opponents and allies that "his word is as good as his bond." In private life Mr. McLaughlin is retiring and unassuming, but is an interesting person to meet. He is a man of domestic tastes, temperate in all things, his benefactions to the poor and to religious and other institutions are liberally but unostentatiously bestowed, and not a few have cause to gratefully remember his private charities.

Hugh McLaughlin was born in 1825, on Furman street (then called Everett street), this city. His father, who came to the United States in 1810, and helped build the Fort Greene earth-

work in 1812, was a lighterman, and through his industry and thrift owned the home in which the family lived, the foot of the Heights. Subsequently the elder McLaughlin purchased property at the corner of Jay and Concord streets, upon which he erected a new dwelling, the building long known as the "White House," which was for many years locally prominent as a political headquarters. In this house the father died in 1835, and shortly afterward Hugh, who was then only ten years of age, began to earn his own living by working on his brother's lighter-boat. When thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to Thursby & Company, rope-manufacturers in Bushwick. Four years later Mr. McLaughlin and one of his elder brothers became partners in the fish business in the old market on Atlantic avenue, and when the new Atlantic market was built they opened a stand in it. On the death of his brother, Mr. McLaughlin continued the business, and it was not long before he was the principal dealer in the market. There Mr. McLaughlin remained until about 1854, when, shortly after the consolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick, he retired from the business, with a bank account of over ten thousand dollars. He had for some time been constantly importuned by his numerous friends and associates to take a deeper interest in the management of the political affairs of the city. The leadership of the Democratic party was then largely in control of Messrs. Lott, Murphy and Vanderbilt, a legal firm prominent in party management. Mr. McLaughlin then being young, vigorous and popular with the young men of that day, was urged to the front by them to look after their interests and obtain for them that recognition of their services to which they believed they were entitled. Some time elapsed before he consented, but he finally acceded to their requests.

In 1856 and 1857 there were two factions in the party: one was styled the "Vanderbilt faction," composed of the old timers of that day; the other was the "Bradley faction," which took its name from Daniel Bradley, who was president. The latter faction worked in sympathy with Hugh McLaughlin, and was according to usage

the regular organization of the party. The rivalry between the factions resulted in a contested delegation from Kings county to the state convention of 1857. The Bradley (or McLaughlin) delegation having been admitted to the convention, was designated as the regular delegation of the county. Previous to this, in 1855, George Taylor was elected to congress, and Mr. McLaughlin, through Mr. Taylor's influence, was appointed a foreman in the Brooklyn navy yard. In 1858 Mr. Taylor came up for re-election, but the Vanderbilt wing of the party nominated E. C. Litchfield against him, which resulted in another split and James Humphrey, the Republican candidate, was elected. Mr. McLaughlin was selected in 1860 as one of the delegates to the national Democratic convention, which met at Charleston, S. C. He was subsequently nominated in the same year for the office of sheriff. The Vanderbilt wing of the Democratic party nominated John McNamee as candidate against him, causing a split in the party, whereby Anthony F. Campbell, a Republican, was elected.

Then the Civil war began and party lines were not so tightly drawn as before. Previous to the election of 1861 a call was issued from prominent citizens of the city, without respect to party affiliations, for a union ticket. A meeting was held on Fort Greene to further the object in question, and Mr. McLaughlin was unanimously nominated for the office of register of Kings county, and was triumphantly elected. He was re-elected in 1864. In 1867 he was renominated for the third time, but was defeated by Charles Schurig by a small majority. In 1870 Mr. McLaughlin was again nominated for the office of register, and was elected over Benjamin Wilson, Republican, by more than twelve thousand majority. At the end of this term Mr. McLaughlin retired to private life, and has never since been a candidate for office. He has, however, continued to take active interest in all public affairs, and his influence in the Democratic part has been so great that he has for over thirty years been the recognized leader of the party in Kings county, being popularly known as "Boss McLaughlin." In fact, his political strength has been of such extent that it has

often controlled decisions in state politics, and he has been one of the powers to be reckoned with in national campaigns.

To Mr. McLaughlin belongs the distinction of having been the first political "boss." In the early part of his political career, while occupying his position in the navy yard, he was known as the "Boss," that term being then almost universally used to designate a foreman. When he left the navy yard and entered more fully the field of politics this title clung to him; and not only does it cling to him still but political leaders also all over the United States, who have attained unusual prominence, have assumed, by imitation, the sobriquet of which Mr. McLaughlin was the original. Being thus known for so many years, the later generation, in many instances, are not aware that to Mr. McLaughlin and his old-time friends the title bears other than political significance.

Mr. McLaughlin's parents were Hugh and Grace (McLaughlin) McLaughlin, and they had ten children: Susan, who married John McLaughlin; Margaret, who married Patrick McLaughlin; Patrick; James; Luke; Nancy, who married a Mr. Ames, and later Maurice Fitzgerald; Cornelius and Hugh. Two others died in childhood. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who resided in Brooklyn for many years, was a well-read lady, of fine character, and was frequently a valuable adviser of Mr. McLaughlin in matters of importance. All of Mr. McLaughlin's brothers are deceased, and none of them leaving male issue he is the last of the name of his family.

September 11, 1862, Mr. McLaughlin married Miss Sarah Ellen Kays, daughter of Martin Ryerson and Mary Ann (Dusenberry) Kays, of Lafayette, Sussex county, New Jersey. Mr. Kays owned and operated a large farm and slate quarry, and was one of the most prominent men in that section of the state. He had ten children, all of whom reached advanced age.

His father, John Kays, was a native of Scotland, coming to this country when two years of age. He learned the weaver's trade and followed it until his death, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

There is no more charitable lady in the city

of Brooklyn than Mrs. McLaughlin. In 1870 she became identified with the Ladies's Aid Association of St. Mary's Hospital, of which she was appointed a directress by the bishop of the Long Island diocese. She continued in that capacity until 1898, when, upon reorganization of the Association, she was elected president. After serving two years, and declining re-election, she was made, and still continues, honorary president. During her long connection with the hospital she personally secured to it donations to the amount of \$50,000, not including her valuable work in the promotion of fairs and garden parties. She was also for several years connected with the Newsboys Home, much to the advantage of that institution. During the Columbian Exposition, Mrs. McLaughlin was a member of the philanthropic committee for Brooklyn, in which she took an active interest.

To Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin were born four children: Hugh Harvey died, aged fourteen years; Mary Grace died, aged two years; Helen A. is the wife of William C. Courtney, assistant district attorney of Kings county; and Laura Josephine married James A. Roach, M. D.

Since occupying their Remsen street home, Mrs. McLaughlin has frequently attended the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, but Mr. McLaughlin is still a regular attendant of the St. James Pro-Cathedral, the church of his earlier days.

In Mr. McLaughlin's luxurious home are many fine tokens of regard which have come to him as testimonials of friendship during his long and useful career, as well as many rarities of his own selection. One of his most cherished possessions is a large bronze medallion of the late Cardinal McCloskey. It is the third one made, the first going to His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, the second to the cardinal himself, and the next one to Mr. McLaughlin.

During the past few years Mr. McLaughlin and his family have passed the winters in the south. He has traveled extensively in the United States, but could never be induced to cross the ocean. Mrs. McLaughlin has been even a greater

traveler than her husband, and has among her pleasant early recollections a trip from her home in New Jersey to a distant part of Ohio, before the advent of railroads.

WILLIAM HESTER.

Among the many agencies which have contributed to the wonderful development of the city of Brooklyn and have given it worldwide fame, none is comparable with the "Eagle" newspaper, and with its name is inseparably associated that of Colonel William Hester, who has been identified with it for a half-century past, and for the greater part of that time as its manager and directing head. And it is only truth to say that while performing so important a mission he has erected an enduring and eloquent memorial of his own splendid achievements.

Colonel Hester was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, in December, 1835. His father was Samuel Hester, of English descent, and his mother, who was a sister of Isaac Van Anden, founder of the embryo "Eagle," was of Dutch descent. He acquired a fair education in a public school in his native town and at Rhinebeck Academy. Early in 1852, when in his seventeenth year, he left home and became an apprentice in the printing office of his uncle, Isaac Van Anden, in Brooklyn. After passing five years in the various tasks imposed upon a printer in the days of hand-press and hand composition, he became a clerk in the counting room, and he was subsequently advanced to the assistant management of the business. In 1870 the "Eagle" passed into the hands of a stock company, and Colonel Hester acquired a small interest and became publisher of the paper, Mr. Van Anden being president of the company. On the death of the latter named, in 1875, Colonel Hester, who had acquired additional stock from time to time, succeeded to the presidency. In the more than a quarter of a century which has elapsed since that time the larger growth of the paper and the vast improvement in its offices and mechanical facilities have been effected under the masterful management of Colonel Hester. During this period have been erected two com-

plete newspaper buildings, while the mechanical equipment has been repeatedly changed to meet the necessities of modern methods. Great as have been the improvements in these respects, corresponding advancement has been made in the making of the newspaper itself. To make the "Eagle" a personal organ, or use it to further a personal or political ambition, were foreign to the nature of its proprietor, and his sole purpose has been to make it what it is, a really metropolitan newspaper and a worthy and influential exponent of good morals, good citizenship and good government. To this end he has drawn to his assistance a rarely able and conscientious editorial staff, whose loyalty to their tasks is constantly stimulated by the conviction that they share the spirit of their chief and covet his approval.

In his earlier manhood, before the "Eagle" made great exactions upon his energies, he identified himself with various activities in the city. In 1854 he was an active member of the volunteer fire department, in the days of hand engines. In 1857 he became connected with the National Guard as a member of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, and for five years he was quartermaster of the Second Division, serving on the staff of Major General Thomas S. Dakin, and of his successor, Major-General James Jourdan.

An earnest Democrat, he has habitually held aloof from political prominence. In 1882, however, he reluctantly accepted the nomination for congress from the Third Congressional district; his defeat was expected, but his personal popularity enabled him to reduce the Republican majority from seven thousand to twenty-four hundred. In 1886, while he was making a tour of Europe, Mayor Whitney appointed him a commissioner of public parks, but the exactions of his business obliged him to decline the honor. At another time he persistently declined a nomination for the mayoralty of Brooklyn.

Ardent in his friendships, and possessing fine social qualities, Colonel Hester has long been a popular member of the leading clubs, among which are the Hamilton, the Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic, and the Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn, the Manhattan Club of New York,

the Larchmont and Shelter Island Yacht Clubs, and various minor organizations.

In a souvenir edition of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" (1901), commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the paper, appears a fine tribute to Colonel Hester from the fervent pen of St. Clair McKelway, the editor in chief, who speaks as a warm personal friend as well as a fellow laborer. He says:

"William Hester is the best epitome of the public to the editor of the 'Eagle' that could be found. He has no difficulty in telling right from wrong, instinctively or on sight, in public matters. He knows at once the extent to which a policy can be carried, with assurance of public backing, and the point beyond which it should not be pressed. * * * He has never used the 'Eagle' for his own personal or political purposes. * * * He is a strong, modest, fair, even, honest and practical man. * * * His tastes are simple, his associations are governed by congeniality and sincerity, and are maintained with that spirit alone. He appreciates wit and eloquence in writing, in speech, and his sense of humor is as marked as that of any one who could be named. His memory is strong, clear and discriminating. His power of mimicry is unusual, though rarely employed, and his liking for fiction, for drama, for oratory and for manly sports is strong and growing."

FRANK S. JONES.

MERCHANT, FINANCIER AND PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

When a man achieves permanent success in any undertaking it will be found that in the great majority of cases it is due to hereditary traits of which the man himself may be unconscious. These traits may remain dormant for three or four generations and be suddenly developed under a favorable environment. The early ancestors of Frank S. Jones were men of strong character, invincible courage and great intellectual endowments. The colonial records of Connecticut show the important part they took in establishing civil and religious liberty in that colony.

Colonel John Jones was the immediate ances-

tor of this branch of the Jones family. He was governor of Anglesey, member of parliament from Merionethshire, Wales, colonel in the parliamentary army and one of the judges who decided the fate of Charles I with Whalley, Goffe and others. After the restoration of the Stuarts, parliament pardoned all who took part in Cromwell's dynasty except the board of judges, who were beheaded. Three of these, Whalley, Goffe and Doxwell, escaped to America, and with them William Jones, the son of Colonel John Jones. The latter married a sister of Oliver Cromwell.

Deputy Governor William Jones, son of Colonel John Jones, was born in London in 1624, where he became a lawyer of some repute. He married in England, July 4, 1659, Hannah Eaton, of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, London, youngest daughter of Governor Theophilus Eaton, of the colony of Connecticut, New England. He came to America the following year and arrived at Boston July 27, 1660, in the same ship with Whalley and Goffe, and brought with him sons, William and Nathaniel, born to him by his first wife. He went immediately to New Haven, where he resided with his father-in-law, Governor Theophilus Eaton. On the 23d of May he took the oath of fidelity with the following qualifications: "That, whereas, the king hath been proclaimed in this colony to be our sovereign, and we his loyal subjects, I do take the said oath with the subordination to his majesty, hoping his majesty will confirm the said government for the advancement of Christ's gospel, kingdom and ends in this colony upon the foundation already laid; but in case of the alteration of the government in the fundamentals thereof then to be free from said oath." The same day he was admitted freeman, and five days afterward at a court of election for the jurisdiction he was chosen magistrate.

In a note of the Rev. John Davenport occurs the following: "Sir—I mistook in my letter when I said Colonel Whalley, sister Hooke's brother, and his son-in-law, who is with him, is Colonel Goffe, both godly men, and escaped pursuit in England narrowly." He had doubtless received this information from Mr. William Jones and his wife, who, having crossed the At-

lantic in the ship with these distinguished strangers, had come to New Haven to occupy the mansion which Mrs. Jones had inherited from her father.

William Jones assisted in secreting the regicides from the king's officers, who were in close pursuit. The record states that on Monday, May 13th, Whalley and Goffe were conducted by Mr. Jones and other friends some three miles into the wilderness beyond the mill, where, a booth having been constructed, the colonists spent two nights.

In May, 1664, Mr. Jones was chosen deputy governor of the colony. When the first meeting-house was built, "in the long seat" were Mr. Jones, Mr. John Devenport, Mr. Yale and Mr. William Gibbard, all men of distinction, being seated according to their social position.

In the deed of trust given by the Rev. John Davenport, he "confirmed unto Mr. William Jones, assistant of the colony of Connecticut, certain property stipulated therein.

Deputy Governor William Jones, by his wife Hannah (Eaton) Jones, had issue: Theophilus, born October 2, 1661; Sarah, born August 1662; Elizabeth, baptized October 23, 1664; Samuel, baptized July 27, 1666; John, born October 4, 1667; Devodat, born March 1, 1670; Isaac, born June 21, 1671; and Abigail Rebecca, born November 10, 1679.

Isaac Jones, seventh child and youngest son of Governor William Jones and Hannah Eaton, his wife, was born in New Haven, June 21, 1671. He moved to Stratford, Connecticut, and married Deborah Clark, of that town. He was the founder of the Stratford and Stamford branch of the Jones family. Their children were Daniel, William, Timothy, Mary, Deborah, Isaac, Hannah, Jacob, James and Ebenezer.

Isaac Jones (2d), sixth child of Isaac (1st), was born December 23, 1702. His son, John Jones, married Elizabeth Cluxton. Their son, Josiah Jones, married Sarah Smith. Their son, Isaac Jones, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, November 11, 1704. He married Lois Curtis and had issue as follows: Louisa Jane, born January 20, 1817; Sally Ann, born December 18, 1818; Isaac S., born July 15, 1821; Mary Eliza-

born May 6, 1824; Daniel Cyrus, born May 327; Henrietta, born November 12, 1832; A., born December 2, 1834; and Cornelia ude, born October 10, 1844. Isaac S. Jones, f Isaac and Lois Curtis, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, July 15, 1821. He married es J. Wood, of Pound Ridge, New York, a ndant, probably, of the Weed family, of ford, Connecticut. Their children were is S., Mary E., Frank S., Cyrus D. and es F. Isaac S. was a country merchant and of some importance. He represented his in the state legislature and held other local s.

Frank S. Jones, third child of Isaac S. and is J. (Weed) Jones, was born in Stamford, eticut, August 19, 1847. He pursued an ary course of study in his native town, and age of fourteen entered Eastman's Business ge, Poughkeepsie, New York, at which he graduated in 1862. He soon after entered a York publishing house as assistant book-r, and in a few years occupied the position nfidential clerk. During his ten years' ex-ice as an employe of this firm, he was laying oundation for his subsequent achievements. 872 he organized, in connection with his ers, the Grand Union Tea Company, one of argest and most successful business enter-s ever started in this country, which has n to enormous proportions with branches most of the leading cities and towns houghout the United States, the annual sales ing high into the millions of dollars, and em-ing upward of three thousand men. The uarters of this immense business is in klyn. Frank S. Jones has been president of ompany since its organization and directs all perations. He and his brother as an indi-i firm purchase all the supplies and furnish ie material for the company. They import quantities of tea, and furnish the capital to large importing coffee business. They own anchor Pottery, of Trenton, New Jersey, the e output of which is absorbed by the Grand n Tea Company. Mr. Jones is also cond with a large jewelry manufacturing busi-

ness at Newark, New Jersey, is vice president of the Sidney Novelty Company and is interested in some fifteen or twenty other business enterprises. Success has attended his efforts from the start, and during the thirty odd years of his business experience the country has passed through some of the greatest financial crises ever known, and while hundreds in similar enterprises have been forced to the "wall," he has steered his bark safely through the storm and accumulated a handsome fortune. Instead of hoarding it, he has given away thousands of dollars for the promotion of religious, charitable and benevolent objects, as well as for art and science. He has been a large contributor to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. In 1898 he presented to the institute the Gebhard geological collection, which contains many thousand specimens representing each of the geological formations from the earliest Silurian to the latest Mesozoic time. It required the patient and skillful labor of the two Gebhard brothers and their father before them for nearly half a century to make it. It contains very many priceless examples of the forms of extinct life from the rocks which underlie the state of New York. Professor James Hall, New York state geologist, desired to secure the collection for the state museum several years ago and was instrumental in the passage of a bill by the legislature to purchase the collection for nine thousand dollars. The bill did not become a law, failing to secure executive approval. The collection was brought to the American Museum of Natural History nearly three years ago and was placed there on exhibition. An offer of three thousand dollars was received for the collection while it was in New York, but was refused. Professor Charles D. Walcott, chief of the United States Geological Survey, in a recent visit to Brooklyn, said that he had offered the Gebhard brothers fifteen hundred dollars for the opportunity to pick out certain specimens of great value that could not be found in duplicate in any other museum. The possession in the museum building of the Gebhard collection places the museum, so far as its geological department is concerned, among the first class museums of the country.

In 1898 he also presented to the Brooklyn Institute the entire Neumoegen entomological collection. It is one of the finest collections of specimens in existence,—the one gathered by the late Berthold Neumoegen,—comprising nearly twelve thousand separate species of insects and eleven thousand type of specimens. Mr. Neumoegen, who spent a period of twenty years and about forty thousand dollars in money in making the collection, had frequently had offers of large amounts of money, one time as much as thirty thousand dollars, if he would consent to part with his treasures. The collector was in his lifetime a well-known entomologist and a business man in Manhattan. He was born in Frankfort, Germany, and died in New York in 1894. He traveled in all parts of the world in search of his specimens. The time, labor and expense laid out in labeling, classifying and properly mounting the specimens in air-tight drawers were considerable, in addition to the money and time spent in getting the specimens. Several of them cannot be found in any other collection in the world, and no other collector in America has so many type specimens, *i. e.*, those which were the first of their kind to be discovered, described and named. Many of them cost as much as five hundred dollars apiece!—some of them much more!

Mrs. Rebecca Neumoegen, of Manhattan, owned the collection after her husband's death, but it was in the custody of the Brooklyn Institute. It was Mr. Neumoegen's desire that the work of so many years of his life should become the property of some public institution rather than of a private collector. The widow could not, however, afford to give the collection away, but set an exceedingly low price,—seventeen thousand dollars. For this money she offered the collection to the Brooklyn Institute. For three years the bargain hung fire, as the money could not be obtained. A letter from Mrs. Neumoegen, in which she said that she could not wait any longer, and, unless the institute wanted to buy the collection at once, she would have to accept one of several advantageous European offers, brought the officers of the institute to a realization of what they were about to lose. Endeavors to raise the

money were set on foot, and they resulted in Mr. Jones coming forward and offering to give ten thousand dollars if that would buy the collection. Mrs. Neumoegen accepted the offer. In 1901 he gave twenty thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, to start a fund for a new building for the Bedford branch. In addition to his public gifts Mr. Jones has given thousands of dollars to private charities and to other objects that enlist his sympathies. He uses the same good judgment and care in the distribution that he has used in the accumulation of wealth, and makes a thorough investigation of every application for aid or assistance in any direction. His aim is to promote the happiness of his fellow man and to do all the good he can with the means at his command.

His various memberships include the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association of New York, the Board of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Central Congregational church. All the above mentioned public institutions have constantly received his financial support.

While not engaged in politics, he has been from the time he polled his first vote an uncompromising protectionist, and each year as he has witnessed the results of protection in the business prosperity of the country he has been more firmly convinced of the principles involved in it.

There is probably nothing that more clearly indicates the character of the man than his home life and surroundings, and in this Mr. Jones has shown excellent taste and good judgment. His residence on the corner of St. Mark's and New York avenues is one of the most imposing as well as one of the most beautiful and costly in the city. The lot has a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet on St. Mark's avenue, with a depth of one hundred and fifty feet on New York avenue. The style of architecture of the mansion is known as Colonial. The materials used are brick with Indiana limestone trimmings. The copper cor-

nice and red slate roof give additional effect to the coloring. A striking feature of the house is the semi-circular bay window which extends to the top of the second story. The front piazza is supported by groups of four stone pillars resting on stone bases. A balustrade terrace of stone is carried from the front along the west side, covered with a marble mosaic floor. The drive-way entrance from St. Mark's avenue passes through a magnificent porte cochere of massive and elaborate stone foundation, the roof supported by stone pillars and the top forming a beautiful veranda enclosed with a balustrade. The grounds are enclosed on the front and west side with a stone coping. The beautiful and well kept lawn with a few shrubs and trees is an attractive feature of the place. It has all the beauty and comfort of a country home with the conveniences of a city residence. The interior arrangements are very complete. At the entrance is the large oval reception room. The library on the right is finished in oak. In the rear of this is the music room, and further in the rear the dining room. The large square hall and staircase are finished in mahogany. In the rear of this is Mr. Jones' "den," finished in Flemish oak, with red and gold decorations. The five sleeping rooms on the second floor, with dressing and bath rooms, are in perfect harmony with all the other decorations, variety of coloring and shades to suit the furnishings. Everything indicates good taste with no attempt at ostentatious display. A fine billiard room on the third floor, equipped with all the latest improvements, affords pleasant recreation and diversion from the daily cares and activities of business life. Take it altogether, it is a model home, and the bounteous hospitality of the owner has brought him into social relations with the best and most desirable of Brooklyn society. The neighborhood is one of the best in the city, the houses being nearly all detached and occupied by the owners.

Mr. Jones married Mary Louisa Granbery, of New York, daughter of Henry A. T. Granbery, a native of Norfolk, Virginia, and a representative of one of the old well-known families of Virginia, whose wife was Prudence Nimmo,

a representative of another old Virginia family. These are both living in New York, having passed their ninety-third birthday. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are Henrietta Louise and Maude Virginia.

JOHN DITMAS.

Among the many families that can boast of long and honorable connection with the history of Long Island, none is more conspicuous than the Ditmas family. The name has appeared conspicuously in association with both public and private affairs through more than two and a half centuries. The line of ancestry is traced from Jan Jansen, who came from Ditmarsen, in the Duchy of Holstein, in the Netherlands. He married Aaltje Douws, and died prior to 1650. In 1647 he was the occupant of a farm at Dutch Kills, in the village of Newtown, on Long Island. His son, Jan Jansen von Ditmarsen, on April 24, 1681, purchased from Garrett Lubertsen a farm containing, according to the old records, twenty-seven morgens of land in Flatbush, a tract which Lubertsen had acquired from the Indians. It was situated on the west side of the road, about one-half mile south of the Dutch Reformed church. Later additional purchases of land extended the boundaries of this property, a part of which is to this day in possession of the heirs of Jan Jansen von Ditmarsen. His son, Johannes von Ditmarsen, married Jannetje Rensen, and it was he who dropped the "von" from the family name. Johannes, son of Johannes and Jannetje (Rensen) Ditmarsen, married Lena Wyckoff, May 17, 1745, and after her death he married Rebecca Staats, in 1762. This Johannes Ditmarsen changed the family name to its present form, namely, from "Ditmarsen" to "Ditmas."

By his second marriage, Johannes Ditmas (Ditmarsen) was the father of a son, Abraham, who was born February 5, 1765, and died August 13, 1803. Abraham Ditmas married Jane Suydam, a daughter of Hendrick Suydam, by whom he had four children: Maria, who became the wife of Dr. William Creed, of Jamaica, Long Island; Rebecca, who married Theodorus Pol-

hemus, of Brooklyn; Henry S., who married Ann Schenck, a daughter of Tunis Schenck; and John. John married, June 26, 1820, Sarah Suydam, daughter of Captain Andrew and Phebe (Wyckoff) Suydam, and to them were born seven children: Andrew Suydam, Jane Gert-rude, Phebe Rebecca, Abraham, Sarah, John and Henry, of whom Andrew, Phebe, Abraham and Henry are deceased.

Among the descendants of the historic line is the subject of this sketch, John Ditmas, of 104 Pierrepont street, borough of Brooklyn, New York, who was the son of John and Sarah (Suydam) Ditmas, and grandson of Abraham Ditmas. He was born February 22, 1836, on the old home-
stead farm at Flatbush. His education was received at Erasmus Hall Academy, which he left well equipped for the active duties of life. Early in young manhood he entered the employ of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, in a clerical capacity, and he was afterward advanced to the position of cashier. He manifested a peculiar aptitude for financial affairs, and recognition of his abilities led him into larger usefulness in that field. Upon the organization of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company he was elected secretary and treasurer, and served in that capacity until June, 1881, when he retired. From that time he has constantly been connected with numerous of the most important financial institutions, and has been recognized as a prominent factor in financial circles. At present he is a director of the Brooklyn Bank, and displays marked ability in the labors of management. He is also a trustee in the Hamilton Trust Company and in the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, besides being actively connected with various other financial houses which form important adjuncts to the commercial life of the community, and contribute to its constant development. In all these relations he enjoys the confidence of his business associates as a man of sound judgment, keen discernment and marked foresight, and his council and opinion carry weight in the most sagacious financial circles.

Mr. Ditmas was united in marriage with Miss Louise Rhinelander Thorne, a daughter of

Dr. John Sullivan Thorne, of Brooklyn, and of this union was born a daughter, Louise Thorne. The family is connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity (Protestant Episcopal), of which Mr. Ditmas is a vestryman. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn. His personal qualities are those which mark the cultured gentleman, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is associated, whether in social affairs or business concerns.

LEWIS STEPHEN PILCHER, A. M., M. D.,
LL. D.

One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded, a nicety of judgment but little understood by the laity. Our subject is well fitted for the profession which he has chosen as a life work, and is to-day one of the foremost surgeons of Brooklyn.

He was born in Adrain, Michigan, July 28, 1845, and is one of a family of five children, whose parents were Rev. Elijah Holmes and Phebe (Fisk) Pilcher. The father, who was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, went to Michigan in 1829, at the age of nineteen years. He died in 1887. One of his sons, Rev. Leander W. Pilcher, D. D., died at Pekin, China, in 1893, a martyr to the cause of Christianity, having gone to the orient under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the time of his death he was serving as president of the Pekin University. The Doctor's paternal grandparents were Stephen and Eleanor (Selby) Pilcher, natives of Virginia, who settled in southern Ohio in 1802. The Pilcher family was founded in America by three brothers, who came from England and located in Culpeper, Virginia, about 1750. The Doctor's maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of New England.

Dr. Pilcher was prepared for college at the Ann Arbor high school, and in 1858 entered the University of Michigan, at which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1862, being the young-

est graduate of that well known institution. A year later he secured, by examination, the degree of A. M. from his alma mater, in 1866 the degree of M. D., and in 1900 the honorary degree of LL. D. was also conferred upon him by both the University of Michigan and by Dickinson College, of Pennsylvania.

In 1864 and 1865 the Doctor was hospital steward in the United States army; from 1867 to 1870 was assistant surgeon in the navy, and from 1870 to 1872 was passed assistant surgeon in the navy. He was adjunct surgeon and lecturer on anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital from 1872 to 1879, and adjunct professor of anatomy from 1879 to 1883. He was a member of the board of corporators of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital from 1885 to 1896, and professor of surgery there from 1885 to 1895. Dr. Pilcher prepared the preliminary plans and instructions for the architects of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Brooklyn; has been a member of its board of managers since its organization, in 1881, and was secretary of the board until 1892. He has also been president of the medical board and senior surgeon during the entire existence of that institution; was a member of the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society, of which he was president from 1879 to 1882; is a prominent member of the New York State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1891 and 1892; is a fellow of the American Surgical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1893. He was anniversary orator in 1899 of the New York Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he was president in 1900. It will thus be seen that he stands high among his professional brethren and is justly numbered among the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Greater New York. He was a member of the council of the surgical section of the Third International Medical Congress in 1887, and was honorary chairman of the section on anatomy of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893.

Dr. Pilcher has contributed many valuable articles to medical literature, was editor of the *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery* from 1879 to 1883,

and since 1885 has been editor of the *Annals of Surgery*, the chief surgical periodical published in the English language, being published simultaneously in Philadelphia, London and Sidney, Australia. He has been one of the editors of the *International Annual of the Medical Sciences* since 1894, and was editor of the *Methodist Episcopal Hospital Reports*, Volume 1, in 1898. The Doctor is the author of *The Treatment of Wounds*, published in 1883, and a second edition in 1898, and is one of the authors of the following well known encyclopedic medical works: *The American System of Diseases of Children*, the *Reference Handbook of Medical Science*, the *American Text-book of Surgery*, the *international System of Surgery*, and is also the author of upwards of a hundred monographs and pamphlets on medical, surgical and literary subjects. Dr. Pilcher located in Brooklyn in 1872, and at first engaged in general practice, but his great ability as a surgeon constantly asserted itself, so that since 1890 he has been obliged to give his time exclusively to surgery, in which his success is most forcibly told in the foregoing.

On the 22d of June, 1870, Dr. Pilcher was united in marriage with Miss Martha Phillips, daughter of Aaron H. Phillips, of Brooklyn, and to them have been born five children, namely: Lewis Frederick, professor of art in Vassar College, married Mary Belle Wooden, of Brooklyn, and has one child, Martha; Sarah Fisk is the wife of Charles I. Debevoise, a broker on Wall street, New York, and a resident of Brooklyn; Paul Monroe was graduated at the College of Physicians & Surgeons, of New York, in 1900, and is now associated with his father in practice; James Taft is a member of the class of 1902 in the University of Michigan; and Martha Eleanor died at the age of one year.

The Doctor has a fine summer home on Lake Hopatcong, Sussex county, New Jersey, where he spends four months during the year, and is a member of the council of the village. He is also an active and prominent member of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal church in Brooklyn, was a member of the board of managers of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union from 1875 to

1879, editor of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union in 1878 and editor of the health department of the Christian Advocate, New York, from 1880 to 1887. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

THE TALMAGE (OR TALLMADGE) FAMILY.

This family name has been variously written in different ages Talmage, Tallmadge, Talmash, Talmaske, Tallemache and in several other ways. The family is one of the most ancient in English history and is "traditionally believed," says Burke, "to go back to Saxon times, to Salmag, a Saxon lord of the sixth century of our era." The name is found Tolmag in the Domesday Book, time of William the Conqueror, and also on the Roll of the Battle Abbey of the same century in the Norman form, Tallmache. It is found at Stoke Talmage in Oxfordshire 1135, in Norfolk 1200, at Suffolk at a very early date, and at Hampshire soon after 1300. The seat of the family in Hampshire was at Newton Stacey, an outlying manor of Barton Stacey in the city of Hampshire, in Southampton, and about ten miles northwest of Winchester, where the family had been long settled. A history of this family is given in the Pall Mall Magazine for April, 1894, from which we extract the following:

The Tallemaches, who can trace their descent from Saxons, settled in East Anglia thirteen hundred years ago, may well claim to be the oldest family in England; and that ancient town of Ipswich, where in 1770 the corpse of one of their ancestors—an Earl of Dysart—lay in state on its way to Hilmingham, is appropriately the starting point where an excursion may be made to inspect the grand old noted hall which lies in stately solitude some miles to the north.

To inherit the traditions of a long line of noble ancestors whose integrity has never been questioned, is something to boast of, even in these leveling-up days, and with justifiable pride might the present head of the family replace the old distich taken long ago from the manor house:

Where William the Conqueror reigned with great fame,

Bentley was my seat and Tallemach was my name,

The connection between the American and English branches has been fully established.

Thomas Liehford, an English lawyer, who came to Boston in 1638 and returned to England in 1641, kept a note-book of legal memoranda recently printed, in which occurs the following entry, page 294:

"William Talmage, of Boston, in New England, Thomas Talmage, Robert Talmage and Richard Walker, husband of Jane Talmage, deceased, sons and daughter of Thomas Talmage, brother of John Talmage, of Newton Stacey, in the County of Southampton, deceased, make letter of attorney to Richard Conyng and William Dowlying, overseer of the will of the said John, deceased, to receive of the executōr and administrator of the last will and testament of Symon Talmage, our brother, and of John Talmage, aforesaid, the sums of money due unto us by the will of the said John Talmage, and a certificate under the probate seal (L. S.)" On page 311 is "A Letter of Attorney to William Talmage, Thomas Talmage and Robert Talmage aforesaid, and Richard Walker, to Mr. Ralph King, to receive the money of said overseer, dated 3rd September, 1640."

James M. B. Dwight, of New Haven, who has collected considerable data of the Talmage family, says, "these memoranda show conclusively that there were three brothers Talmage who came to America; William, Thomas and Robert, and a sister Jane, who married Richard Walker, of Lynn. These came from England to New England in 1630, and no others are known to have come to America in the Colonial period. The record also establishes the fact that they were children of Thomas Talmage of Newton Stacey, in the county of Southampton, or Hampshire, England. It also proves that they had an uncle, John Talmage, who left each of them legacies in his will; and also a brother, Symon Talmage, who also mentioned them in his will, and referred to

these legacies. These three brothers and sister's husband gave a power of attorney to Ralph King to receive the money. Still more recent advices carry the trace backward nearly to 1300, where at the head of the line stands Sir William Talmach." (See Collins' "Peerage.")

The family heraldry is arms, Argent, a fret sable; crest, a horse's head erased, or, with wings expanded pelletee.

The elder of the brothers Talmage, who came to America, William, settled in Boston, and died leaving only one daughter. Thomas Talmage, the second of the three, settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, was admitted freeman in Boston in 1634, and was allotted there two hundred acres of land, showing that he was a man of considerable means and that he was one of the largest landholders in the town. He removed to Southampton, Long Island, in 1642, and joined the colony from Lynn which settled there. (This town was named from Southampton, England, the birthplace of Talmage.) He removed, in 1649, to East Hampton with his son, Thomas Talmage, Jr., who became the first recorder or town clerk of the town. The Long Island and New Jersey branches of the family are descended from Thomas Talmage, Sr., and Thomas, Jr., the recorder, also known as Captain Thomas Talmage.

Captain Thomas Talmage, Jr., was a man of education with a scholarly and elegant handwriting, which resembles that still taught at the famous school at Manchester, so near his English birth-place. He was appointed lieutenant in 1665, and afterward captain. He died in 1690, and had as issue: Thomas, Nathaniel, John and Enos.

Enos Talmage, a son of Captain Thomas, was born at East Hampton in 1693, died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1725. He was the progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the family. His children were Daniel and Thomas.

Thomas Talmage (1st), the second son of Daniel Talmage, was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, March 1, 1722; died there February 7, 1790. He married Hannah Norris, and had as issue Daniel, John and Enos. He married secondly, Elizabeth Week and had a son named Thomas.

Major Thomas Talmage (2d), a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Weeks) Talmage, was born at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, October 24, 1755, died at Somerville, New Jersey, October 2, 1834, at his estate known as Mount Verd. He was a member of Captain Ten Eyck's company in the war of the Revolution and participated in all the principal battles which took place in New Jersey. He married Mary, a daughter of Captain Goyn McCoy, supposed to be a representative of the McCoy family of Pennsylvania. Their children were: David, born at Somerville, New Jersey, April 21, 1783; Thomas, born about 1799; Samuel Kennedy Talmage, born at Somerville, New Jersey, in 1798, who went to Georgia and became president of Oglethorpe University and was chaplain of the Confederate Congress; and Goyn Talmage, born also at Somerville, in 1778.

David Talmage, the eldest child of Major Thomas (2d) and Mary (McCoy) Talmage, was born at Somerville, April 24, 1783, was a man of considerable prominence and held several public positions. He served three successive terms as a member of the New Jersey legislature, was sheriff of Somerset county, a position of great honor and importance in those days. He married Catherine Van Nest, a descendant of Lieutenant John Brokaw, of the First Battalion, Somerset county, New Jersey, who was killed at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. She was a niece of Abraham Van Nest, of Westchester, New York, philanthropist and donor of Van Nest Chapel at Westchester. The children by this marriage were: Phebe, Rev. Richard, Sarah, Peter Van Ness, Daniel, the Rev. John Van Ness, the Rev. Goyn, Catharine, David, Mary and the Rev. Thomas DeWitt.

Colonel Daniel Talmage, fifth child of David and Catharine (Van Ness) Talmage, was born in Somerville, February 10, 1816, and died in Brooklyn, New York, March 15, 1869.

The New York Sun in an article on the Talmage family says: "The best known one among the Talmage boys, except the Tabernacle preacher, was Colonel Daniel Talmage, the founder of the great rice house in New York, now styled Dan Talmage's Sons, and possessing branches in Sav-

annah, Charleston and New Orleans. Dan Talmage was a famous politician in central New Jersey and an ardent Democrat, who worked for his party as if it was his bread and butter, and yet who would never accept an office of any sort until he was pressed by a governor he had done more than anyone else to elect, when he became a colonel on the executive staff, bought fine uniforms and spent hundreds of dollars in entertaining his friends. He was warmly liked by those who knew him and they mourned his loss. He gave a great deal in a quiet way for charity, and it is said that his son, the present head of the firm, inherited this trait and gave one-tenth of his income to the needy.

Colonel Talmage was one of the leading merchants of his day and the founder of the great rice house of Daniel Talmage's Sons. He was the first merchant in this country to establish the sale of rice as a regular article of merchandise. Previous to this the southern planters had been in the habit of shipping rice to their northern agents on commission and receiving in exchange such articles of domestic and household goods as they required for personal use. The business proved a great success from the start, and this firm is known far and near as the pioneers in this business. The old sign of Daniel Talmage still remains over the door just above the sign of the present firm. Colonel Talmage married, in December, 1839, Hannah Aymar Fowler, a daughter of Fexcil Aymar Fowler and Hannah Kip, of New York city, a descendant of the French families of Le Brum and Quereaux.

The issue of this marriage was John Fowler Talmage, who was born in Brooklyn July 27, 1842, and married, April 26, 1865, Isabella Van Syckel, ninth in descent from Major William Phillips, commander of the Yorkshire forces in 1665, and seventh in descent from Thomas Carhart, secretary to Governor Dongan.

Major Thomas Talmage (3d), the second child of Major Thomas (2d) and Mary (McCoy) Talmage, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, about 1799. He was an enterprising, sagacious and practical farmer. During his life he filled many important positions of trust in church and state

with honor and credit to himself and benefit to the community. He married Sophia Van Vichten, a daughter of Michael Van Vichten, son of Dirck, son of Hon. Michael Dirckse Van Vichten, son of Dirck Teunise, son of Teunise Dirckse.

Teunise Dirckse Van Vichten came to New Amsterdam in the ship "Arms of Norway" in 1638 with his wife, child and two servants, by way of Rotterdam, probably from Veghten on the Veghten river near Utrecht. He settled at Greenbush, opposite Albany, where he had a farm as early as 1648. He had a son named Dirck Teunise, who was born at Veghten, Holland. He married Janetza Michaelja Vrulandt. He removed to the Catskill before 1681, and resided where the old Van Vechten house now stands, which is the third built on the same site. It was built in 1750. They had twelve children, of whom Michael Dirckse was the third. The latter was born November 28, 1663, married first Marthja Perker, and secondly Janitja Damon, and removed to New Jersey with his brother Abraham before 1699, and he had a child named Dirck, born September 16, 1699, on the Raritans. His family bible is at the Bible House in New York city. His will was dated the 17th of April, 1777, and probated the 4th of February, 1782. He was one of a company of eight who bought, May 3, 1712, the Royce plantation of fourteen hundred and seventy acres. He was one of the assistant judges of Somerset county in February, 1711. He gave the land upon which the first Dutch church of Raritan was originally built in 1721. The church was destroyed in the time of the Revolution, and the next building was erected near the town of Somerville. He had seven children, of whom Dirck was the fifth.

The last mentioned was born September 16, 1699, and died November 29, 1781. He married first Judith Brockholst, and secondly Deborah Antonides, and thirdly, in 1759, Sarah Middah. His farm was the camping ground of the Revolutionary armies, and his house that of a bounteous hospitality to officers and men. General Greene left a handsome mahogany table there as a token of appreciation of kindness received in this hospitable mansion. This table is now a treasured

son in the family. He had five children, of whom Michael was the fourth. The latter was born November 13, 1764, as shown on the tombstone, but the Dutch bible says November 16. He died December 29, 1831. He married November 10, 1787, Elizabeth La Grange, a daughter of John La Grange, and had eight children, of whom Sophia was the sixth. Sophia was born November 1, 1801, and married Thomas Talmage. Thomas Talmage, by his wife, Sophia (Van Frelinghuysen) Talmage, had as issue Samuel and John Frelinghuysen.

Samuel Talmage, just mentioned, was born November 1, 1831, at Somerville, New Jersey, February 20, 1831, studied medicine with his father-in-law, Dr. Ephraim Clark, of Staten Island, and entered the medical department of the University of New York and was graduated in 1870. He subsequently removed to Brooklyn and became associated with his brother John F., who had already established a large practice. He adopted the new school of homeopathy and continued with his brother until the latter's death, and is still in practice in Brooklyn. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was commissioned by the State of New Jersey captain of a cavalry company.

In early life he contributed occasionally to the weekly periodicals, but his time has since been wholly absorbed in his profession. He married, November 13, 1863, Arabella M. Clark, a daughter of Dr. Ephraim Clark, of Staten Island.

Frelinghuysen Talmage, A. M., M. D., eldest child of Major Thomas (3d) and Sophia (Van Frelinghuysen) Talmage, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, March 11, 1833, and was named after his father's brother-in-law. He was brought up on his father's farm and received his early education at the village academy under the personal supervision of his father's pastor, the Rev. T. W. Peters, D. D., of New York, who at that time resided in Somerville. Young Talmage entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and took his degree in the second term of the sophomore class.

He was graduated in 1852, his diploma signed by the signature of Theodore Frelinghuysen, president.

After his graduation he traveled extensively

in the southern states and for a time filled the professorship of ancient languages in an Alabama college, now extinct. At Huntsville, that state, he made the acquaintance of Drs. Burrill and Gillson, physicians of the homeopathic school of medicine, and became interested in their methods, witnessing some remarkable cures effected by them. He was thus led by his own observation to abandon the convictions of earlier years and adhere to the school of Hahnemann. For six months he pursued his medical studies with his friends in Huntsville, and on his return north attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. The following summer he entered the office of Dr. A. Cooke Hall, of Brooklyn, one of the most distinguished physicians of the new school of scientific medicine of that period. In 1859 he received his graduating diploma from the University Medical College, in which at that time the eminent Dr. Valentine Mott was emeritus professor of surgery.

Soon after this Dr. Talmage became associated with his preceptor, Dr. Hall, as partner, and continued these relations for twelve years. For one year he acted as physician of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and during that time met with uniform success in the treatment of epidemic and other diseases of a difficult nature. He was afterward appointed to the department of diseases of women in the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary but was compelled to resign after one year's experience, owing to the large increase in his private practice. At the time of the last visitation of the Asiatic cholera in the city in 1866, he issued a private circular containing hints and suggestions for his patients. Though intended only as a private circular, it soon came to the knowledge of others, and so admirably did it meet a great pressing emergency that various public journals, such as the "Eagle" and "Union" of Brooklyn, the "New York Tribune," the "Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican" and others reproduced it at length with emphatic commendations of its form and matter. It has since become a standard medicine for that epidemic, and thousands of sufferers have been benefited by it.

After the death of Dr. Hall, Dr. Talmage naturally succeeded to a large portion of his practice, which, added to his own, occupied every moment of his time, and in 1870 he associated with him his brother Samuel, who had taken up the study of medicine at a later period than his younger brother. The former continued in active practice until his death, June 30, 1897, and was at that time one of the leading practitioners of the new school of medicine in this part of the country.

He was for many years identified with the Church of the Pilgrims. Under General Meserole he served as surgeon of the Eleventh Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. He was one of the charter members of the Brooklyn Club, which relation he resigned, and at the time of his death he was a member of the Hamilton Club. His father, Thomas Talmage, was an uncle of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, another cousin of Hon. Thomas Talmage, a former mayor of Brooklyn.

Dr. Talmage married, in 1863, Miss Maggie A. Hunt, a lady of great personal attractions, the youngest daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq., widely known as one of the merchant princes of New York.

The issue of this marriage were Thomas Hunt (deceased), Lilian, who married John Murray Mitchell, Edward Taylor Hunt and John Frelinghuysen.

Goyn Talmage, the fourth son of Major Thomas and Mary (McCoy) Talmage, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, in 1778. He married Magdalene Terhune, a descendant of an old Long Island family. Their children were Thomas Goyn, Catharine, Maria and Mertine. The last mentioned married Edward Patterson, of Philadelphia, who was the father of Hon. Edward Patterson, judge of the supreme court of New York city.

Hon. Thomas Goyn Talmage, son of Goyn and Magdalene (Terhune) Talmage, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, in October, 1801, spent his early life on his father's farm and came to New York city at the age of eighteen, entering the employ of Abraham Van Ness, then engaged in the saddlery-hardware business on Hanover Square. He resided for some time on Stone street, near

Broad, where two of his children were born. He began his public career as early as 1827, when he was elected alderman of the first ward on the Democratic ticket, and from that time until his death was almost constantly in public office, but always for public good and not for self-aggrandizement, as his record abundantly proves. He moved to Greenwich village in the ninth ward about 1832, residing on Hammond street, now Eleventh street. He was elected alderman from this ward about 1836, and became president of the common council. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833, during the administration of Governor Silas Wright, with whom he enjoyed intimate relations. He was largely instrumental in the passage of the Union Ferry bill, which was of great commercial importance to the city of Brooklyn. He moved to Brooklyn in 1840 and from that time until his death was identified with its interests, and favored every movement tending to its growth and prosperity. He settled on the property of his second wife, Sarah J. Van Brunt, which consisted of a farm of thirty-four acres lying between Smith and Eighth streets and extending from Gowanus creek to the Flatbush line. It was on a portion of this farm that the gallant Marylanders who fell at the battle of Long Island were buried. Mr. Talmage was elected alderman of the eighth ward of Brooklyn after a residence there of three years and was elected mayor of the city in 1845. A foundation for a city hall was undertaken during the administration of his predecessor, but for lack of funds only one story of the building was completed, and the debris removed, and plans for the present city hall were made and adopted and the present building was constructed under his administration. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Talmage the debt was liquidated, and not long after the building completed.

The most important work of his life, however, was in connection with Prospect Park, Brooklyn, of which he was the originator and chief promoter. He introduced and carried through the state legislature the bills of 1858-59 and '60 for the creation of the park, and was untiring in his efforts until the work was fairly under way. The three first

sioners appointed by the legislature were G. Talmage, E. C. Litchfield and Charles L. When they found they were likely to meet with opposition from the Republican side of the issue, Mr. Stranahan, a Republican, was given the commission. The conception of the measure was due to Mr. Talmage, and this he carried out with unabated vigor and energy up to the day of his death, which was caused from a cold contracted while advocating the measure at Albany.

Without detracting from the honors due to another, they should be equally shared by the man who fell at his post of duty a martyr to the cause in which he had devoted the best years of his life.

It is noteworthy also that the man who carried out this enterprise was a descendant of one of the oldest families on Long Island, among whose descendants are found some of the brightest and most distinguished statesmen, patriots, orators and learned divines of the country.

Talmage was three times married. His first wife was Dorothy Miller, daughter of Col. David Miller, of Morris county, New Jersey. His first brother, Hon. Jacob Miller, was a United States senator from New Jersey for about twenty years, and was the contemporary of Clay, Fremont and other distinguished statesmen of that era.

Another brother was William Miller, United States minister to France. There were four children by this marriage: David M., Mary, William Henry and Tunis Van Pelt. Mr. Talmage married secondly Sarah J. Van Brunt, daughter of John Van Brunt, and two children by this marriage: Jane Elizabeth, married Rev. Henry Vonbach, and Adrian. His third wife of Mr. Talmage was Harriet Van Pelt, a daughter of Judge Teunis Joralemon, from whom a principal street in Brooklyn takes its name. By this marriage there was one son, Frederick T.

His son, Van Pelt Talmage, fourth child of Hon. David M. Talmage, was born in Clinton, New York, in July, 1832, during the temporary sojourn of his parents at that place. Until he was ten years of age his childhood was spent in New York city. Since 1840 he has resided in Brooklyn

and was educated at the public schools of the two cities. At the age of seventeen he went to California as one of the "Forty-niners," returning in 1852, richer only in experience. He began business in Brooklyn that year as a street contractor. He graded Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues and all the streets between First and Ninth streets. In 1857 he started in the retail coal business, and since 1882 has been engaged in the wholesale coal trade.

He was engaged actively in local politics for many years. His first public office was that of street supervisor, to which office he was elected from the eighth ward in 1860 for a two-years term, and in 1862 was elected alderman of the same ward, the second year of his term serving as president of the board. He represented the fourth district in the state legislature in 1874-5, introducing and carrying through one of the most important measures ever enacted for the people of Brooklyn, but more especially for his own constituents. This was the re-adjustment of Prospect Park taxes, which, instead of requiring the few property holders whose property was contiguous to the park to bear the entire burden of taxation, was distributed throughout the entire city. He claimed that as the whole city was benefited equally by the park, other property holders should share equally the burden of taxation. By his strenuous efforts to overcome the strong opposition to the measure he made many friends in both parties.

In 1865 Mr. Talmage came within one vote of receiving the nomination for mayor, his opponent being Mayor Kalbfleisch. He ran on the independent Democratic ticket in 1867, but was defeated. From the first day he entered public life he has been actively connected with the Twenty-second Ward Improvement Association.

During the Civil war, as one of the supervisors, he served on the relief committee which gave genuine assistance to the widows whose husbands were killed on the battle-field. He assisted in raising the Fifty-sixth Regiment (of which his brother was major), and was commissioned captain by Governor Morgan. He went with his regiment to the front in 1863 during the invasion

of Pennsylvania by Lee's army, and remained in active service until all danger was passed, after which he resigned his position.

Until within the past few years he has been actively identified with the Reformed church. Since 1898 he has been connected with the Park Congregational church, of which he is a trustee.

He married, in 1853, Magdalene Van Nest de Forest, daughter of John I. de Forest, of New York. Their children are: Magdalene, who married Francis E. Dodge, and has children named Frank, Linden and Helen; William de Forest, unmarried; Katherine A., who married William H. Force and has two children,—Katharine and Magdalene.

DAVID BRYCE TOD.

David Bryce Tod, carriage manufacturer of Hempstead, Nassau county, Long Island, was born in Worcester, England, November 12, 1860, the son of David Tod and Annie Brice, both natives of Edinburg, Scotland. After completing his education in Bishop Auckland, Durhamshire, public school, he entered his father's shop as an apprentice to the carriage making business. Mastering the details of this business, he worked for his father for a brief period as journeyman then entered the employ of Hislop & Sons, Edinburg, Scotland, and subsequently, the employ of the Caledonia Railroad Company. Emigrating to America in 1889, after a brief period at Philadelphia he came to Brooklyn, engaged first with Wilkie & Son and in 1890 removed to Hempstead, where he was engaged with R. H. Nostrand for eight years. In April of 1898 he began business for himself, having in a brief period established a prosperous and widely extending manufacturing business. While dealing in all kinds of carriages he makes a specialty of the Hempstead road cart, a driving wagon manufactured from his own designs and rapidly winning wider and wider popularity. His spacious show rooms are a feature of his establishment.

Mr. Tod has an exceptionally fine tenor voice, was formerly a member of the choirs of St. John's and St. Luke's churches in Brooklyn, and

Holy Trinity church at Eighty-second street and Second avenue, New York, and is at present a member of the choir of St. Elizabeth's Episcopal church at Babylon.

February 7, 1898, he was married, in Hempstead, to Ida May, daughter of William and Phoebe (Cooper) Dykes. They have had two children: William and Anna May. He is a member of Lodge No. 141, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mineola Encampment 121 of Hempstead.

VAN WYCKE HEWLETT.

Van Wycke Hewlett, deceased, was a prominent lawyer, reading at Woodmere, Long Island, where he was born in 1857, a son of Treadwell Hewlett, also born in Woodmere. Van Wycke Hewlett received his preliminary education in the local schools of Woodmere, subsequently at the Troy Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, then studied law at Columbia College, New York, where he also took a course in civil engineering. He then took up the profession of law, which he followed continuously for ten years, having his office in the Garfield building, Brooklyn. His practice was general, and aside from this, he dealt largely in real estate. He was justice of the peace of Woodmere for two years. While he was an active Republican in politics, owing to poor health he would not consent to hold a responsible public office. He was a member and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Woodmere, Long Island. On October 9, 1884, Mr. Hewlett married Jane N., daughter of Charles Hewlett, of Hewletts. Their three children are Howard T., Van Wycke, Jr. and Charles A. Hewlett. Mr. Hewlett died March 18, 1892.

ADRIAN MESEROLE.

Throughout his entire life Adrian Meserole has been prominently identified with the upbuilding and advancement of Greenpoint, and has probably done more to advance its interests than any other man. He was born in 1822, in the house where he now resides on Lorimer street, it being the old Meserole mansion. Although the city has

grown up all around it, it still retains many of the quaint characteristics of the early farm homestead. A large lawn spreads out in front of the house, with stumps of trees that were once the charm of the place. The farm, embracing forty acres, owned by Peter Meserole, the father of our subject, extended on the north side from a point half way between Calyer street and Meserole avenue, and southward to the present Norman avenue. This place was laid out in 1845, and two years later was divided into town lots. It was about this time that the farms of Greenpoint began to disappear and a village sprang up in their place. South of Peter Meserole's farm was the farm of Captain John Meserole, between what is now Norman and Nassau avenues, and south of the latter avenue was the farm of John G. Van Cott, while the Peter Cayler farm was north of Peter Meserole's place. Fronting on East river in successive order northward were the farms of Jacobus Cayler, the late L. S. Thomas, John A. Meserole, through all of which passed the present Franklin street. The Griffin farm extended from Newton creek southward to Green street, and south of that was the Provost farm. Peter Meserole also had a lot of twenty acres in what is now the center of Greenpoint, on which stands nearly all of the churches of that place, namely: The Tabernacle, German Evangelical, St. Anthony's Kent Street Reformed, Presbyterian, Noble Street Baptist and Ascension Episcopal. The farm of John A. Meserole was the first to be divided into building lots, this being in 1835, and the first house of the village was erected in 1839, but within ten years Greenpoint had secured a good start.

During his boyhood Adrian Meserole attended the old Bushwick district school, crossing the fields, there being no regular road in Greenpoint at that time. The only way to get from one farm to another was by paths and through gates. The schoolhouse was near the old Bushwick church, what is now the Bushwick road, then called Woodpoint road, and the teacher "boarded round" among the farmers. After leaving school at the age of seventeen, Mr. Meserole worked on the old home farm for several years. For a time

he was engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Manhattan and Meserole avenues, and later was engaged in the brass hardware manufacturing business for ship uses in New York city until 1869, since which time he has devoted his attention to his extensive real estate interests. He has done considerable building, erecting nearly sixty houses in the Greenpoint district, and is one of the heaviest property owners in that section. He is also a director of the Mechanics and Traders Bank and a trustee and vice-president of the Greenpoint Savings Bank. He has made for himself an honorable record in business and is deserving of prominent mention among the leading and representative citizens of Greenpoint.

On September 17, 1856, Adrian Meserole married Miss Mary Montfort, and by their union two children were born, namely: Catherine, wife of Dr. William C. Hands, a practicing physician of the Harlem district of New York city, their children being Alfred C., Adrian, May, William and Edna; and Walter Montfort, who married Julia A. Du Bois, and had one child, Katherine Du Bois. The mother died in 1887, and W. M. Meserole married Miss Ellen A. Wooster. Mr. Meserole has always attended the Reformed church and is also a member of the Holland Society of New York. As a citizen he ever stands ready to discharge any duty devolving upon him, and has taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of his town, encouraging and financially aiding all enterprises for the public benefit.

FRANK ELIOT WEST, A. M., M. D.

Dr. West is engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, and has that love for and devotion to his profession which have brought to him success and won him a place among the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity in the city. He was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 8, 1851, and is a son of John Chapman and Maria L. (Goodrich) West, natives, respectively, of Washington and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and of early English ancestry.

The Doctor was educated in Greylock Institute of South Williamstown, Massachusetts, and

was graduated in Williams College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872, receiving the degree of Master of Arts three years later. Under the preceptorage of Drs. Frank K. Paddock and J. F. A. Adams he received his medical education in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, of New York, and the Long Island College Hospital, graduating at the latter institution in 1876, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has since been an active member of the profession and is now consulting physician and makes a specialty of the treatment of internal diseases. Besides enjoying a large and lucrative practice the Doctor has held the following professional positions in the Long Island College Hospital: House physician and surgeon in 1876-7; surgeon of the out-door department from 1878 to 1885; assistant to the chair of medical practice from 1880 to 1886; lecturer on physical diagnosis and diseases of the kidneys, from 1883 to 1886; assistant physician to the hospital in 1883; visiting physician to the hospital since 1885; and professor of materia medica and therapeutics and clinical medicine since 1886. He was president of the Alumni Association in 1885. He was also visiting physician to the Kings County Hospital from 1893 to 1898, and consulting physician to that institution since the latter date, and has been visiting physician to the Brooklyn Hospital since 1894. He is the author of many published pamphlets and papers of much value to the profession.

In 1878 Dr. West became a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, has been censor of the society at various times, was vice-president in 1890, president in 1891, and chairman of the board of trustees since 1892, and was chairman of the building committee which erected the new medical library on Bedford avenue, in Brooklyn. He is a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, and is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Physicians Mutual Aid Association of New York, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and the Associated Physicians of Long Island. He is also a member of the Hamilton and the Crescent Athletic Clubs of Brooklyn and the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York.

On the 10th of June, 1896, Dr. West was united in marriage to Miss Mary V. Humphries, of New York, and they have one child, Frank Eliot, Jr. The family attend the Trinity Episcopal church of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM SCHROEDER, M. D.

Dr. William Schroeder, of Brooklyn, an accomplished physician who has rendered to his profession services of signal usefulness as historian of various leading professional bodies, and to fraternal orders equally useful service through very able and numerous papers on topics of great importance to them, was born July 26, 1854, in New York city. His parents were John Ernest and Johanna Henriette (Judenfiend) Schroeder. His father was born May 2, 1825, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and died December 23, 1890, in Brooklyn, Long Island. His mother was born December 9, 1821, in Leipsic, Germany, and died December 4, 1876, in Brooklyn, Long Island.

William Schroeder, son of the parents above named, acquired his education mainly through his own unaided effort. He received his early instruction in public schools Nos. 13 and 27, in Brooklyn, but at the early age of eleven years he ceased to be a student to take employment in a printing house, where he soon made the discovery that to succeed he needed to possess more ample knowledge than he then commanded. After two years of labor, during which time he was a diligent reader of such books as he could obtain, his means enabled him to attend a German school for a term of six months, at the end of that time resuming labor. About this time, following the cholera season of 1866, evening schools were organized in Brooklyn and young Schroeder was among the very first to enter evening school No. 7 held in school building No. 27, on Nelson street, under the principalship of L. H. Lewis, and he was one of its pupils for a number of winters. From 1878 to 1881 he was student in the evening high school, under the principalship of James Cruikshank, LL. D., at which he was graduated with the class of 1881. This period of three years was co-incident with

professional studies, for in 1878 he began his cal reading under the preceptorship of Dr. les A. H. de Szigethy, afterward matricu- g with the Long Island College Hospital, at h he was graduated with the class of 1881, year of the completion of his high-school es in the night school. June 19, 1900, he licensed as a pharmacist. Immediately after graduation in medicine, Dr. Schroeder en- upon practice in his native city, where he nues to be actively and usefully employed. essed of a sturdy physique and a well dis- ied mind, pursuing his calling with genuine isiasm, and never ceasing to be a student, hting in an excellent library of professional general literature, he has the characteristics habits of thought and action which befit the ole and conscientious practitioner.

Dr. Schroeder became connected with the fol- ing named bodies in the years severally des- ed: Alumni Association of the Long Island ge Hospital, 1881; Medical Society of the ity of Kings, 1883; New York Physicians' ial Aid Association, 1883; Brooklyn Patho- ai Society, 1895; Brooklyn Medical Society, ; and Associated Physicians of Long Isl- 1900. He has been the historian of some of bodies, some of which he is yet serving in capacity, and his work in that relation has of enduring value. He has at various times ered a large number of anniversary ad- es, many of which have been afforded a publicity through professional and other als.

His contributions to the fraternal press, dur- he period between 1884 and 1896, were very ous, and their pracitcal worth met with a ral and grateful recognition. The following partial list of the topics treated: Are You ound Health, The Ballot Box, The Ballot, ity, Committee Work (this article was resh- ed), Dues and Benefits, Dying to Win, nining Physicians in Odd Fellow Lodges, teen Years of Age Question, The Three t Fraternities, Friendship, Faith, Father- of God and the Brotherhood of Man, Gene- y of Opinion, History of Odd Fellowship

on Long Island (five articles), Lodge Physicians (two articles), Love, Medical Examination, The Nurse and his Relation to Odd Fellowship, Nationality in Odd Fellowship, The Reward of Odd Fellows, What Constitutes an Odd Fellow, The Order and its Philanthropy, A Member Never Dies a Pauper, Spread of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Pay As You Go, Religion and Odd Fellowship, Sociability, Truth, Widows and Orphans and Why Am I Insured.

Between 1895 and 1901 Dr. Schroeder con- tributed to various medical journals articles en- titled as follows: Early History of Medicine on Long Island; Dispensaries, Hospitals and Medi- cal Societies of Kings County, 1830 to 1860; Lodge Doctors; Council and Faculty of the Long Island College Hospital, 1860; History of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; History of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; Utility of Record in the Medical Profession; History of the Brooklyn Medico-Chirurgical Society; Speakers at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Medical Society, County of Kings; History of the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical So- ciety; Speakers at the Celebration of the Inaugu- ration of Vaccination, at the Medical Society of the County of Kings; Meeting Places of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; His- tory of the Brooklyn Medical Society; Speakers at the Dedication of the new Library Building of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; History of the Apprentices' Library Building; and Physicians, Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

He also contributed biographical sketches of the following named physicians and surgeons: John Carpenter, Thomas Wilson Henry, Will- iam B. Creed, Teodore L. Mason, John Sulli- van Thorne, George Marvin, the ex-presidents of the Medical Society of the state of New York, from Kings county, Richard Cresson Stills, Lu- cius Hyde, Chauncey L. Mitchell, James Harvey Henry, Daniel Brooks, Timothy Anderson Wade, De Witt Clinton Enos, George I. Bennett, Samuel Boyd, Jr., Christopher R. McClellan, Samuel Hart, Joseph C. Hutchison, Abraham J. Berry, Eugene A. Graux, John Jones, Cadwallader Col-

den, James L. Little, Valentine Mott, Samuel L. Mitchell, Alfred C. Post, Wright Post, Valentine Seaman, Samuel G. Arbor, Corydon La Ford, Daniel Ayres, Frank Haltings Hamilton, William Warren Green, Benjamin Howard and Alpheus Benning Crosby; and obituary sketches of the following named physicians and surgeons: Joshua Green Wilbur, George B. Sullivan, Arnold Stub, Lawrence Swan Woodall, Cornelius Schapps, James F. Feeley, William H. Caemere, George W. Neidecker, William P. Bowser, James L. Kartright, Gustave Schmetzer, Julius E. Schroeder, Charles E. West, Robert F. Cunnion, Aaron E. Peck, Alexander J. C. Skene, William Webb Browning, Frank Stephen Milbury, Guthrie Rider Winder, James Byers Warden, John Henry Hobart Purge and John Barnard Busted.

Dr. Schroeder has also contributed valuably to the medical history contained in our present work, "The History of Long Island."

The connection of Dr. Schroeder with the Masonic fraternity has been as follows: Nassau Lodge, No. 536, F. A. M. (of which he is at present the senior deacon); raised, 1875; Master, 1886; Gate of the Temple Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M.; High Priest, 1895; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, K. T., April 24, 1901; Evangeline Chapter, No. 51, O. E. S., admitted 1894, Patron, 1895 to 1902; Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, admitted 1897.

Dr. Schroeder was married, April 23, 1876, to Miss Charlotte Beck, of Brooklyn. One son born of this marriage is now living, William Schroeder, a talented young man, who is associated in practice with his father. He received his literary education in DeGay's classical school and in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He began his medical studies under the preceptorship of his father, and took full courses in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and in the Long Island College Hospital, and was graduated in both the institutions named, receiving from the former the degrees of Graduate of Pharmacy and Doctor of Pharmacy, and from the latter the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is a teacher in the bacteriological department of the Long Island College Hospital, and is the present

president of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, the youngest man who has ever occupied that position, and is a permanent member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Society and of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society.

WILLIAM I. KOUWENHOVEN.

William I. Kouwenhoven, who resides at Flatlands, was born at Bedford, Long Island, April 5, 1818, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather was William Kouwenhoven, and his father was John I. Kouwenhoven. The latter served in the Revolutionary war, loyally aiding in the struggle for American independence. He removed to Gravesend when the subject of this review was a lad of eleven years, and there he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1873. At one time he was superintendent of the poor of the town, and in church work he was very active, holding membership with the Dutch Reformed church and serving as deacon and elder in the congregation with which he was identified. He married Susan Lake, a daughter of Peter Lake, of Flatbush, and they became the parents of three children, of whom two are living,—William I. and Jane Aletta, who is now the widow of Stephen Vanderveer, of New Lots.

Mr. Kouwenhoven, whose name introduces this review, spent the days of his childhood under the parental roof, his time being quietly passed without event of special importance. He was reared to farm work, and throughout his business career carried on agricultural pursuits, his well-tilled fields bringing to him a good return. Gradually his capital was thus increased and he secured a good bank account, but a short time ago he sold his farm and is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

Mr. Kouwenhoven was united in marriage, in 1843, to Miss Abigail Baxter, a daughter of Garrett S. Baxter, of Flatlands. This venerable couple lived to celebrate their golden wedding day, March 22, 1893. On December 13, 1895, Mrs. Kouwenhoven passed away to her eternal

rest. They had nine children, of whom seven are living, namely: Susan L., the wife of William Schenck, of Flatbush, Long Island; Abbie W., wife of James R. Fredericks, of Jamaica, Long Island; John J., who resides at Vineland, New Jersey; Williamson, who resides at the homestead with his father; Peter W., a resident of Jamaica; Anna, the wife of Alfred B. Crossman, of New Lots; and Kitty, the wife of John M. Remsen, of Flatlands, now residing at the old homestead. Mr. Kouwenhoven has now passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey and his rest is well merited. He enjoys the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to those who attain to advanced age and is accounted one of the leading citizens of his community.

THE WOODHULL FAMILY.

There is no family on Long Island that has for a greater period been established here or is stronger numerically than the Woodhull family, and investigation into the history of this portion of the Empire state will show that no other family has contributed in larger degree toward promoting the military and civil interests which have led to the development of Long Island than have the Woodhulls.

In direct line the ancestry can be traced back to the time when William the Conqueror left his home in Normandy and fought the battle of Hastings on the English coast, thus infusing a new element into the great British nation. Among the number who accompanied the conqueror to England and who distinguished himself in the army was a man of Flemish origin who was known by the name of Walteras Flanderemis, which in English would be Walter, the man of Flanders. The land taken from the Anglo-Saxons who fought against William was distributed among the followers of the latter, and the Flemish soldier as a feudal lord held estates in Bedford and Northampton. His castle was located at Wahull, now Woodhull, in Bedford. His son was also named Walter and was made baron of Wahull for excellent service. The line of descent is traced on down through Simon, baron of Wahull, who in the reign

of Henry I gave the church of Langford to the Knights Templar; Walter de Wahull, who paid knight's fees to Henry II, indicating very large possessions; Simon de Wahull, who also paid knight's fees to the same king, also paid a large sum toward the redemption of King Richard I, who was held a captive in Germany upon his return from the crusades to the Holy Land and gave large grants to the nunnery of Godstone, where he had two daughters, his death occurring in 1197 A. D.: John de Wahull, who died in 1216; Sauher de Wahull, son of John's uncle, who died in 1250; Walter de Wahull, who died in 1261; John de Wahull, who died in 1295; Thomas de Wahull, who was summoned to parliament as baron, January 26, 1297; John de Wahull; Nicholas de Wahull, whose wife, Margaret Foxcote, brought by inheritance the second quartering to the coat of arms, and who died in 1411, in the twelfth year of the reign of Henry IV; Thomas de Wahull, whose wife, Eliabeth Chetwood, brought quarterings 3, 4, 5 and 6 to the family coat of arms, and who died in 1422, in the ninth year of the reign of Henry V; Thomas de Wahull; John Woodhull; Fulk Woodhull, whose wife, Anna, brought the seventh quartering to the coat of arms, and who died in 1509, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VII; and Nicholas Woodhull. It will be seen that in the meantime the name has undergone a change, when Nicholas, the head of the family, had his title changed to Nicholas Woodhull, baron of Woodhull. Nicholas Woodhull, the head of the family in the seventeenth generation—the last mentioned—married, and it was through his first son descended the now titled branch of the family, Lords Crewe of Steene. The American branch is descended from his son Fulk, by his second wife, Elizabeth Parr, cousin of Queen Catharine Parr, last wife of Henry VIII. Elizabeth Parr was a descendant of William the Conqueror through his youngest daughter, Gundred. She was also a descendant of Edward the First and of William the Lion of Scotland. She brought to the family coat of arms the quarterings 8 to 18, by inheritance from her father, her grandfather and her mother.

The representative of the family in the eight-

eenth generation in direct line to the Woodhulls of Long Island was Fulk Woodhull, who was followed by Lawrence Woodhull and Richard Woodhull, the latter the founder of the family in the new world. He was born in Thenford, Northamptonshire, England, in 1620, the year of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. He was married in England, and in 1648 came to the new world. He had been a warm friend of Oliver Cromwell, and he deemed it unwise to try and live under the restored monarchy of Charles II. In 1665 he purchased ten thousand and eight hundred acres of land in the town of Brookhaven and took up his abode at Setauket Harbor, which was then called Ashford or Cromwell's Bay. A part of his farm is still in possession of his descendants, having been given to the eldest son for several generations according to the English custom. The original coat of arms is still kept at his old homestead. Richard Woodhull was justice of the court of assizes and represented the cause of the English colonies against the Dutch at Hartford. He was greatly respected, and died in 1690, at the age of seventy years. His children were Richard, Nathaniel and Deborah.

Richard Woodhull (2) was born October 9, 1649. He also was chosen magistrate of his native town, and was equally faithful to the civil and religious interests of the people. From the records we learn that at a town meeting, April 10, 1697, it was fully agreed that Mr. Justice Woodhull, of Brookhaven, and Justice Smith, of Smithtown, should jointly make arrangements with the Rev. George Phillips faithfully to perform the duty of minister of the gospel among them during the time of his natural life, etc. At another time it was ordered that one hundred acres of land be laid out for Rev. George Phillips by Richard Woodhull, surveyor. The children of Richard Woodhull (2) were Richard, Nathaniel, John, Josiah, Dorothy and Temperance. The father died in 1699. Richard Woodhull (4) was born in 1691, and died in 1797. His children were Richard, Mary, John, Nathan, Stephen, Henry and Phoebe. Of this family Stephen Woodhull was born in 1722, and his children were Abraham, John, Stephen, Oliver, Hannah, Susan and Polly.

John Woodhull was born in 1760, and died in 1805. He lived at Ronkonkoma, Long Island, and his children were Richard and Brewster. The former was born in 1793, and died in 1834. He lived at Ronkonkoma, and had eight children. He married Fanny Green, who was born in 1802 and died in 1872. Their children were as follows: Francis Woodhull was born in 1822, and died in 1886. He married Ruth Doxsee, who died in 1846, leaving a son, Francis Asbury, who was born in 1846 and died in 1847. After the death of his first wife he wedded Hannah Maria Terry, who was born in 1814 and died in 1874. His next wife was Phoebe Elizabeth Doxsee, who was born in 1850 and died in 1880, leaving a daughter, Jessie Ermina Woodhull, who was born in 1877 and son, Maurice Welsh Woodhull, who was born in 1878. For his fourth wife Francis Woodhull chose Josephine Anna Robinson, who was born in 1838 and still survives her husband.

Charles Ambrose Woodhull, of Sayville, was born in 1824 and died in 1890. He married Gloaner Green, who was born in 1828 and died in 1894, and they had four children: Fanny Green, who was born in 1853 and married Charles Floyd Terry, who was born in 1850, and by whom she has three children,—Louise Benjamin, born in 1879, Henry Miller in 1882 and Floyd Grant Terry in 1885; Arabella, who was born in 1856, and married Woodhull Nathaniel Raynor, who was born in 1853 and by whom she has eight children,—Minnie Emma, born in 1878, Rachel Green in 1879, Lucretia Woglum in 1882, Lewis Woodhull in 1883, Sarah Le Valley in 1886, Elizabeth who was born in 1886 and died the same year, Woodhull Nathaniel, born in 1894 and died 1895, and Fanny Eugenia, born in 1894; Charles Herbert, of Patchogue, New York, born in 1856, and by whom he had three children, Bryan Darett, who was born in 1883 and died 1884, Herbert Case in 1886 and Julia Bartlett in 1888; and Herman Smith Woodhull, of Connecticut, who was born in 1867, and wife Mary Emeline Kimberly, who was born in 1867.

John Alpheus Woodhull, the third of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, was

in 1825, and married Johanna Brown, who was born in 1825 and died in 1887, after which he married Eliza Miller Church, who was born in 1828. By his first marriage he had eight children: Joel Brown, who was born in 1854, and married Abbie Cornelia Hatch, who was born in 1853 and died in 1880, leaving two children,—Joel Raymond, born in 1877, and Abbie Florence, born in 1880, after which he married Elizabeth Henry Hicks, who was born in 1858 and died in 1893, leaving a daughter, Mary Henry, who was born in 1891, while their elder daughter, Leola Elizabeth, who was born in 1888, passed away in the same year as her mother's death; Charles Edward, who was born in 1855, and married Josephine Hallock, who was born in 1853, by whom he has one son, John Hallock, born in 1892; John Francis, who was born in 1857, and married Minnie Ellen Hinkley, who was born in 1867, and is the mother of his two children,—Mildred, born in 1887, and Hazel in 1890; Augustine, who was born in 1859 and died in 1860; George Heber, of North Haven, Maine, who was born in 1860, and wedded Mary Warburton Curtis; Florence, who was born in 1862 and died in 1876; Marianna, who was born in 1864, and is living in New York city; and Adelia Hallock, who was born in 1866 and died in 1876.

Edward Henry Woodhull, the fourth child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, was born in 1827 and died in 1896. He married Charlotte Van Brunt and made his home in Sayville, New York.

Josiah Richard Woodhull, the fifth child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, resides in Sayville. He was born in 1829, and married Amanda Strong, who was born in 1839. They had two children. William Bangs, the elder, was born in 1858, made his home in Poland, Herkimer county, New York, and died in 1899. He wedded Mary Eliza Ackley, whose birth occurred in 1856, and by whom he had two children,—Ruth Helen and Clarence Irwin, both in Poland with their parents, the former born in 1883, the latter in 1885. Frank Eugene, the younger son, was born in 1863, and makes his home in Bayshore, New York. He married Eliza Marion Young, who was born in 1864, and by whom he has two children,—

Beatrice Evelyn and Rollin Young, born in 1886 and 1893, respectively.

Mary Jane Woodhull, the sixth child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, was born in 1830, and became the wife of John Merritt Brown, who was born in 1819 and lives at Miller's Place, New York. They have two children, the elder being George Miller Brown, who was born in 1862 and lives at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island. He married Grace Agnes Marion, who was born in 1868, and their children are: George Marion, born in 1888; Ida Frances, in 1891; Helen Rosalie, in 1896; and Jean Merritt, in 1899. Herman Woodhull Brown, the younger son, was born in 1873, and resides at Miller's Place, New York. He married Minnie Celinda Shaw, who was born in 1864.

George Lee Woodhull, the seventh child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, was born in 1832, and died in 1870. He resided in Onawa, Iowa, and he married Eleanor Peet Bristol, who was born in 1840, and is now Mrs. Leavitt, of Orange City, Florida.

Susan Green, the youngest child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, was born in 1864, and became the wife of George Wells Smith, who was born in 1831 and died in 1857. They have one child, Georgianna Woodhull, who was born in 1857, and married Millard Fillmore Robinson, of Fayette, New York, by whom she has one child, Grace Woodhull, who was born in 1876 and is the wife of Lawson Maynard Lambert, who was born in 1873 and lives in Fayette, New York. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Susan Green Smith married Joshua Martin, who was born in 1805 and died in 1894. She now lives in North View, Webster county, Missouri. By her second marriage she had five children: Joshua, who was born and died in 1863; John Joshua, who was born in 1864 and lives in North View; Mary Susan, who was born in 1866, and is the wife of James Ambrose Galbraith, of Stafford, Missouri, who was born in 1872; Fanny Catharine, who was born in 1869 and died in 1870; Emma Amelia, who was born in 1872, and is the wife of Noah Thaddeus Bruton, of Marshfield, Missouri, who was born in 1860, and by whom she has one child,

—John LeRoy Bruton, born in 1896. Mrs. Martin was the youngest member in her father's family. After his death her mother married again, becoming the wife of William Smith, of Sayville, New York, who was born in 1811 and died in 1871.

There were three children by that marriage. Emma Louisa, the eldest, was born in 1839 and died in 1876. She married Francis Smith Green, of Sayville, New York, who was born in 1836 and died in 1883.

Ellen Amelia, the second child, was born in 1843, and became the wife of Hugh Morrison Ives, who was born in 1841. They live in Parksville, New York, and have two children, the elder being William Morrison, who was born in 1871 and died in 1872, while the younger was Edward Duncan Ives. He was born in 1875, resides in New York city and married Wavie Reynolds, who was born in 1874, and by whom he has one child,—William Morrison Ives, who was born in 1898.

Herman Smith, the youngest child of the mother's second marriage, was born in 1844 and died in 1864.

Perhaps the most famous member of the Woodhull family was General Nathaniel Woodhull, who was born at St. George's manor in Brookhaven, in 1722 (see chapter XX, in the first volume of this work). His father was also Nathaniel and was the third son of Richard II. Following the example of Washington, he rose rapidly to prominence in the civil and military service of his country. He became a colonel in the colonial army under General Amherst and he represented Suffolk county in the provincial congress of New York, being chosen and serving as its president from 1775 until 1777. In the former year he was appointed brigadier general, and in 1776 led the Suffolk county militia into Washington's army, then in the neighborhood of the present site of Brooklyn. The story of our defeat at the battle of Long Island is a matter of history, and also the story of General Woodhull's death as a martyr to his country's cause. He was captured by the British, and because he refused to say "God save the king" he was put to death by the swords of his captors. One of the strong characteristic of

the family has ever been loyalty to honest convictions and to their country. Its men have been faithful in citizenship, honorable in business, and in many ways have contributed to the substantial development and progress of the various localities with which they have been connected, and thus have promoted the welfare of the entire land.

WILLIAM J. HARDING.

Colonel William J. Harding, who since 1872 has been a member of the bar of Brooklyn, was born in England in 1840. He comes of a family noted for its longevity. His paternal great-grandmother lived to be ninety-six years of age, and his paternal grandfather attained his ninetyeth year, while his own father is still living, at the age of eighty-five years. A paternal grand-aunt still lives in England, being over one hundred years of age. The ancestry of the family can be traced back through eleven generations to the year 1509, the record of the first ten generations being found in the archives of a single Wiltshire church. The brother of our subject now residing in Biltmore, North Carolina, has for many years been general auditor of the George Vanderbilt estate.

On crossing the Atlantic to America our subject became a resident of Montreal, Canada, whence he removed to New Hampshire. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native land, and after receiving his professional training at Columbia College, in which he graduated with the degree of LL. B., he established himself in Brooklyn, where since 1878 he has resided, engaging in the practice of his profession both there and in New York from 1872 to the present time.

Before coming to America Colonel Harding served in the First Gloucestershire Volunteer Artillery for three years. His military service in this country began on the 14th of October, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers. He was afterward promoted to corporal and sergeant in that regiment and held commissions in the Thirty-eighth United States Infantry as adjutant and captain.

He served during the Civil war in the Tenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps, and in the military departments of the south, being in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Texas. He was on Morris Island at the siege of Charleston, under Generals Gilmore and Terry, in the battles of Olustee and Jacksonville, Florida, and in the campaigns of the armies of the James and the Potomac in Virginia in 1864-5 under General Grant until the capture of Richmond, which city he entered as regimental adjutant in the forenoon of April 3, 1865, the day of the evacuation. He was with General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas in July, 1865, and served there with his regiment and as assistant adjutant general of the First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, on the staff of General Giles A. Smith; and also as provost marshal of the district of the Rio Grande.

After about four years' service as officer and soldier in the United States army, Colonel Harding joined the Twenty-second Regiment, New York National Guard, July 14, 1867, serving as a private in Company B until October 14, 1869, on which date he was appointed adjutant of the regiment by Colonel Josiah Porter. He served as adjutant until elected captain of his old company, January 7, 1873, and filled the captaincy until his resignation, January 20, 1876. He was appointed regimental adjutant August 1, 1877, by Colonel Porter, filling the position until February 8, 1886, when, soon after Colonel Porter's appointment as adjutant general of New York, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-second in place of the then Lieutenant-Colonel Camp, who was promoted colonel. In July, 1888, he was unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, and was then commissioned in and transferred to that regiment, and served it in until his promotion, in January, 1892, to be colonel and assistant inspector general of the state of New York, which military position he filled until 1895, upon his retirement from the state forces after about twenty-eight years' service. During his career in the military service of New York he was an incorporator of the National Rifle Association and one of its original directors; a

member of the Amateur Rifle Club; captain of the Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Teams of 1873, 1874 and 1875, which took most of the Creedmoor team prizes in those years; president of the State National Guard Association; colonel of the first Provisional Regiment at the Washington Centenary parade in New York in 1889; assistant adjutant general of General Fitzgerald's First Brigade in 1886; and a member of the First Brigade examining board for commissioned officers. Colonel Harding is a companion and has been an officer in the New York Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion; a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic, and on January 13, 1903, was installed commander of the U. S. Grant Post, of Brooklyn; a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; secretary of the Association of the Veterans of the Department of the South. He holds the ten and fifteen years, long and faithful service medals of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. He is also vice-president of the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association; an honorary member of the Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Association; a member of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, and various private social clubs. He is a member of an alumni association of the Columbia University.

Colonel Harding was united in marriage, in 1873, to Adelia, a daughter of the Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, D. D., a Presbyterian minister of Vermont, who was graduated at both Andover, Vermont, and Princeton, New Jersey, Theological Seminaries, and was afterward located in St. Louis, Missouri, and finally in Brownsville, Texas. Unto the Colonel and his wife have been born four children. William Becket, the eldest, was educated at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and served in the Brooklyn and New York Naval Reserves during the Spanish-American war, voluntarily enlisting in the navy. He was assigned to the United States Steamship "Yankee," Captain Bronson, United States Navy, and participated in a number of naval engagements at Santiago and elsewhere with Admiral Sampson's fleet. Caroline, the only daughter, is a graduate of Adelphi College, and enjoyed the dual honor of being valedictorian and president of her class. George

Chamberlain, the fourth child, was also educated in Adelphi College, and is connected with the Mercantile National Bank of New York. Edward Alexander, the third child, is deceased. Colonel Harding is well known in Brooklyn, where he maintains his residence and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of Long Island. He has attained a good position in the ranks of the legal fraternity, and in military matters he is regarded as a high authority.

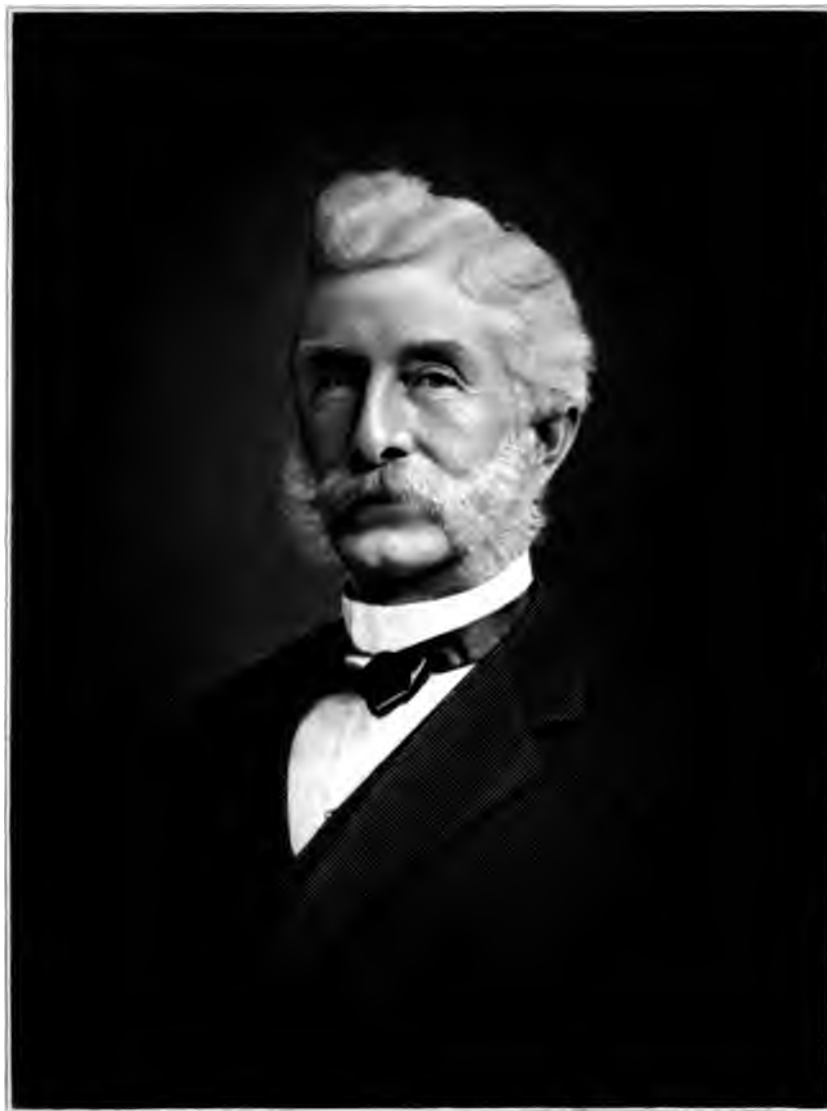
JOHN F. JAMES.

John F. James, of Brooklyn, New York, for many years identified with the real estate interests of that city, was a son and grandson of men who were old-time residents of New York, having been the proprietors of a long established ship-building business at the foot of Pike street, borough of Manhattan.

John F. James was born February 13, 1836, in Red Bank, New Jersey, and was the son of George and Mary (Borden) James. When he was six months old his parents removed to Brooklyn, and in public school No. 12 of that city he received his education. He was apprenticed to learn the stair-building trade, but owing to a combination of circumstances he never followed that pursuit. He was engaged for a time in the hardware and house-furnishing business, and later opened a grocery store, which he was conducting successfully at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. A companion enticed him to join the army, and he decided to enlist, which the former failed to do when the time came to take the decisive step. Mr. James, however, who was made of "sterner stuff," enlisted alone in the Seventh Regiment, New York Infantry, and proceeding to Baltimore served three months at Fort Federal Hill. On June 3, 1862, he re-enlisted as second lieutenant in Company E, Fifty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He went to Harrisburg with his regiment, and while there was elected captain over the first lieutenant, the captain of the company having been promoted to major. They were ordered to Gettysburg, but did not reach there until after the battle. The regiment then re-

turned to New York, to assist in quelling the draft riots which threatened the city. Captain James soon became quartermaster of the reserves, and two weeks later was made brigade quartermaster. In that capacity he was placed in charge of the rebel prison in Elmira, New York, where he continued until the close of his service in the autumn of 1864. Captain James never made his title prominent, and there were probably hundreds of his friends who were unacquainted with his military record.

On his return home Mr. James resumed the grocery business, and after a time, having accumulated a little capital, determined to enter the real estate field, opening a modest office at 365 Fulton street. Since 1858 the firm of Wyckoff & Little had been engaged in this business not far from the corner of Court and Montague streets. In 1871 Mr. Little desired to retire, and Mr. James bought his share, the business being continued at 203 Montague street, under the firm name of Wyckoff & James. Two years later Mr. James purchased the interest of his partner, and removed to 189 Montague street, where he continued until the purchase of the property as a site for the Real Estate Exchange Building, when he removed to the well equipped offices at 193 Montague street, which he occupied during the remainder of his life. In 1887 the firm name of John F. James & Son was adopted, and in 1897 that of John F. James & Sons. This was one of the largest real estate firms in Greater New York, their operations extending to Manhattan, and Long Island, Mr. James being, in fact, one of the heaviest real estate dealers in the United States, and being regarded as an absolute authority on real estate values in Brooklyn. The business, since his death, has been conducted under the same firm name by his two sons. For over thirty years Mr. James was the agent of the Brooklyn library, and for a long time stood in the same relation to the Temple Bar building, the Franklin Trust building, and many of the leading office buildings of Brooklyn. When preparations were being made for the construction of the Brooklyn bridge, Mr. James was employed for appraising the property condemned for the site,



Am. F. K. K.

and performed the duties of that position in a manner wholly satisfactory to all concerned. He was often called upon to exercise his judgment in real estate matters which required nicety of discernment, and his name was frequently before the public in important transactions in this line. He was first vice-president of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange and a member of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

It was not only as a successful man of affairs that Mr. James was prominent in Brooklyn, but he identified himself in all respects with the interests of the city of which he was an almost life-long resident, taking a deep interest in all matters affecting the good of the public, and being always ready to encourage all undertakings having for their object the general welfare of the city. He was, moreover, a man of social nature and genial manners, and endeared himself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and a prominent member of the Montauk Club.

Mr. James was married, December 24, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Roach, daughter of the late John C. Roach, of Brooklyn. To this union were born two children: Clinton R., who married Evelyn M. Betts, and has one child, Clinton R., Jr.; and John F., Jr., who married Florence Robertson of Brooklyn, and has one child, Harold. The Brooklyn home of Mr. James was at 45 Eighth avenue, and he was also the owner of a beautiful summer residence at Red Bank, New Jersey. Formerly Mr. James and his family attended St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, but after removing to Eighth avenue they attended the Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. James was devoted to his family, and notwithstanding his prominence in the social circles of Brooklyn found his greatest happiness in his home, where his evenings were usually spent.

For the last seven or eight years of his life the health of Mr. James had been somewhat impaired, but not to such an extent as to incapacitate him for business or for participation in social enjoyment. His death, which occurred after an illness of two weeks, took place at his summer home at Red Bank, August 4, 1902. Not only was

he deeply mourned by his family and near friends, but sincere expressions of regret were heard from all classes of the community, who lamented his loss as that of a public-spirited citizen. To quote from an editorial published in one of the leading Brooklyn papers at the time, "he was a citizen in sympathy with all right movements in the community, and with a large outlook upon what made for welfare, progress and order in the state and in the union."

THE RAPELYE AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

DESCENDANTS OF JORIS RAPALIE, OF LONG ISLAND.

According to recent discoveries, Gaspard Colet de Rapella (of Rapella), the founder of the Rapalye family of America, belonged to the celebrated Coligny family of France, and was a nephew of Admiral Coligny, who suffered martyrdom for his religious belief at the instigation of Queen Catharine of Navarre, being one of the victims of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The titles which he bore were Gaspard de Coligny, Marquis de Chatillon, Admiral of France, Colonel of French Infantry, Governor of Picardy, Isle de France, Paris and Havre.

"The house of Coligny was," says a well known authority on French heraldry, "next to those of Montmorency, Rohan, Leval and a few others, and, always excepting the semi-royal house of Lorraine, one of the first in France. The ancestry of the family was traced back to the first Duke of Burgundy. In the sixteenth century they had been a great house for four hundred years and more. They founded the Abbey of Le Mirerr in 1121; those of Montmerle and Crillon in 1202. Humbert de Coligny is said to have followed Conrad III in the second Crusade, but this name does not occur in the Cartulary of Jerusalem or in the lists of Familles d'Outre Mer. * * * The place from which they took their name is a small town or village in the department of Ain on the line from Lyons to Strasburg, some forty miles west of Geneva and twenty-five miles north of Main. About one hundred years before the birth of Admiral Coligny the family removed from Coligny to Cha-

tillon-sur-Loing, from which place they took their title. The Admiral's father, high in favor with Francis the First, was marshal of France, governor of Picardy, lieutenant of the principality of Orange and the county of Guienne."

Of Admiral Coligny it is said: "He received in 1577 the Collar of the Order and the command of the French Infantry. He acted against the English at Boulogne and negotiated the treaty which restored the place to the French in 1550. In 1557 he commanded the infantry in the campaign of Lorraine and was engaged in the taking of Metz, Soul and Verdun, and in the sieges of Rodermark, Damvilliers, Ivry and Montmedy. Fighting under the Duke of Vendome in Picardy, he carried by assault Hesden and Seronanne.

"Espousing the cause of the Protestants, he incurred the animosity of Queen Catharine of Navarre, and was assassinated August 24, 1572. The monument erected to his memory recites briefly his virtues, his achievements and the honors he had won. The armorial bearings of this noble family are described as: Coligny-Chatillon: de gueules a l'aigle d'argent becquee membree et couronnee d'azur ongles d'or couronnee, de due centier; une demi-aigle poses de profil, couronnee de becquee d'azur. Supports: deux limions, d'argent affrontes assis et accolés de gueules. Devise (motto), Je les prouve tous. Issue, au dixieme siecle des comtes souverains de Bourgogne, cette maison illustre a pour chef de nom et d'armes le marquis de Coligny-Chatillon au chateau de Choye, Haute-Saone."

"The origin of the Rapelye family," says a recent writer in the Brooklyn Eagle, "has often been erroneously stated as being of French or Dutch extraction; but the true origin of the family is Italian, they having come from Rapelia, a town in Italy, from which place they emigrated to France in the fifteenth century. The first mention of the family of which we have any detailed account is Gaspard Colet de Rapella, who was a nephew of the celebrated Admiral Coligny. Gaspard Colet was born in Chatillon-sur-Loing, a town in France, in 1505. He was an officer in the French army, and a stanch Protestant, and during the religious persecutions in that country he

was compelled to flee to that haven of refuge, Holland, in 1548. There he settled and married the daughter of Victor Antoine Jansen, or in plain English Johnson, of Antwerp, and had three children. The first he named after his uncle and himself, namely, Gaspard Coligny; the second preserved the family name, Abraham Colet; the third was a daughter, Briekje, and she married her cousin, Victor Honorius Jansen, and had one son, named Abraham, who became an historical painter. He married the daughter of Hans Loedwick, of Amsterdam, and had three sons, William, Joris and Antoine.

"The two eldest determined to leave Holland and emigrate to America. They sailed from Rochelle, in France, in 1623, and settled at Fort Orange, now Albany. William died unmarried, but his brother, whose full name was Joris Jansen de Rapalie, married Catalyntie Trico, of Paris, France, and, dropping the name of Jansen, assumed that of Rapalie, and became the founder of the entire Rapelye family of this country. The younger brother, Antoine, who also emigrated to this country, in 1631, preserved the true family name of Janssen, and was the founder of one branch of the family in this country.

Joris Rapelie removed from Fort Orange to New Amsterdam in 1626, and resided there till after the birth of his youngest child. On June 16, 1637, he bought from the Indians two hundred and thirty-five acres of land, called Rur negaconck, now embraced within the city of Brooklyn. He became the first settler on Long Island, and his eldest child, Sara, who was born on June 9, 1625, was the first white child born on the Island. She married Hans Bergen, and they in turn became the founders of the Bergen family of Brooklyn. Joris was the leading man and took a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony. He died soon after the close of the Dutch administration, his widow surviving him many years. Their children were:

I. Sara, born June 9, 1625, married Hans Bergen, and secondly Teunis Gysbert.

II. Marritie, born March 11, 1627, married Michael Van De Voert.

New Jersey, and on March 22, 1791, was accidentally drowned in coming to New York. His remains were recovered and buried at Communi-paw. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Bernard Bloom, of Newtown. His widow died June 4, 1819, aged eighty-six, and was interred at Newtown. Their children were: John, born February 7, 1757; Bernard, born August 27, 1759; and George, born March 14, 1763. The latter married Anna, daughter of Paul Vandervoort, and being knocked overboard by the boom of a vessel was drowned in the East river May 28, 1789, leaving issue two sons, George and Paul, the first of whom was also drowned at New York several years after. Thus by a singular fatality a father, son and grandson, each bearing the same name, met a watery grave. Paul occupied the farm upon Newtown creek formerly owned by Thomas Alsop.

John Rapelye, eldest child of George and Mary (Bloom) Rapelye, was born February 7, 1757. He purchased a farm in Newtown from Captain William Weyman, and resided in the old farm house, which is still standing, being occupied by the son and daughters of his son-in-law, Benjamin Moore. He married Lemma Boice, of New Jersey, and died April 5, 1829. She died September 15, 1832. They had issue George I., Jacob, Jane, who married Benjamin Moore, and Mary. The eldest son, George I., was born in Nova Scotia, his parents and grandparents having gone there with many other loyalists at the close of the Revolution. Both their sons became two of the most prominent members of the Rapelye family. George I., the eldest son, was born February 7, 1787, and came with his parents to Newtown, first locating for a few years at Bowery Bay, and afterward purchased Captain William Weyman's farm. He lived there for the rest of his life—a period of almost ninety years, dying on April 23, 1883, at the ripe old age of ninety-six years and two months. He was familiarly known as "Uncle George," and for the latter part of his life was the oldest inhabitant of the town. He was a vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal church of Newtown village, and held that and the office of warden for a period of sixty

years. He held several town offices, notably that of commissioner of highways, and also inspector of turnpikes. He was the last of his generation.

Jacob Rapelye, the second child of John and Lemma (Boice) Rapelye, was born in Newtown September 8, 1788. When he was twenty-one years of age he became a clerk in the United States Bank in New York city, but on the breaking out of the war of 1812 he obtained a commission as first lieutenant of artillery, and was very active in the defense of New York city. He was afterward appointed adjutant to General Izard and did active duty throughout the war, and at its close he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, and engaged in the dry-goods business. In 1816 he received the appointment of deputy secretary of state of South Carolina. During the insurrection of the negroes in that state Mr. Rapelye was placed by the governor on a committee of investigation, and he did much in restoring public safety.

In 1828 Mr. Rapelye settled in Brooklyn and made his home at the corner of Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, where the South Brooklyn Savings Bank now stands. After living there for many years he removed to 145 Columbia Heights. When he came to Brooklyn he entered into the real-estate business, with Mr. Charles Hoyt as his partner, and he was largely instrumental in the widening and improvement of Atlantic avenue and in the opening of Clinton and Court streets. He was also interested in the establishing of South Ferry and did much to further the work. In 1837 he invented a machine to clean the streets, the brooms of which were on long arms which revolved like a windmill; but on its first trial was destroyed by an angry mob who thought that its use would throw them out of employment.

Mr. Rapelye, in connection with Cornelius J. Bergen and Alexander Bergen, took a very active part in the opening of that part of South Brooklyn that is near Carroll Park. In 1853 he bought one hundred acres of land at Newtown and named the tract Laurel Hill. There Mr. Rapelye built himself a fine mansion and made it his home up to the time of his death, August 21, 1867.

of a friendly and charitable disposition, he possessed many friends. He was identified with Protestant Episcopal church, and rendered liberal aid toward the building of St. Luke's, first St. John's and Emanuel churches of Brooklyn. He married, September 9, 1818, Elizabeth Van Mater, and had issue: Margaret, born November 11, 1819; Lemma Ann, born at Laurel September 17, 1821, and died January 31, 1825; Catharine, born at Charleston, South Carolina, December 26, 1822, and died at Newtown November 18, 1895; John, born at Newtown December 30, 1824, died December 10, 1825; Gilbert Van Mater, born at Newtown August 18, 1826, and resides at Rhinebeck, New York; John, August 4, 1828, and died August 10, 1844; Augustus, born March 29, 1830, and died February 7, 1900; Lemma Ann, born September 11, 1831, and died November 26, 1874; Mary Elizabeth, born June 11, 1833, died May 29, 1866; Jane Moore, born September 28, 1839, and died September 17, 1883.

Augustus Rapelye, seventh child of Jacob and Elizabeth (Van Mater) Rapelye, was born in Brooklyn March 29, 1830, and died February 7, 1885.

After his father's death he resided for many years at Laurel Hill, where his father had permanently settled. In June, 1885, he married Helen Schroeder, of Woodside, a daughter of Herman Schroeder, of an old and highly honorable family of German descent. Mr. Rapelye in 1840 removed to Newtown village and purchased the Sackett-Moore place, where he resided until his death. For many years he conducted a real-estate business in New York, but about 1890 he retired from active business life and occupied his time with his many home pursuits. He was a high-spirited man and took an active interest in secular and church affairs. For a number of years he served as a member of the board of education for District No. 1 of the old town of Newtown, and after the retirement of Judge Garretson from the presidency of the board he was elected to that position, continuing until the consolidation of the district with Greater New York. He took a great interest in the school and was a most active and influential member of the board. In church affairs

he was one of the most distinguished laymen in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island. For some years he was warden and treasurer of St. James' church, of Elmhurst, of which he had been a faithful member for many years, and was the chairman of all important committees of the vestry of that church. He was a member and secretary of the standing committee of the diocese of Long Island, and was one of its trustees as well as a member of the missionary committee. He was a lay delegate from St. James' church to the arch deaconry of Queens and Nassau in 1898, and was a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, held in Washington, D. C. He was treasurer of the jubilee fund of thirty thousand dollars, which was added to the Episcopal fund of the diocese to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bishop Littlejohn's episcopate. Mr. Rapelye was an intimate and confidential friend of the bishop, and was greatly respected and esteemed by all the clergy throughout the diocese.

At the time of Mr. Rapelye's death the standing committee of the diocese of Long Island paid a graceful tribute to his memory by a series of resolutions, beautifully engrossed, which were presented to his widow. The following, from these, show the estimate in which he was held by his associates in the diocese: "A layman of such exalted personal worth; so useful to the community, so devout and helpful as a son of the church; so ambitious for the extension of the heavenly kingdom,—was truly an important factor in any diocesan life; was an enthusiastic friend and supporter of all measures and agencies which he believed would promote the interests of the Redeemer's cause within these borders."

Mr. Rapelye was also connected with St. Paul's church in Woodside, in which he was an active and prominent worker. He was also in charge of a mission Sunday school at Laurel Hill, where he did much good work. He was a member of the Long Island Historical Society, and was prominently connected with the Holland Society of New York, of which he had been a member ever since its organization. He was

likewise one of the organizers and a member of the board of directors and secretary of the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown.

As a public-spirited citizen and a noble-hearted Christian, Mr. Rapelye held a prominent place in the community. He was a fit representative of a family that helped to plant the standard of Christianity on Long Island, and his name will ever be kept in remembrance by those with whom he was so long associated.

LINE OF CAPTAIN JEROMUS RAPELIE, YOUNGEST CHILD OF LIEUTENANT JORIS AND AGNES (BERRIEN) RAPELIE (JORIS, DANIEL, JORIS).

Captain Jeromus Rapelie, youngest child of Lieutenant Joris and Agnes (Berrien) Rapelie, was born September 14, 1717. He bought the homestead half of the paternal farm on Flushing Bay, and succeeded his father in business. He held a commission as captain of militia, was a man of great resolution and energy, and is said to have been a man of large and heavy frame, while his wife was remarkable for her diminutiveness. He married Wyntie, a daughter of Abraham Lent, a son of Ryck, eldest son of Abraham Rycken, who assumed the name of Lent.

An interesting incident is related of Wyntie Rapelie, showing the strong political differences that divided neighbors and friends at the beginning of the Revolution. Mrs. Maria Rapelie, mother of Gorge Rapelie and grandmother of the last Cornelius, was spending a social afternoon with her neighbor, the wife of Captain Jeromus Rapelie. At the tea table the good hostess had prepared to serve up her choicest tea, not recognizing the right of congress to deprive her of her favorite beverage. But her guest, who entertained opposite views, declined to partake, and upon being pressed for her reason, replied: "Cousin Wyntie, I cannot do it; it's against my principles." Overcome by a sense of their unhappy position, both fell to weeping. Mrs. Rapelie adhered to her purpose, though the two friends lived to drink tea together in more auspicious times.

Captain Jeromus Rapelie, by his wife, Wyntie (Lent) Rapelie, had issue: George, born

December 12, 1739; Abraham, born December 10, 1741; Daniel, born November 27, 1743, died September 9, 1762; Jacobus, born February 15, 1746; *Cornelius*, born August 10, 1748; Jeromus, born August 23, 1751; and John, born March 9, 1755, and died September 9, 1776.

CORNELIUS RAPELIE, fifth child of Captain Jeromus and Wyntie (Lent) Rapelie, was born at Newtown August 10, 1748, resided in Newtown until the close of the war, and then went to Nova Scotia and remained some years. On his return he took charge of the tavern (now Rapelye House), which he carried on until his death. He married, November 17, 1780, Maria, daughter of his cousin, Jacobus Riker.

Jacobus Riker was born in 1736 and named after his uncle, Jacob Van Alst. He remained on the paternal farm at Newtown. He married, February 20, 1761, Anna Catrina, daughter of John Rapelye, and May 1, 1770, after his father's death, bought the homestead. In the Revolution he desired to take no part, and only by circumstances and influences peculiarly adverse was he found, like many others, to yield an apparent compliance with loyalists measures. But his observation and own bitter experience during the reign of terror had the effect of attaching him firmly to the Republican party, with which from the peace of 1783 he uniformly acted in exercising the right of suffrage. He was a man of considerable ingenuity, and thoroughly Dutch in language and habits. Faithful in the practice of useful industry, prudence and strict integrity, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen. He served as an elder in the Dutch church at Newtown. Maria, his eldest child, born March 27, 1762, was married to Cornelius Rapelye. Jacob Riker was the son of Abraham (3d), son of Abraham (2), son of Abraham Riker, the ancestor.

Cornelius Rapelye, by his wife Maria (Riker) Rapelye, had issue: Grace, born August 20, 1782; Jeromus, born May 27, 1784, at Newtown; Jeromus, born at Shelburn, Nova Scotia, May 27, 1788; James Riker, born in Nova Scotia, January 3, 1790; and George, born in Newtown February 15, 1793.

GEORGE RAPELYE, the last mentioned, was born in Newtown February 15, 1793, and became a prominent New York merchant and carried on the wholesale grocery business on Catharine street for many years, where he accumulated a fortune. He owned a fine residence on Madison street, which was then a fashionable part of the city, making his summer residence at the present Rapelye homestead in Astoria. He married Jane Maria, daughter of James and Adrienne Suydam, son of Captain Lambert, son of Hendrick (2d), son of Hendrick Rycken.

Hendrick Rycken, a member of the Riker family, came from Suydam, Holland, in 1665, and settled in New Amsterdam, at what was called Smith's Fly, where he purchased a house and land in 1678. He removed to Flatbush with his wife, Ida Jacobs, and acquired a large estate. His children took the name of Suydam.

Hendrick Suydam, son of Hendrick Rycken, became a farmer at Bedford (a part of Brooklyn), where he bought a farm of his father in 1698. He died subsequent to 1743. By his wife Bennetie he had Lambert Hendrick (3d) and Elsie.

Captain Lambert Suydam, eldest child of Hendrick (2d) and Bennetie his wife, resided at Bedford. In 1749 he was commissioned captain of the Kings County Troop of Horse. He died in 1767. He married Abigail Lefferts and had Hendrick, Bennetie, Jane, Ida and Jacobus.

Jacobus Suydam was born at Bedford December 4, 1758, became a New York merchant and resided at Bedford. In 1794 he bought the estate of William Lawrence, in Newtown, and lived there until his death, June 11, 1825. He married Adriana, daughter of Captain Cornelius Rapelye, and had issue: Lambert, Cornelius Rapelye, Abigail, Adriana, James, Jane Maria and Henry.

Jane Maria married George Rapelye, and had a son named Cornelius.

Cornelius Rapelye, only child of George and Jane Maria (Suydam) Rapelye, was born in New York November 16, 1833. His mother died during his early childhood, and he was raised by his aunt, Grace Rapelye Trafford, who did her

best to supply the place of a mother. She was the widow of John Trafford, and her son became prominent in the public affairs of Astoria and did much for its growth and development. He purchased a set of chimes for the Church of the Redeemer, with the request that his remains should be buried in the churchyard and that these chimes should be rung on each recurring anniversary of his birthday. This request has been strictly observed, and the set of bells are known as the "Trafford chimes." Cornelius Rapelye, under the careful training of his aunt, grew up an exemplary youth. A certificate of his scholarship has been preserved, which shows his good standing at school. It reads: "Monthly Certificate of Approbation of the Male High School, 78 Crosby street. Awarded to Cornelius Rapelye of the Fifth Class for his Industry, Punctuality and Good Deportment during the past four weeks. [Isaac F. Bragg, Principal.]" It is an old proverb, "Show me the boy and I'll show you the man," and it proved true in his case. He was not obliged to labor for a living, having inherited an ample fortune; but he was never idle and his time was profitably employed. He was punctual in all his engagements, and his good deportment was shown in his daily walk and conversation, which was that of a true gentleman,—courteous, kind, considerate and obliging. It might be truly said of him,

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man."

He was quiet and reserved and of an even temperament. He won the confidence of his fellow men without an effort. His words had no uncertain sound or double meaning.

Astoria, the home of his childhood and manhood, owes much to him as a public-spirited citizen. He not only encouraged but was an active promoter of all public improvements, and had great confidence in the future of his native town. Of a modest and retiring disposition, he could not be induced to accept public honors, but was generous in his support of friends who did accept

them. In his works of benevolence and charity he followed the injunction, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." He accepted offices of trust and responsibility in his business connections where he felt that he could be useful. He was president of the Astoria Ferry Company for many years and a director in other corporations.

He was long an elder in the Astoria Reformed Dutch church, to which he was at all times a liberal contributor, and when the church edifice was destroyed by fire he was foremost in the work of erecting the new church edifice, being a member of the building committee. At the time of his death, November 20, 1890, the consistory of the church adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Almighty God, our heavenly Father, by His messenger Death, has, in His inscrutable providence, removed from the midst of us our brother, Elder Cornelius Rapelye,

Resolved, That while we know and are sure that "He doeth all things well," and "will have compassion according to the multitude of his mercies," yet we cannot refrain from giving some expression to our sense of the great loss sustained by his family and friends, the Church and this church in particular. An earnest, upright man, a true and affectionate husband, a consistent and devoted elder, a firm and faithful friend has obeyed the call of the Master. "Come up higher."

Resolved, That in the consistent walk and conversation of Elder Rapelye, and in his unostentatious devotion to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the church, he has shown an example worthy of being followed by those with whom he had been intimately and harmoniously associated for so many years.

Resolved, That Consistory extend to his family its sincere sympathy, with earnest prayers that the Saviour will sustain them in their affliction. And, rejoicing in the knowledge that they "sorrow not even as others which have no hope," and in the firm belief that we shall one day meet again with all the loved ones gone before, we say to our brother, "Only 'Good night,' beloved, not 'Farewell'."

Resolved, That this action be recorded in the minutes of Consistory, and in the minutes of the Eldership, and that a copy thereof be sent to his

family, and published in the Christian Intelligencer. By order of Consistory.

JOHN J. HALSEY, Clerk.

Astoria, Nov. 21, 1890.

Referring to the above resolutions, his pastor, for whom he entertained the warmest friendship, said:

"In the set of resolutions framed by consistory, the word 'unostentatious' occurs. It is a word peculiarly expressive of our brother's character. For nearly two years, though his pastor and intimate friend, I did not discover anything unusual in the quiet and simple life he led. Then slowly it began to dawn upon me that here was one of the most widely misunderstood of men. One by one, ten by ten, I began to stumble over the recipients of his bounty. Men whom he had made I found, and many of them too. He would not speak about it; he would almost resent the intrusion of a word concerning his benefactions; but, that he was no unimportant factor in the helping and healing agencies of the world, and that he conscientiously distributed far more upon others than he cared to use upon himself, let the hungry whom he has fed, the homeless whom he has sheltered, the unfortunate whom he has rescued, this day testify.

"In little matters he was particular, precise, a man of methodical habit and conservative taste. When he bought, he bought his money's worth, and could not endure to be cheated. But in matters of moment and largest concern, easy, generous, untroubled over loss, and (what to my mind is evidence of lofty character) never dictatorial where he had given largely and had every right to dictate.

"Witness his connection with this church. Nineteen years ago he made confession of his faith, and became a member of this family. Five years later he was elected deacon, and five years subsequent to that he was ordained elder. In the letter of acceptance which he wrote on the occasion of his election to the deaconate this significant sentence occurred: 'The Master's cause will be strengthened, and *our church* prospered, if anything I can do or say will help. The underscor-

ing (*'our church'*) is his own, and indicates how complete even then was his identification with the work of Christ as carried forward by this church. How he loved its services! How he cherished its fellowship!—so faithful he was to its every meeting, so fond of its music, so quietly appreciative of all the things good that came from the pulpit or the pew! More enthusiastic than was his nature he appeared, on the occasion of his return to us this fall. 'So good to be home again,' he said: "so blessed to sit in the dear church again, and join in the worship of God!" Perhaps he may have had some premonition of trouble; perhaps he began to look upon this church as, in some sense, the monument which he had buildd. It would have been a work impossible without his aid; it would even now be groaning under the burden of debt, had he not quietly and all unsolicited interposed with the guaranty of a sum exceeding his first munificent subscription."

Referring to his public efforts and personal relations, his pastor said:

"While never actively engaged in business life, he still found abundant occupation in the management of the estates to which he had fallen heir. Nor was there wanting an interest in matters of public benefactions, and in those affairs which naturally concern the citizen. It is perhaps forgotten by this time that he was largely, if not chiefly, instrumental toward the completion of those enterprises which had been originated and promoted by his cousin, the late Cornelius Rapelye Trafford (with whom was associated the late Stephen A. Halsey and others), such as the laying of sidewalks, the setting of lamps and the general improvement of the village before it became a part of Long Island City. He was also one of the incorporators of the Hunters Point and Steinway Horse Car line, as also one of the first to respond in almost every matter of public concern. The Astoria ferry owes its present development and prosperous condition largely to the courage with which he undertook its resuscitation at a time when its affairs were critical. He had faith enough to cling to it, and foresight to know that ultimately it would prosper. At the time of his death he was president of the company, an

honored member of the Citizens' Committee, as also of the Law and Order Society, out of which the citizens' committee grew; he was ever ready to aid in its work, with advice where advice was needed, with money where money would help. In politics, a Democrat, and loyal to his party, he could nevertheless be independent of party lines, a warm advocate of law and order, a citizen zealous for the public weal.

"Concerning his character and private life I feel I can speak, if not with authority, at any rate with appreciation. For nearly six years past, an intimate acquaintance in the home, in the church, and in the official board of the church, has given me excellent opportunity for knowing him and abundant reasons for loving him. From the day when first I met came to Astoria—when his kindly word decided my acceptance of your call to this pastorate—up to the day of death, I have received from him uniform courtesy; gentlemanly consideration always, and, when I have needed it for personal or parish work, the most substantial encouragement, the most gratifying friendship. His was no gushing manner which gave promise of what he could perform, but the plain, unpretentious bearing that begets no enthusiasm perhaps, but what is far better, a confident assurance that he will do what he has agreed to do—that he *can* do very much more. Had he been smitten with a love for vulgar conspicuousness, what great display he might easily have made—what abundant opportunity to make what the world calls a 'figure' in life! But who that knew him ever found hint of boastfulness or swagger? Who ever found him offensively assertive? As natural for him to be unassuming and modest as to be steady, honest and gentle."

Mr. Rapelye loved the old home of his ancestors at Astoria, but he purchased a beautiful summer residence at Kidder's on Cayuga Lake, where he spent many happy days with her who had been his life-long partner and helpmeet. Before her marriage she was Miss Lydia L. Hyatt, daughter of John B. Hyatt, of Newtown, and Ann Burroughs, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Burroughs. The Burroughs family have filled an important place in the history of the world.

Among the first of the name mentioned is that of Captain Stephen Burroughs, an English navigator, who accompanied Chancellor as second in command of his voyage to discover a north-east passage around the eastern continent in 1553. Three years later he had chief command of another expedition equipped with the same object. He doubled Cape North, touched at Nova Zembla, discovered the island Wygaltz and reached north latitude seventy degrees three minutes,—a higher point than had been reached by any previous navigator. He published in England an account of his observations. He was the first who observed the declination of the magnetic needle.

The following armorial bearings were granted June 27, 1586, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to William Burroughs, Esq.: "Clerk and comptroller of the Queen's Navy, son of Walter Burroughs, at Northam, near Barnstable in the county of Devon." ARMS—Azure: a bend wavy; argent, between two fleurs de lis, ermine. The family of Burroughs have been highly honored by their sovereigns at different periods, and always distinguished for their loyalty and great learning.

John Burroughs, the progenitor of the American family of this name, was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1617, and is found at Salem in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1642. He was a member of the long parliament that assembled November 3, 1640, which was dissolved by Cromwell, and with many others fled from England to escape religious persecution. He removed from Salem, Massachusetts, to Newtown, Long Island, of which he was one of the patentees in 1666. He was a fine penman, and filled the office of town clerk for eleven years. He was a man of resolute character and a warm advocate of popular rights. He died in August, 1678. His will is on record in the surrogate's office in New York city. He left issue Jeremiah, Joseph, John, Joanna and Mary.

Joseph Burroughs, son of John (1st), was a worthy citizen and a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church. He died February 16, 1738. His son, John Burroughs, married Mar-

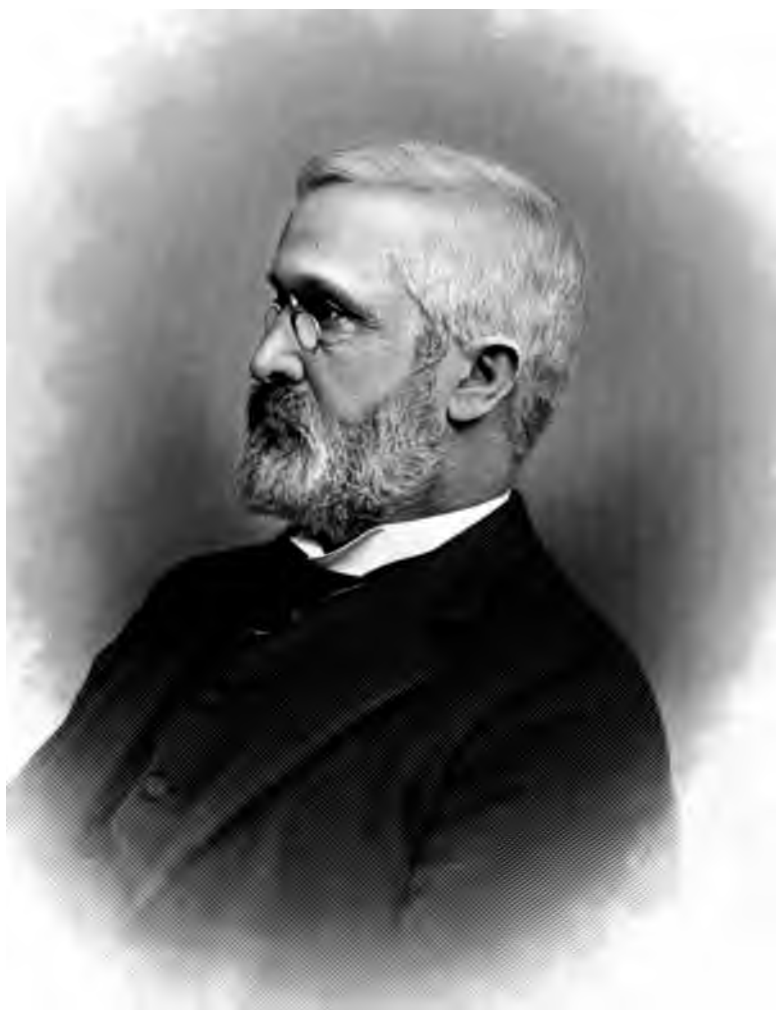
garet, daughter of James Renne. He served the next year as constable of the town, and was subsequently justice of the peace. He owned land at Trenton, New Jersey, and was also interested in the New Cornwall mines. He died in Newtown July 7, 1750, and his widow died July 11, 1767. Their children were John, Samuel and Joanna.

John Burroughs (2d), son of John (1st), married, April 26, 1747, Sarah Hunt, then the widow Smith. He inherited the paternal farm, and died February 18, 1755, leaving an only child, Joseph. The latter occupied the paternal estate, was a leading man in the Episcopal church, and died December 24, 1820, in his seventy-third year. He was twice married,—first to Lydia, a daughter of Thomas Hallitt, by whom he had issue John, Thomas, Joseph Hallitt, Anna and Benjamin.

Thomas Burroughs, son of Joseph, succeeded to the paternal farm, and married Sarah, daughter of George Wyckoff, of Flatlands. He died September 20, 1835, leaving issue: Lydia, who married George Rapelye; Sarah, who married Charles H. Roach; Joseph; Ann, who married John B. Hyatt; and George Wyckoff Burroughs. Ann became the mother of Lydia Hyatt, who became the wife of Cornelius Rapelye, and still resides at the old homestead in Astoria.

WALTER STEUBEN CARTER.

Walter Steuben Carter, lawyer, was born at Barkhamsted, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 24, 1833, son of Evits and Emma (Taylor) Carter, and descendant of Robert Carter, of Bristol, England, ship-builder, who was one of the early settlers of Guilford, in the Connecticut colony. William Carter, son of the ancestor, married Ann Yale, and later moved to Wallingford. His wife, daughter of Captain Theophilus Yale and Rebecca Gibbard, of Milford, was descended from David Yale, one of the founders of New Haven, and father of Elihu Yale, after whom the university was named, and through his wife, Ann Morton, from Thomas Morton, bishop of Chester (1615), Litchfield (1618) and



Walter S. Lister

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Durham (1632). Thaddeus, son of William and **Ann** (Yale) Carter; a soldier in the French and Indian war, was married to Lucy Andrews, and their son, Noah Andrews, of Bristol, to Lydia Gaylord, a descendant of Deacon William Gaylord, one of the settlers of Windsor.

Emma Taylor was descended from William Taylor, who was born in Lancashire, England, in 1609, sailed for the new world in the Expedition, November 26, 1635, and with his wife, Mary (Coltman) Taylor, settled at Wethersfield (1636). Emma Taylor was the granddaughter of William Taylor (1722-77) of Middletown and Simsbury, who served in the French and Indian War, whose second wife was Ruth (Rich) Higgins, fifth in descent from Elder Brewster of the Mayflower, great-great-granddaughter of Governor Thomas Prince, of the Plymouth colony. Emma Taylor's father was William Taylor, Jr. (1757-1835), of Simsbury and Barkhamsted, who when a boy of seventeen joined in the "Lexington Alarm," was at Bunker Hill, Monmouth and Stony Point, served through the war, and was awarded a pension.

Another ancestor was Joseph Gaylord, of Farmington, who served in the French and Indian War, and was likewise a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Carter is also sixth in descent from Governor Thomas Roberts, of the New Hampshire colony; one of his ancestors owned Breed's Hill, on which the battle of Bunker Hill was fought; others were among the courageous protectors of the regicides, while more than a score served in the Pequot and King Philip's wars, and in the general courts of the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Haven and New Hampshire. Three of them were among the thirteen members of the convention which met in 1639 to frame for the colony of Connecticut a written constitution, the first ever adopted by any people, and the leading features of which have since been incorporated in both the federal and most of our state constitutions.

The names of Carter and Taylor are of much antiquity in England, being found as early as the thirteenth century. The Carter arms were: two lions combatant, sable; crest, a talbot pass-

ant, on a mural crown; motto, *Sub libertate quies* (Rest through liberty). Those of Taylor were: sable, a lion passant argent; crest, a tiger passant, proper.

Mr. Carter was brought up on a farm, receiving his early education in a district school. He commenced studying law in 1850, taught school in the winter and was admitted to the bar at Middletown in 1855. He was remarkably successful in practice there, was placed on the board of education, and was nominated for the Legislature, engaging also in journalism. In 1858 he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where from 1860 to 1863 he was in partnership with William G. Whipple, now of Arkansas; and from 1863 to 1869 was a member of the firm of Carter, Pitkin & Davis. For some years he served as United States commissioner and master-in-chancery. He was chairman of the Wisconsin branch of the Christian commission, and after the battle of Nashville, in the "Northwestern Christian Advocate," published an account of its battle-field work, which was afterwards republished in the official history of the commission. A Republican in politics, he managed the campaign which resulted in the first election to the United States senate of Matthew H. Carpenter. He compiled the Wisconsin code of procedure in 1859; and served as one of the trustees of Lawrence University during his residence in that state. In 1869 he removed to Chicago, where he founded the firm of Carter, Becker & Dale, but came to New York in 1872 as legal representative of the Chicago creditors of the eastern insurance companies that had failed because of the great fire. Up to 1889, when the present firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight was formed, he was associated with many prominent lawyers, including the late Justice Leslie W. Russell of the supreme court, and ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain. He is noted for his skill in the selection of students; indeed he has probably brought out more young lawyers, who afterwards became distinguished, than any other member of the profession, and it is safe to add that more owe their success to his advice and help than to that of any other man. Over one hundred have graduated from his office,

including William B. Hornblower, Lloyd W. Bowers, Paul D. Cravath, and others of like prominence. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, of whose committee on uniform state laws he was several years a member; and is an honorary member of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi.

Mr. Carter is the founder of the hereditary patriotic order of the "Settlers and Defenders of America," of which he is president general. His interest in the institutions of Brooklyn is deep, he having been one of the incorporators and being now a life member of the Institute of Arts and Sciences, succeeding Dudley Buck in 1892 as president of its department of music, which position he held eight years. He was also the first lay honorary associate of the American Guild of Organists. A traveler in many lands, he has acquired one of the finest private collections of etchings and engravings in the world; a lecture of his, entitled "Masterpieces of Reproductive Etching and Engraving," delivered before the Woman's Club of Wisconsin was placed, by invitation, in the New York public library. He is a member of the Lawyers', National Arts and Grolier clubs, and of the Union League and Republican clubs of Brooklyn. He is also a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical, New York Historical and Long Island Historical societies, American Biographical, National Sculpture, New York Zoological, New York Botanical Gardens, American Museum of Natural History, and Metropolitan Museum of Art; also of the New England Society, Founders and Patriots of America, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Descendants of Colonial Governors, Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of the New York avenue Methodist Episcopal church of Brooklyn, to which, in 1890, he presented an organ of sixty stops. He is also a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church in Pleasant Valley, Connecticut, of which his grandfather Carter was one of the founders, and toward the erection of a chapel for which he contributed

more than half; and he has lately given to it one of the most beautiful cemeteries in Connecticut, for the "perpetual care" of which he has made ample provision. He is also a trustee of Syracuse University. Mr. Carter was married in 1855, to Antoinette Smith, of New Hartford, Connecticut, and had two sons and two daughters. She died in 1865, and in 1867 he was married to Mary Boyd Jones, of Frederick, Maryland, who died in 1869. In 1870 he was married to Harriet Cook, of Chicago, by whom he has two sons, the elder of whom is the well known Yale athlete.

HENRY KING SHELDON.

Henry King Sheldon, for many years president of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society and the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and in varied ways a citizen of conspicuous worth and usefulness, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, February 14, 1826, and died at his residence at 220 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, March 2, 1902. He was descended through both his parents, James and Anna Pamela (Owen) Sheldon, from well known New England families. In his paternal line his ancestry is traceable to the same original stock from which sprang the celebrated Archbishop Sheldon, of Oxford, England.

Three years after his birth his parents removed from Connecticut to New York city, and from there presently came to Brooklyn Heights, where they, and also their son, ever afterward resided. He received a public and grammar school education in Brooklyn, subsequently attending the University of the City of New York. Upon leaving that institution he engaged in clerical employment with his father's business firm, Sheldon & Phelps, in New York city. This firm, which had been organized by his father, was one of the largest and most enterprising concerns of its time in the wholesale hardware trade, the manufacture of hardware being at that period a comparatively new industry in the United States.

Owing to ill health, he was obliged to give up business at the end of two years, and went



Henry H. Sheldon

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abroad. From boyhood he had taken a passionate interest in music, for which he had decided natural gifts, and had become a good performer on the violin and piano. In Europe he devoted himself zealously to the cultivation of his musical abilities, studying in Leipsic and Vienna, with the result that when ready to return home he was a musician of thorough accomplishment, and would doubtless have attained distinction in an artistic career if his final choice of an occupation had been in that direction.

But soon after returning to the United States he re-engaged in business as a member of the firm of McBride, Sheldon & Company, wholesale and commission grocers, their establishment being at the corner of Broad and Pearl streets, New York city, opposite the historic Fraunce's Tavern. After the death of his father he assumed the conduct of the latter's firm, under the new name of Sheldon, Hoyt & Company. In all his business enterprises Mr. Sheldon was eminently successful, enjoying the highest personal standing in the commercial and financial community of the metropolis. Although during his mercantile career the country suffered from many financial crises and periods of prolonged industrial and business depression, including that attendant upon the Civil war, Mr. Sheldon's firm was at all times noted for its thorough solidity, never experiencing even temporary embarrassment. He retired from active business life in 1870.

From that time until his death, while not again resuming the routine of business occupation, he was identified with various important financial and corporate interests, including banks, mining and railroad enterprises. Among other business institutions and organizations, he was a director, at the time of his death, in the American Exchange National Bank, the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, the American District Telegraph Company, and the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and a trustee in the Brooklyn Trust Company.

To the cause of the promotion of musical culture in Brooklyn, Mr. Sheldon devoted many years of his life with enthusiasm, energy and broad generosity. As early as 1857 he became

conspicuous in this work by participating in the organization of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, of which he was chosen a director in 1859, second vice president in 1867, vice president in 1870, and president in 1879, continuing in the office of president until his death. He was also deeply interested in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, serving as its acting president for a number of years and being elected to its presidency in 1879, an official relation which, like the similar one in the Philharmonic Society, was terminated only by his death.

In an appreciative notice of Mr. Sheldon's earnest and intelligent labors in behalf of broader musical culture, the following tribute has been paid him: "His talents and energies have not been limited to business affairs, but he has served his fellow men in many directions, notably in the introduction of high standards of music to a wider place in the attention of his fellow citizens. And this we say of the work of such men: The state does not undertake such duty in our country. There are no courts to promote the fine arts as in the capitals of Europe. It is when competent citizens, men of high business training and capacity, take hold of the problems involved and with love of art undertake to organize and manage institutions which will serve high ideals, that we gain results which have already been obtained in Europe. The impulse given by such men has already aided to carry art in our country to a point where Americans need no longer feel that this country is without place and standing in the world. Among those who have served the people of this metropolitan center best in this way Mr. Sheldon deserves highest praise."

As an instance of his intense personal devotion to music it is related of Mr. Sheldon that for many years every Sunday afternoon he was accustomed to take his violin under his arm and go to City Park chapel, an annex of the First Presbyterian church, where he led the music. He was a brilliant performer on both the violin and the piano, and also an accomplished vocalist, having a very fine baritone voice.

Mr. Sheldon's city home was at 220 Columbia Heights, in the most select portion of "old Brook-

lyn." Here his family still reside. The dwelling has a magnificent outlook over New York bay and the metropolis. His country home, where he spent his summers, was at Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, between the Blue Ridge and Catskill mountains. Besides being president of the Philharmonic Society and the Academy of Music, he was at his death a trustee of the Brooklyn Art Association, trustee of the Brooklyn Institution of Arts and Sciences, and trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, of which he was a member most of his life.

He gave much attention to the collection of rare books, guided by most refined taste and discrimination. He left a private library of more than four thousand volumes, many of which are remarkable, and nearly every one notable for binding, rarity or antiquity. In this library is comprehended a considerable portion of the famous collection of his father-in-law, Daniel Embury, from which he made purchases at the time of its sale.

Mr. Sheldon was in his political relations a Republican from the earliest days of the organization of the party. He was frequently offered opportunities for preferment to honorable political office, but invariably declined them. Of his personal character and traits a life-long friend has said: "He was a man of the most liberal views, of the widest generosity, and of the most charming personality. He was of an artistic nature, and throughout his life did all he could to encourage everything which tended to broaden and enlighten the city and country in which he lived. Dignified but kind-hearted, modest but not lacking in force, generous but of a keen and active mind, gentle in the truest sense, it is too little to say that in him Brooklyn has lost a very valuable citizen."

In 1853 he married Anna Kissam Embury, daughter of Daniel and Emma C. (Manley) Embury. Both the parents of Mrs. Sheldon were born in New York city, removing to Brooklyn Heights. Her father was in early life cashier of the old Long Island Bank, later becoming president of the Atlantic Bank, in which capacity he

served until his death, a period of a quarter of a century. He was a highly accomplished scholar, mathematician and antiquarian; the private library which he collected was one of the most valuable of those times. His wife, who was a daughter of Dr. James R. Manley of New York, was a gifted and distinguished writer and poet, widely known and appreciated especially for her contributions to the early American literary periodicals. A collection of her writings in verse and prose has been privately printed within comparatively recent years under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon is survived by his widow and one child, Anna Embury Sheldon, who is the wife of Rev. James Townsend Russell, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal church, Brooklyn.

BERNARD PETERS AND THOMAS P. PETERS.

The name of the Rev. Bernard Peters is indissolubly connected with the history of the Brooklyn "Times." This journal was formerly the Williamsburgh "Times," which first appeared February 28, 1848. Its editor and principal proprietor was George C. Bennett, an ambitious young Englishman, who had learned the printing business and knew a little about the Bible and all that was to be known about Shakespeare. Williamsburgh was a small village, but political feeling ran high. The Democrats were divided between Hunkers and Barnburners, and some of the Whigs had joined the Free-soil party; but, as a rule, the Whigs held together, and in the "Times" they found an aggressive organ which vigorously espoused the cause of Taylor and Fillmore. The "Times" remained loyal to the party, and when, in 1854, that party became merged in the Republican party, the "Times" became, as it has since remained, an exponent and advocate of Republican principles. In that year, also, Williamsburgh became consolidated with the older municipality of Brooklyn, and the Williamsburgh "Times" became the Brooklyn "Times."

Two years later there came to that portion of

yn in which the "Times" was published a clergyman, Bernard Peters, who had been to the pastorate of the First Universalist. He was a native of Germany, born in him, Bavaria, in 1827. He was only seven of age when his parents emigrated to Ohio, training and ideas, as in temperament, he intensely American. Mr. Peters made an ed tour of Europe during his pastorate, rresponded regularly with the "Times;" urned before the outbreak of the Civil war. s a zealous Unionist, and he preached pa- a so forcibly and persistently that his soon became recognized as a center of the entiment of the Eastern District. In 1864 eters removed to Hartford, Connecticut, on afterward he was induced to leave the and assume editorial control of the Hart-Post." In 1869 he was invited to return oklyn and enter into partnership with Mr. t in the management of the Brooklyn

hat time the Republican party was sharply on factional lines, the feud between Reu- Fenton and Roscoe Conkling having the Republicans of New York into bit- ostile wings. Mr. Peters was a zealous te of Republican principles and a warm r of President Grant, but he cared nothing for the rivalries of politicians. Mr. Ben- ewise, was an aggressive partisan of Fen- d there was some slight disagreement be- he partners in consequence, in 1872, when ding Fentonites followed Horace Greeley e alliance between the Liberal Republicans e Democrats. Mr. Bennett was eager to he influence of the "Times" into the scale celey, but Mr. Peters strongly objected, the end, his views prevailed and the " remained loyal to the Republican party. uary 1, 1875, Mr. Bennett retired and Mr. acquired sole control and ownership of the yn "Times." He associated with himself sons-in-law, James A. Sperry and William unt, the former as city editor and the latter ness manager, and the newspaper speedily the effect of the new blood that had en-

tered it. For more than a quarter of a century it had been content to remain the organ of a section of the city, but it now reached out and claimed all of Brooklyn and Long Island as its field. Before long it became recognized as the organ of Long Island, having a large and steadily increasing clientele in every village and hamlet from Norton's Point to Montauk, and its influence in building up the strength of the Republican party in Queens, Nassau and Suffolk counties has long been recognized. Under the direction of Mr. Peters the "Times" had been, since 1876, the unfaltering advocate of civil-service reform and of the elimination of the spoils system from politics. It was a stanch and unswerving advocate of the policy of protection to American industries, of the Blaine policy of reciprocity, and of the granting of subsidies to American shipping. To correct the evils that had sprung up under the ward system of party organization, the "Times" made careful investigation of the Philadelphia system of organization on the election district basis, and, after many years of agitation, it succeeded in securing the adoption of that system. It has earned the confidence of the people of Brooklyn and Long Island by a course of consistent honesty and unswerving fidelity to principle, while its facilities for the collection of news, the result of more than half a century's experience, during which there has been no change of policy, and, for twenty-seven years, no change of management, easily puts it in the front rank among American newspapers.

Bernard Peters retired from the active management of the "Times" in the fall of 1893, and he died five years later. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Pollock Peters, under whose direction the influence of the paper has been largely extended, while its general lines of policy have remained unchanged. The present editor was educated in the Polytechnic Institute, in Brooklyn, and in Columbia University, in Manhattan borough, at both of which he was graduated. His last year at Columbia was spent in a special line of study devoted to political economy. In 1897 he was appointed a director of the Brooklyn public library, by Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, of

Brooklyn, and he was twice reappointed to the same position by Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, after the consolidation of Brooklyn with old New York city.

In 1897 Mr. Peters married Miss Lou A. Darlington, of Brooklyn.

HIRAM DURYEA.

While descending primarily from French ancestors, the Duryea family in this country is essentially of Dutch origin. Joost (George) Durie, the ancestor of the family in the New Netherlands, was a French Huguenot, who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, sought a refuge at Mannheim, of the Rhenish palatinate. In 1660 he married Magdalena LeFevre, and soon after that came to this country. As early as 1675, he was a resident of Long Island and lived, for various periods, in New Utrecht, Bushwick and Brooklyn, his death occurring in Bushwick in 1727.

Abraham Durijs (1685-1753), the son of Joost Durie, the originator of the name here, married Elizabeth, daughter of Theodoris and Aertje (Bogart) Polhemius, he the son of the Rev. Johannes Polhemius, and she the daughter of Teunis Gysbertsen Bogart. Daniel Durijs, the son of Abraham Durijs, married a descendant of Laurens Cornelisen Koeck, who came over to the New Netherlands in 1661, and Gabriel Durijs, his grandson, married Femetije (or Phoebe) Hoogland, daughter of Cornelius and Sarah (Woertman) Hoogland. Cornelius Hoogland was a descendant of Dirck Jansen Hoogland, who came from Naerseveen, Utrecht, in 1657; and Sarah Woertman was descended from Dirck Jansen Woertman, who came from Amsterdam in 1647.

Gabriel Durijs was the great-grandfather of General Hiram Duryea, whose grandfather, Cornelius Duryea, was born in 1776. Beginning at that period, the family name was generally spelled in its present form of Duryea. The grandmother of General Duryea was Jemima Van Hansen Van Nostrand, daughter of John and Hannah (Beadell) Van Nostrand. She was descended from

Hans Hansen Van Nostrand, who came from Noorstrand, Holstein, in 1739, and also from Robert or Daniel Beedle or Beadell, one of the early settlers of Hempstead, Long Island.

The father of General Duryea was Hendrick Vanderbilt Duryea, who was born in Syosset, Long Island, in 1799, and died in 1891. The General's mother was Elizabeth Wright, who was born in 1801, was married to Hendrick V. Duryea in 1819, and died in 1881. She was the daughter of Zebulon and Catharine Wright, of Glen Cove, Long Island. Zebulon Wright was the fifth in descent from Peter Wright, who came, with his brothers, Anthony and Nicholas, from the county of Norfolk, England, to the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1635. Peter Wright moved to Long Island in 1653, and was one of the first settlers of Oyster Bay. His sons married daughters of the old established families in that section.

On the female side of his house, as well as through the paternal line, General Duryea can trace his descent from most distinguished colonial ancestry. His grandmother, wife of Zebulon Wright, was Catharine Gritman, descended, on the maternal side, from Edward and Faith Dotey, who came over on the *Mayflower*, and his great-great-grandmother was Clemence Feke, daughter of Robert Feke, a descendant of Robert Feke, who came over to Massachusetts with Governor John Winthrop, and a descendant of William Ludlam, who came from Matlock, England, in 1655. A generation further back, the wife of Gideon Wright, son of Peter Wright, the pioneer, was Elizabeth Townsend, daughter of John Townsend, one of the early settlers of Oyster Bay, and of his wife, Elizabeth Montgomerie, a cousin of the Colonial Governor Dongan, of New York.

General Hiram Duryea was born at Manhasset, Long Island, April 12, 1834. He received a good education in public and private schools, and at the age of twenty-one became a partner with his father in the starch manufacturing business. He was vice president and president of the Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company for many years, and afterwards became president of the National Starch Company, which



Hiram Duryea



succeeded the Glen Cove Company. He was also largely interested in various other manufacturing, commercial and financial interests.

Though General Hiram Duryea was broadly identified with business interests, he is best known and famed for his patriotism and his splendid military services during the Civil war. In 1855, and for several years, he was first lieutenant of artillery, Forty-eighth Regiment, New York State Militia. At the beginning of the Civil war, immediately upon the call for troops, he promptly tendered to the state his services and a company to be part of the Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. His offer was accepted, and on April 25, 1861, he was commissioned captain of the company, which on May 9th following was, as a part of the regiment named, mustered into the service of the United States for a term of two years. He was commissioned in the same regiment, on August 15, 1861, as major; on September 3, 1861, as lieutenant colonel; and on October 29, 1862, as colonel. On May 26, 1866, he was commissioned by the president of the United States as brevet brigadier general of United States Volunteers, "for distinguished conduct at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia."

His command, the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry (Duryee Zouaves), was the most unique regiment of the war, and became one of the most famous. It was many times mentioned in official reports for its gallant and efficient service. In its ranks was a phenomenal percentage of professional men and of those of high position in business and social life. Its uniform and drill were those of the celebrated French Zouaves, or Chasseurs d'Afrique. It was also proficient as an artillery and engineer regiment, and at times served as such. Because of its efficiency it was assigned to and served as a part of the Division of the United States Regulars. The regiment was the first organized in the State of New York after the firing upon Fort Sumter, and was the fifth to be mustered into service. General Abram Duryea was its first colonel, during its first three months service, not extending into active campaigning. Gouverneur K. Warren, who at the time of organizing the regiment was assist-

ant instructor of mathematics at the United States Military Academy at West Point, (afterwards major general of United States Volunteers), then lieutenant colonel of the regiment, succeeded Duryea as colonel, and Hiram Duryea, the subject of this sketch, then major, succeeded Warren as lieutenant colonel. Shortly after the siege of Yorktown, in May, 1862, in which the regiment served as artillery and engineers, Warren was assigned to brigade command, from which time Hiram Duryea, with the rank of lieutenant colonel and afterwards of colonel, commanded the regiment to nearly the close of its two years' service, when he resigned, having received injuries in battle which were pronounced fatal, and from which he never sufficiently recovered to permit his again engaging in active service. He was succeeded in command by the gallant Cleveland Winslow.

The efficient and fighting reputation of the regiment was made under the command of Hiram Duryea. Major General G. K. Warren, commanding the Second Army Corps (formerly colonel of the regiment) wrote of him, August 25, 1863: "Nothing but the iron will, undaunted bravery, unsurpassed ability and soul of honor that culminated in him, ever made the regiment what it was." It appears in the "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion" that he was many times mentioned in official reports for distinguished ability and courage, and his regiment, under his command, for efficient and heroic service in battle. General Barry, chief of artillery, in his official report of the siege of Yorktown, made honorable mention of Lieutenant Colonel Duryea "for conspicuous intelligence, energy and good conduct under fire." General G. K. Warren, commanding the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, reporting operations in the valley of the Pamunkey and the battle of Hanover Court House ("War of the Rebellion," Volume XI, part I, page 678), said: "Lieutenant Colonel Duryea, while wholly ignorant of the strength of the enemy on account of concealment, led his command across the bridge without firing a gun." General George Sykes, United States Army, commanding the Division of Regu-

lars, in his official report of the battle of Gaines' Mill, the engagement at Turkey Bend Bridge and battle of Malvern Hill ("Official Records of War of the Rebellion," Volume II, part II, page 348), said: "In these attacks the Fifth New York Volunteers under Lieutenant Colonel Duryea were especially conspicuous, and they were the peers of any troops on that hard fought field," and he bore "my personal testimony to the coolness, courage and valor of Lieutenant Colonel Duryea, Fifth New York Volunteers." General Roy Stone in his official report ("War of the Rebellion," page 416) said: "The Fifth Regiment (Fifth New York) on my left, the conduct of which afforded a constant example of courage and discipline, answered the enemies' infantry with the most terrific musketry firing of the day." These are but a few of the many splendid tributes to General (then lieutenant colonel) Duryea, and his regiment. A high encomium was bestowed upon General Duryea's regiment by the Compté de Paris, who, as Captain L. P. D'Orleans, served as volunteer aid upon the staff of General McClellan, and who, in commending the behavior of the regiment, wrote: "Else the Zouaves would not have been brigaded under General Sykes, with the regulars, and were justly considered a model for the other troops."

The regiment during the fall and winter of 1861 built Fort Federal Hill and completed Fort Marshall at Baltimore, Maryland, Colonel Warren commanding Fort Federal Hill, and Lieutenant Colonel Duryea, Fort Marshal. It was in the Eastern Shore campaign, the Virginia Peninsula campaign of the Army of the Potomac. The regiment was actively engaged during the siege of Yorktown, and bore a distinguished part in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Turkey Bridge, Malvern Hill and other engagements of the "seven days' battle" in the army's change of base from White House to the James; in the campaign of Pope, also the Maryland campaign, in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, in the operations and battles under Burnside, and in Hooker's Rappahannock campaign, participating in all the fortunes of the division of the United States Regulars from the spring of

1862 until its muster-out at the close of its period of two years' service.

General Duryea was married, in 1868, to Laura D. Burnell, daughter of Leander Burnell and Anna Noble (Dewey) Burnell. His children are, Harry H., Chester B., Anna E., and Millicent S. Duryea. The General is a member of the Veteran Association of the regiment which he commanded during the war, of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, of the Army and Navy Club, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Holland Society.

According to the old records, the Durie family originated in the province of Burgundy, France. The history, traditions and genealogies of the race were published in Nice, France, some years ago, and reference is made therein to some of its members having been born in the town of Marcigny. The family was prominent, representatives of it having been distinguished as judges, advocates and men of letters and divines.

Originally spelled Durie, the name sometimes appeared as Duryer, and in a very remote period as Du Ryer. The spelling Duryea, or Duryee, is, of course, a more modern variation of the same patronymic. The arms of the family, according to Burke, are: Azure, a chevron between three crescents, argent.

Andre Duryer, or Du Ryer, who was born in Marcigny in Burgundy, lived in the first half of the seventeenth century, and was a Gentleman of the King's Bed Chamber, the French diplomatic agent at Constantinople, and the consul for France at Alexandria, in Egypt. He lived many years in the east, was one of the most accomplished oriental scholars of his time, and published a translation of the "Gulistan of Saadi" in 1634, and one of the Koran in 1647. Pierre Duryer, born in Paris, in 1605, was a French dramatist and a man of letters, and a competitor of the celebrated Corneille when the latter was admitted to the French Academy in 1646. Charles Henry Durier, who was born in Paris in 1830, was chief in the bureau of the minister of justice and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

English records show that members of the family emigrated to Scotland about the year 1500.

ing the most eminent members of the Scotch branch of the family have been Andrew Durie, died in 1558, and who was bishop of Galilee and abbot of Melrose; George Durie (1496-1558) abbot of Melrose; Sir Alexander Gibb, Lord Durie, a Scottish judge, who died in 1600; John Durie, a Scottish Jesuit, who died in 1600; John Durie (1537-1600), a Presbyterian minister of prominence; and Robert Durie (1555-1600), also a minister of the same denomination. Robert Bruce, of Clackmore, who had the order of knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI of Scotland, married for his second wife, the daughter of Robert Durie, by whom he had a daughter, who became the wife of Alexander Shaw, of Sautrie. Andrew Boswell, son of Sir John Boswell of Balmuto, had a daughter, Janet, who became the wife of John Durie of Grange. Andrew, the son of the Earl of Rothes, married for his third wife, the daughter of David Durie of Durie. The father of this Janet Durie was Catharine Ramsey, the daughter of George, Lord Ramsey of Haddington, and his wife, Margaret, the only child and heiress of Sir George Douglass of Melinhill. The members of the various branches of the Scotch branch of Durie have, it is seen, allied themselves by marriage to some of the most prominent noble families of that kingdom. The identification of the Scotch branch of the family with that of the French branch is complete and unmistakable through the reference to ancient chronicles and documents and the aid of heraldry.

HON. WILLIAM J. COOMBS.

William J. Coombs, president of the Manufacturing Trust Company, of Brooklyn, is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that often misused

His career illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open to young men of energy and ability. His boyhood and youth were passed in poverty, and from the time that he was eight years of age he has earned his own livelihood. He was born in Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, a son of Charles and Mary (Wooleaver) Coombs. His ancestors came to New Amster-

dam with the Van Rensselaers and settled in Otsego county. The career of the subject of this sketch proves that he has inherited many of the characteristics of his sturdy ancestors.

During the earlier portion of the nineteenth century Charles Coombs was a manufacturer of woodenware in Jordan and was considered successful. The panic of 1837 and subsequent period of depression wiped away his accumulations and like many of his associates he was forced to fail. Therefore he was unable to give his children the financial aid which is usually necessary to enable them to obtain an education. However, when William was eight years of age he became a scholar in the Jordan Academy. To enable himself to attend this institution he was compelled to work before and after school hours, in order to obtain money to sustain himself and to pay his tuition. He also built the school fires and swept the school, work which is now done by janitors. That he utilized every opportunity for study is proved by the fact that when he was thirteen years of age he was the youngest member of his class, and was ready to enter college but was refused admission because of his being under the required age. His inclination and desires pointed to a collegiate course supplemented by the study of law and entry into that profession which he hoped to make his life work, but although possessed of a logical mind and having the physical and mental qualities essential to success in that calling, he was compelled to forego his heart's desire and to take up a mercantile career. He began as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Syracuse before he was fourteen years of age and at once, notwithstanding his extreme youth, made himself an almost invaluable assistant to his employer. So proficient did he become that when he was sixteen years of age he became manager in New York of the wholesale dry-goods establishment of Arnold Woodward & Company, and in that position of great responsibility, in which a knowledge of all the details of the business were required, he had charge of the credits, which gave him a knowledge of human nature and of financial methods which have been of inestimable service throughout his career. In 1854 Mr. Coombs became sec-

retary and treasurer of a woolen manufacturing company of which John T. Martin was president. During the time that he occupied that position he became convinced that by American ingenuity and skill in the production of labor saving devices the United States would finally command the markets of the world. With him to be convinced that he was right was to act, and in 1856 he embarked in the export business, in which he was very successful. He succeeded in building up an immense business and probably has done as much and more to stimulate American manufacturing than any other individual in the United States. At the time of his permanent retirement from active participation in the business, which was then conducted under the title of Coombs, Crosby & Eddy, the firm was transacting business in fifty-eight colonies and countries into which by their own traveling salesmen they had introduced nearly every article of American manufacture that was being exported. Since Mr. Coombs retirement the business has been conducted by the corporation of Flint Eddy and The American Trading Company, in which Mr. Coombs retains a financial interest as a stockholder. An idea of the enormous growth of the business can be obtained from the statement of the company which now shows annual sales amounting to twenty-four million dollars.

While actively engaged in business in 1890 Mr. Coombs was chosen to represent the third congressional district and served as a member of the fifty-second and fifty-third congresses. In the fifty-second congress he was a member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and in the fifty-third congress he served on the committee on appropriations. His knowledge of American manufactured products and the condition of the manufacturing industries made him of great value in the discussions relating to the tariff. While in congress he obtained by purchase the Wallabout lands for the city of Brooklyn. During the fifty-second congress he was chairman of the committee which was appointed to investigate the proposed Reading deal and in that capacity reported back to congress measures which strengthened the interstate commerce law

and resulted in the destruction of the combinations. He also served on a committee which was appointed to investigate private buildings which were being rented for government uses. His report changed the views of the house of representatives in relation to the hiring of private property. He also advised that the government condemn the lower side of Pennsylvania avenue for government purposes. This question is being regularly advocated in congress and will eventually be adopted.

Shortly before the expiration of his term in the fifty-third congress, President Cleveland sent for Mr. Coombs and asked him to canvass the proposed settlement of the debts due the government from the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads, which amounted to one hundred and twenty-four million dollars. There was a disposition in congress to accept a compromise by the payment of thirty-five million dollars, which amount would probably have been accepted, but the railroad companies refused to pay more than twenty-eight million dollars. Mr. Coombs complied with the request of the president and under the guise of government director in the board of directors of the Union Pacific began a thorough and systematic investigation, visiting and inspecting all transcontinental lines. While he was thus engaged a syndicate had been formed to take over the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific roads. This syndicate had obtained control by first mortgage bonds, which were made prior lien to that of the government by act of congress of July 4, 1864. The syndicate expected that by foreclosure of mortgage to either force the government to protect itself by bidding in the roads or to sacrifice its claim. The attorneys of the syndicate acted with the belief that the bonds issued under the act of July 4, 1864, had all of the rights of the ordinary first-mortgage bonds. Suits were begun and receivers were appointed who conducted the road. Mr. Coombs began a systematic investigation of the finances of the road, and after studying the receipts and expenditures concluded that the main line of the Union Pacific was able to pay not only the first-mortgage bonds but also the

of the government claim, principal and interest; the Kansas Pacific could pay the first-mortgage bonds as well as the principal of government debt; while the Central Pacific, if joined with the others, should be able to pay the whole debt, principal and interest. He therefore advised the president to begin foreclosure proceedings under the government lien, and stated to him that if the properties were placed before the bidders of the world at public sale combinations of railroad men would bid them in at prices that would pay the debts and costs. The president was inclined to adopt the recommendation, but was afraid that the sale might not result as favorable as was anticipated and that the government might find itself saddled with the roads. He said to Mr. Coombs that, if the latter would find capitalists who would guarantee enough money to pay the first-mortgage bonds and a reasonable portion of the government's claim, he would favor losing in that way the claims against the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific which had already defaulted. As nearly every financial house interested in the syndicate which was endeavoring to control the roads, it seemed almost impossible to accept the proposition of the president and it appeared almost an impossibility for Mr. Coombs to obtain justice for the government. Possessed of an analytical and logical mind, combined with knowledge of common law, Mr. Coombs thought of a legal point which after careful investigation he became convinced was sound that would save for the government about one hundred million dollars which it would have lost if a less vigorous man occupied Mr. Coombs's position. The point which he raised was that foreclosure of the first-mortgage bonds could not be made effective against the government although said foreclosure would be effective against the creditors, because the government had waived its sovereign right *not to be sued*.

It was finally acknowledged by the attorneys and counselors of the syndicate.

Mr. Coombs then proposed that the companies submit themselves to the government and ask it to reclose its claims under the following conditions: That the syndicate would furnish a guar-

antee of an upset bid that would cover the principal and two-thirds of the interest due by the Union Pacific, all the principal due by the Kansas Pacific and all of the costs and expenses of sale, including the expenses of special counsel to the government. He demanded a deposit of sufficient bonds to guarantee the government that the agreement would be fulfilled, and insisted that the suit should not be considered an unfriendly one, but should at all times be under the control of the government. Mr. Coombs also declined to obligate the government to favor the syndicate, but insisted that all should have a right to bid. After making another futile attempt to compromise, the syndicate finally accepted the proposition.

The matter, however, was not finally settled until the first administration of President McKinley, who continued Mr. Coombs in office. At President McKinley's request Mr. Coombs spent much time with Attorney General McKenna and assisted him in closing the government's claims, with the results that he had anticipated and for which he had so vigorously fought. The Union Pacific paid principal and interest in full; the Kansas Pacific the full amount of principal, which has been augmented by later recovery on judgment of a deficiency of two million dollars, and the Central Pacific paid its debt in full. Thus the government has received about one hundred and twenty-six million dollars, ninety-one million dollars more than the amount for which it was willing to settle its claim when Mr. Coombs was appointed the government representative. The results of his efforts have earned for him the gratitude of an usually ungrateful nation, and as "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," he is undoubtedly entitled to a place in history amongst distinguished patriots.

Few can realize the personal exertion and great mental strain under which Mr. Coombs labored during those years of anxiety; and as it was a labor of love, no salary being his, he can with all confidence state that he has done more than his duty to his country. There is, however, still another road against which the government has a claim, and that is the Sioux City branch of the

Union Pacific, and Mr. Coombs has his watchful eyes upon the interests of the government therein.

When the Manufacturers' Trust Company was organized the stockholders and directors sought Mr. Coombs and asked him to act as executive officer of the company. Since then he has devoted his time and attention to the duties of his position, making all his other interests secondary to the Manufacturer's Trust Company.

Mr. Coombs has resided in Brooklyn since 1855. In 1856 he married Josephine, daughter of Joseph H. Adams, and they have three sons,—Charles A., William H. and Jerome W., the latter assistant corporation counsel; and one daughter, the widow of Dr. Sidney Allan Fox.

CAPTAIN RICHARD REMSEN.

Holland furnishes to the Empire state its pioneer settlers. They were men of solid character and substantial worth who came to the new world, not as adventurers, but to establish homes and to enjoy religious and civil liberty. They laid the foundation for the development of this great state and their descendants now enjoy the fruits of their labors. Derrick and Johans Remsen, natives of Holland, took up their abode in Long Island at a very early epoch and purchased four hundred acres of land near the present home of Captain Richard Remsen, of Flatlands. John Remsen, the father of our subject, followed farming, the occupation of his ancestors, and in public affairs took an active part. He served as a justice of the peace and his rulings were fair and impartial. In church work he was particularly prominent, serving as an elder and deacon in the Dutch Reformed church at Flatlands. He established the Flatlands Neck Sunday-school for the colored people, two-thirds of its members being of the negro race. His death occurred October 5, 1868. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Schenck, a daughter of Tunis Schenck, who served as a member of the general assembly of New York, and was a most prominent and influential citizen of New Lots. Her death occurred January 27, 1882. Of their ten children four are living, namely: T.

Schenck, Richard, Peter, of Flatbush, and Cornelia, wife of Ditmas Van Sidin.

Captain Richard Remsen was born in the old homestead, just two doors from his present residence, October 18, 1821. He attended the public schools in his youth and early became familiar with the work of the farm, assisting in the cultivation of the field and garden through his youth and throughout the period of his manhood until his retirement to private life in the year 1888. He joined the Brooklyn Light Horse Artillery in 1838 and served that organization until 1847, acting as captain for a time. In all matters pertaining to the public welfare he has manifested a deep interest, giving his co-operation to many measures for the public good. He enjoys athletic sports and at one time was much interested in ball playing.

On the 4th of December, 1844, Captain Remsen was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Ann Kouwenhaven, a daughter of William Kouwenhaven, of Flatlands. They became the parents of nine children, of whom six are living, namely: John, a resident of Blackwell's Mills, New Jersey; William K., who makes his home on Jefferson avenue in Brooklyn; I. Cornell, a resident of Hollis, Long Island; Elizabeth W., wife of Charles F. Lott of Brooklyn; G. S. K., at home; and T. M. Davie, who is living near his father. Both the Captain and Mrs. Remsen have long been very prominent in church work. They are the two oldest members of the Dutch Reformed church in Flatlands, their connection there having covered a period of fifty-five years. For a quarter of a century he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, and for thirty-five years his wife has been a teacher in the infant class and is now an honorary member. On account of Mr. Remsen's long service as superintendent of the Sunday-school he is now made an honorary member for life. The Captain was a member of the executive committee of the New York State Sunday-school Association as early as 1875, and he is still serving in that capacity. At one time he served as vice-president of the convention, and was very active in the building of the Flatland Neck chapel. His

life has been characterized by the Christian principles promulgated by the denomination with which he is connected. His honesty is proverbial; his name has been synonymous with fairness in all business transactions.

JACOB FUHS, M. D.

There is an age of specialization, when energies are directed in a special line of investigation. The professional or industrial life after gained varied knowledge of the basic principles of a thing to which he has consecrated his time and gives his thought and effort to perfect himself in his chosen department, thereby gaining a proficiency and prominence which he otherwise not attain if his labors were dispersed over a wider field. It is in this way that Dr. Fuhs has become recognized as a specialist in diseases of the digestive organs.

The Doctor was born in the little village of Waid, Austria, on the 17th of December, 1848, and is a son of Aaron and Sarah (Zucker-) Fuhs.

In 1866 the parents of our subject emigrated to America, locating in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where the father engaged in business. Dr. Fuhs died in 1882, at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife passed away in 1887, at the age of five.

The Doctor received his early education in the district schools of Elbogen, and later pursued studies in a college in that town, in which he graduated in 1868. Immediately after his graduation he came to the United States. He remained at Bridgeport only a short time and then came to New York. There he entered the School of Medicine of Columbia College, and later he engaged in teaching, afterward matriculating in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, the preceptorate of Dr. H. B. Sands, being graduated in 1875. Subsequently he was assistant one year to Professor F. N. Otis, of New York City, and then he located in the eastern district of Brooklyn and entered upon the practice of his profession. For one year he served on the staff of the Eastern District Dispensary, since that time he has been attending physician to St.

Catherine's Hospital, of whose medical board he has several times been president. In 1877 he became attending physician to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, in which capacity he served for ten years, and since that period he has been consulting physician to the institution. He is a consulting physician to the German Hospital and was chairman of the medical board. Since 1897 he has been consulting physician to the Bushwick Hospital.

During the first ten years of his professional career the Doctor engaged in general practice of medicine and surgery, and then devoted his attention to the treatment of the diseases of the internal organs, chiefly of the digestive system. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Kings County Medical Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; the Associated Physicians of Long Island; the German Medical Society, of Brooklyn, of which he has been several times president; the German Medical Society of New York; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the Brooklyn Neurological Society, and the New York State Medical Society.

The Doctor has written a number of monographs and other papers upon the diseases to which he gives his special attention, which were presented to the various medical societies of which he is a member, and which were subsequently published in the medical journals. In 1891 the Doctor put aside his professional labors and devoted his time for one year to scientific work in some of the leading hospitals of Europe.

On the 13th of May, 1877, Dr. Fuhs was married to Miss Hannah Swartz.

ELIJAH SMITH.

Elijah Smith, during a long and active life one of the most prominent citizens of what is now Nassau county, Long Island, New York, was among those who contributed most usefully to the development of that region.

He was descended from John (Rock) Smith, the first of the family to come from England to Long Island. The family was conspicuous in the earliest colonial times, and Jonathan Smith, son of John (Rock) Smith, received from Governor

Fletcher a commission as lieutenant in the British army. Mrs. Delia Smith, widow of Elijah Smith, yet cherishes as a precious heirloom a commission issued to Major Smith by the Earl of Belmont, in 1698, and another issued to a later descendant by Governor DeWitt Clinton. Elijah Smith traced his descent from the original colonist through Jonathan Smith, Jonathan Smith, Jr., Joseph, and his own father, William Smith. William Smith was a man of great integrity, a farmer by occupation, and a large land owner.

Elijah Smith, born February 10, 1829, at Freeport, engaged in the same calling as did his father, and with the same taste for the breeding of fine horses. He was one of the organizers of the Nassau County Agricultural Society, and was among the most active of its members in advancing its purpose, so highly conducive to the improvement of the county and its tributary region in agricultural concerns, and in the improvement of all classes of domestic animals. Many prizes were awarded him for the superior horses which he exhibited, and he was the owner of a silver cup awarded to his father for a horse exhibited as early as 1859. Mr. Smith was a Presbyterian in religion, and was active in furthering the spiritual and material interests of his church. He died July 21, 1893.

Elijah Smith was married to Miss Delia Fish, a daughter of William Fish, May 21, 1858. Two children were born of the marriage, Charles C. and Harry B. Smith, and they were the seventh generation born in the same house.

REV. JAMES H. DARLINGTON, D. D.

This well known and much honored clergyman, the rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, on Bedford avenue, is a native of New York city and a representative of a long line of ancestors who, for generation after generation, have rendered the state some service during most of its history. The twentieth anniversary of his connection with this church was appropriately celebrated February 15, 1902, at the Knapp mansion on Bedford avenue.

Dr. Darlington was born on June 9, 1856, and

after he was graduated at the New York University entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and took a post-graduate course at Princeton University, for which he received the degree of Ph. D., and later that of D. D., from his alma mater. In the fall of 1881 he became assistant to the Rev. Alfred Hinsdale Partridge in Christ church, and on the lamented death of that divine, in 1883, Dr. Darlington succeeded to the charge, and under his direction it has steadily and substantially progressed ever since. It carries on a grand and practically never ceasing work, and its influence upon the spiritual upbuilding of Brooklyn has been most marked. Dr. Darlington is not a believer in sensational methods of preaching, nor has he much faith in indiscriminate "gathering in," which some people accept as an evidence of church success. Through the forcefulness and clearness of his preaching he has been for over fifteen years one of the mission preachers of the Parochial Mission Society, and his pulpit powers have brought him calls to the rectorship of many influential churches elsewhere. He has clear and logical ideas of what the work of a church in a community should be, and these ideas he carefully puts into practice with the result that Christ church is to the weary traveler along the pathway of life "a lamp unto his feet and a light unto his path." The rector and his two assistants—the Rev. Joseph P. Smyth, Sr., and the Rev. William S. Perry—are constantly engaged in keeping that lamp trimmed and bright; and while their success has not called forth sensational remark it has been nevertheless steady and satisfactory. It has over nine hundred communicants and as many children attend its Sabbath-school. Its structure, a beautiful one, is free from debt, and in all the plans of the body of which it forms a part it enters loyally and liberally.

A firm and zealous priest of the Episcopal church, Dr. Darlington is yet a man of liberal views and broad sentiments. He was a warm personal friend of the late Rev. Sylvester Malone, the only protestant clergyman, in fact, who spoke in Sts. Peter and Paul's hall in the presence of six archbishops and over one hundred priests at that beloved prelate's fiftieth anniversary, and in many

respects his views as to the great body of Christians generally, irrespective of creed or denomination, are not unlike those which gave such influence and power to the lamented priest of Sts. Peter and Paul's. For three years he was archdeacon of Brooklyn, but such ecclesiastical honor did not win him for a moment from his work in Christ church. Catholic in his ecclesiastical views and a strenuous upholder of all rights, practices and traditions of his own church, his name has often been mentioned for the episcopate in this and other dioceses. Personally he is one of the most democratic of men. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the chaplain of Hyatt Lodge, Brooklyn. In the Legion of Honor he was past regent, and as an honorary member in the Hanover Club he has long been regarded as one of the most popular members. There his friends annually tender him a dinner—"The Darlington Dinner"—it is called, and the attendance at these delightful functions includes all classes of society and representatives of all the churches. His summers are spent on his estate at Old Field Point, Long Island, once the property of the famous Alexander Hamilton and originally the site of the Camp of Wyandanch, chief of the Seaunks, and in the grand old manor house there he entertains with a generous hospitality. Like his Brooklyn residence, its rooms are filled with bric-a-brac and antique relics and designs of all sorts, for the Doctor has been and is a great traveler, and in his journeys in the old world and the new he never fails to bring back with him mementoes which have appealed to his aesthetic or artistic tastes or serve to recall some incident, some happening around which "hangs a story." He has some mementoes, too, which recall his connection with military matters, for he was chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, for many years.

Dr. Darlington belongs to the Huguenot Society, the Society of Colonial Wars and the St. Nicholas Society, and the mention of these recalls his ancestry. His family was originally French, but on account of their religious belief had to leave their native country and settle in England. With a band of other Huguenot refugees they came to

America and settled for a time in New England. As he turns over the family record the Doctor can point to Lieutenant Governor Bishop, who led the Colonial forces in wars against King Philip; to Reynaud, the first freeholder of New Rochelle; to Captain Wright, the leader of the Flushing Company of fighters in the Revolution; and to one who died recently in her hundredth year, Mrs. Maria Wylde Darlington, who was one of the reception committee that welcomed Lafayette when he paid his last visit to America. His grandfather, Peter Darlington, settled in this country from Scotland and conducted one of the first paper mills in the United States, at Salisbury, Orange county, New York. His father, Thomas Darlington, is still engaged in the practice of law in New York city and holds an honored position at the local bar. He was for years the friend of the late Charles O'Conner, and might have attained high judicial honors had he cared to sacrifice his own political convictions.

Dr. Darlington married Ella Louise, a daughter of James S. Bearns, president of the Kings County Savings Institution. Of their six children five are living,—Henry V. B., Gilber B., Eleanor L., Elliott C. and Kate B.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, had its corporate founding in 1846, as "Christ Church, Williamsburgh," its first location being in the town (or city) of Williamsburgh. In 1849 there was a necessity for a change of name, owing to the inclusion of the territory within Brooklyn proper, and the corporation was dissolved, and a new one formed under the name of "Christ Church, North Brooklyn." It is peculiarly interesting to note that the original church seal adopted in 1846 has been used, through all subsequent changes of location and name, to the present day. This seal bears a legend in Greek, of which the proper English equivalent is "The Church of Christ."

In 1889 the growth of the city had obliterated the local designation, "North Brooklyn," and the legal title of the church corporation was changed

to that of "Christ Church, Bedford Avenue." For years previously it had been known as "Christ Church in the Fields," on account of its isolation when it was founded.

The chronological record shows that the meeting preliminary to organization was held December 30, 1845, and the second meeting was held January 3, 1846. January 19 wardens and vestrymen were elected, the religious services being conducted by the Rev. Pierre J. Irving, of New York, who officiated until May following. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Reynolds, D. D. The first service in the first church building was on Christmas, 1846, rented rooms having been occupied up to that time. In 1849 the three lots upon which stands the present church edifice were presented by Bernard and Joseph Boerum, and a building thereon was consecrated by Provisional Bishop Wainwright, of New York, December 6 of that year. In 1854 the Rev. Charles Reynolds resigned, after occupying the rectorate for eight years, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. H. Partridge. In 1858 the building of a new church edifice was provided for, and in December, 1862, was completed the present building. In 1881 the Rev. J. H. Darlington was chosen as assistant to the rector, and he became rector in 1883, succeeding the Rev. A. H. Partridge, who died after occupying the rectorate for nearly twenty-eight years. In 1884 the mortgage debt on the chapel was liquidated, and the building was named "Partridge Memorial Chapel." In 1889 all debts on the church edifice were discharged, and Christ Church was consecrated by Bishop Littlejohn, on June 11, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, of New York, now Bishop of Washington, D. C. In 1890 a chime of fifteen memorial bells was placed in the belfry; the original bell was the gift of the Boerum family. The chime was subsequently increased to the number of eighteen bells, and is one of the largest and most melodious in the United States. In 1892 the chancel was deepened, and the church was reopened in November, with a vested choir of mixed voices. The church edifice is a beautiful perpendicular Gothic structure containing seats for about one thousand persons. It contains over

eighty memorials to deceased members, costing from one hundred to several thousand dollars each. The present rector, Dr. Darlington, has been with his present charge over twenty years.

The Sunday-school was organized in the same year of the founding of the church. One of the early superintendents was Mr. Stennett, who was a conscientious worker under Mr. Partridge, the rector. He was succeeded in 1856 by F. C. Clark, who labored for twelve years. Its membership was then about seven hundred. The fiftieth anniversary of the school was held in Partridge Memorial Chapel, February 16, 1896. A number of the former superintendents were present and made addresses. Loda V. Sanford, the present superintendent, has held his place for over twenty-eight years. Christ Church has always been noted for its large choirs and fine music. The musical portion of the first church service, in 1846, was conducted by Miss Jane Shapter, then a prominent music teacher, who used a "seraphine," the progenitor of the reed organ of to-day. She was succeeded by George A. P. Phillips, and a small pipe organ was built. In 1856 George Jardine, famous as an organ builder, became the organist. William Richardson, a pupil of Mendelssohn, subsequently became chorister and served for twenty-five years, until his death. He was succeeded by Henry H. Bartlett, he by C. Mortimer Wiske, and he by Eugene J. Grant. The present chorister is H. Campbell Weston, who is most successful. The choir has at times, in recent years, rendered some of the best musical compositions known in church service, embracing selections from the great oratorios, and by the leading modern composers.

In 1896 Christ Church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Statistics covering that period, then presented, were as follows: Baptisms, 3,205; annual average, 64.10; confirmations, 1,648; annual average, 31.96; marriages, 1,063; annual average, 21.26; funerals, 2,377, annual average, 47.54; offerings, about 500,000. In the last seven years since this report was made these statistics have of course been largely increased.

In its own diocesan work Christ Church is one of the leaders, and gifts from its treasury are sent to scores of good objects and charities, both local

and foreign. The church has not limited its benefactions to those of its own faith, but has been ready to help any worthy cause which in Christ's name is trying to make this world a better and happier place to live in.

J. HOLMES VAN BRUNT.

A peculiar interest attaches to the history of the old and honorable family of Van Brunt, of which the late J. Holmes Van Brunt, of Bay Ridge, Long Island, was a worthy representative. He was born in a house which stood on the site of the present club house of the Crescent Club, of Brooklyn, October 15, 1823, and died September 26, 1896, in his seventy-third year. Albert N. Van Brunt, his father, was born there also, for the property, until recently sold, had been owned in the family since 1635. It was purchased by one of Mr. Van Brunt's ancestors from the Indians, and the original tract included all the land between Fifth avenue and Shore Road and Eighty-fourth and Eighty-seventh streets. The family has been intensely American from the first, and during the Revolution Mr. Van Brunt's grandfather refused to permit the British to use his docks on this property, and because of this refusal he was arrested by a provost marshal and taken to New York and held a prisoner there for some time. At one period during the struggle for independence his farms were used to confine prisoners of war.

Colonel Albert N. Van Brunt was a country gentleman well known in his day to up-to-date New Yorkers, the owner of much land and many fine horses, one of the wealthiest residents in his part of the island and a man of much social prominence. He was a devoted militiaman, and for a long time was colonel of one of the swell Long Island regiments of his day. J. Holmes Van Brunt was educated at Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, Long Island, and at the academy at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and devoted his active life to agricultural interests, farming extensively on a business basis and securing recognition as one of the prominent Long Islanders of his time. He was an active and enthusiastic Democratic politician, and for many years was sent as a delegate to all

of the important conventions of his party. He was a popular clubman, a favorite in society and inherited from his father a fondness for good horses.

Mr. Van Brunt was married August 15, 1849, to Cornelia Van Nuyse, a daughter of George Van Nuyse, of Flatlands, Long Island, and she bore him two children, Albert H. and Margaret, wife of Andrew Ditmus, both of whom lived at Flatlands. Mrs. Van Brunt died May 15, 1862. April 26, 1866, Mr. Van Brunt married Magdalene Vanderveer, daughter of the late Charles B. Vanderveer, of New Lots, Long Island, and she bore him two children, Charles, who is a member of his mother's household, and Mary Louise, who married H. G. McKeever. Mrs. Van Brunt's home, which commands a lovely marine view, is one of the most sightly, beautiful and well appointed in its vicinity.

JAQUES S. STRYKER.

It is a well-attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Mr. Stryker is one who has through many years been an important factor in conserving the public interests. The goal toward which he hastened during his many years of toil and endeavor is that which is attained only by such as have by patriotism and wise counsel given the world an impetus toward the good; such have gained the right and title to have their names enduringly inscribed on the bright pages of history.

The Judge was born near his present home on Gravesend avenue, in the town of Gravesend, August 18, 1836. The old family home, which was erected in 1800, was also the birthplace of his father, Samuel S. Stryker, and his grandfather, Stephen Stryker, was born on the same farm. There also occurred the birth of Samuel and Cornelius Stryker, the father and grandfather respectively of Stephen Stryker. The Judge is a direct descendant of the old Van Stryker family.

William S. Stryker, adjutant-general of New Jersey state militia, says, in his genealogy of the family: "The Strycker family is of remote antiquity in Holland. All the several branches of the family in the United States are derived directly from this old Dutch parentage. Certain parts of the family have been seated near The Hague for over eight hundred years and another line near Rotterdam. From Motley's history of the Dutch Republic we learn that one Herman Strycker, a monk, who had abjured Romanism, created, in the year 1562, a wide-spread revival of religion among the masses of Holland. Mrs. Charles, in her 'Deliverers of Holland,' gives considerable account of his labors. His eloquence drew thousands to listen to him, and it is said he preached to fifteen thousand men in arms during the viceroyalty of Alva. In the pedigree of the family fourteen descents are given in Holland up to 1791. Several years ago the late Judge James Stryker, of Erie county, New York, also Indian agent to the Six Nations and a prominent Democratic politician and journalist, obtained from Holland the coat of arms of the family, and much of the interesting information here given concerning it. There is a legend in the family that during the twelfth century the brothers by this name were very clannish and constituted a strong body of valiant men, able and ready to defend their rights with their own good swords. A jealousy of the most bitter kind broke out between them and another family equally renowned for prowess in combat. On one occasion the Van Stryker family received an invitation to a great feast, at which it was proposed to come to some final settlement of the feud which existed between these rival parties. They accepted, at the same time suspecting some treachery. The secret was discovered beforehand and a plan arranged to meet it. The feast began, and in the middle of it the servants of the host placed upon the table three boars' heads. This was the signal agreed upon for the extermination of the Van Stryker family. They, however, rallying quickly at a certain portion of the room, were terrible when they acted thus on the defensive, and turned the plot with deadly effect upon their

opponents. This tradition has come down through their family, and may account for the boars' heads which appear upon the coat of arms."

In the middle of the seventeenth century and Jacobus Van Strycker received from the states-general of the Netherlands a grant of land in the colony of New Amsterdam, upon condition that they take out with them to America twelve other families at their own expense. This grant was dated in January, 1643, but it does not appear that the offer was finally acted upon until eight years afterward, and then the younger brother, Jacobus, came to this country, Jan following one year later, in 1652. The latter was a man of unusual education and ability, and his history shows him to have been prominent in both civil and religious matters. He was thrice married, and remained in New Amsterdam a little over a year after his arrival there.

In 1654 he was instrumental in founding the Dutch colony on Long Island, called Midwout, or Middlewoods, the modern name of which is Flatbush. In the same year he was chosen chief magistrate of the colony, a position which he held for twenty years. He was the father of eight children, every one of whom lived to adult age and married: he saw his sons settled on valuable plantations and occupying positions of influence in the community, and his daughters married into the families of the Brinckeroffs, the Berriens and Bergens. He died in the year 1697, when he was a little over eighty years of age. The other, Jacobus Gerritsen Van Strycker, his full name, or Jacob Stryker, as he seems to have generally written it, was a young brother of Jan's, and came from the village of Ruinen, in the province of Drent, of the United Provinces, to New Amsterdam in the year 1651, and he seems to have filled no less important stations of trust and honor among the colonists of those early days than his elder brother. He dealt largely in real estate on Manhattan Island, some of which remains in the family to this day. "Striker's Bay" was the shore front of the bowery or farm. He also owned a plot of land of considerable size on what is now known as Exchange Place. He was a "great

berger" of New Amsterdam for several years and at one time subscribed two hundred guilders to keep off the Puritan colonists of New England and the unfriendly Indians. About the close of the year 1660 he removed to New Amersfort, now Flatlands, Kings county, where his son Gerrit lived, and he seems to have alternated between New Amersfort and New Amsterdam, according to church records. On the 18th of August, 1673, he became scout, or high sheriff, of all the Dutch towns on Long Island. He and his brother Jan were delegates to the convention on March 25, 1674, to confer with Governor Clove on the state of the colony. He engaged in farming and traded with the Indians. He was a gentleman of considerable means, of much official influence and of decided culture. He died in October, 1687, and left two children, a son and daughter. Both of these Holland Dutchmen were connected with our earliest history, and seem to have taken a lively interest in the welfare of its colonists.

Gerrit Stryker, a son of Jacobus Stryker, was made sheriff of his county by Governor Tongin in 1688. In 1692 he purchased one hundred and eight acres of land in Gravesend for two hundred and ninety-seven pounds and ten shillings. This is now worth at least fifteen hundred dollars per acre. For many years his descendants were farming people in that locality. The father of our subject for a long period served as justice of the peace and held other local offices.

Jaques S. Stryker is thus connected with one of the oldest and most distinguished families in this portion of Long Island, and resides upon a part of the property which was purchased by Gerrit Stryker, a peculiar condition of the deed conveyance being the terms of payment, it being designated the second payment should be made "when the leaves begin to fall." On the maternal side our subject is a descendant of the Stillwell family, also of Gravesend. He began his education in the local schools near his home, afterward matriculated in Erasmus Hall Academy, at Flatbush, and later became a student in the Fergusonville Academy, in Delaware county, New York. Determining to seek a home and fortune in the west he made his way to Kendall county, Illinois,

in 1859. He was married to Mary M. Cook, a daughter of Charles Cook. Owing to his wife's ill health and other circumstances over which he had no control, he was obliged to return to New York in 1863. He then obtained a position on the metropolitan police force, just three weeks before the occurrence of the draft riots of that year, in the suppression of which he took part under Inspectors Carpenter and Folk. He belonged to the central office squad of Brooklyn, under Acting Sergeant Daniel Jones, and was detailed by the police commissioners for special duty at the headquarters of the health officer of the city of Brooklyn as a special officer during the cholera epidemic of 1866. He remained on the police until September, 1868, when he received the appointment of United States storekeeper for the customs, serving in that capacity for about five years. He was afterward appointed assistant clerk to the Kings county board of supervisors, which position he held for thirteen years, when he resigned in order to become justice of the peace. He was commissioner of police before the consolidation of New York city, and has drafted many local laws for his town and county. In 1893 he was associate justice of Kings county, but since that year he has lived retired.

In 1877 Mr. Stryker was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. The second year following he married Anna J. De Nyse, a representative of one of the old families of the county. Socially he is a charter member of Covenant Lodge, F. & A. M.

In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican, and for more than two decades represented his town in the Republican general committee. His worth as a man and a citizen are widely acknowledged, and after many years identification with public affairs of Gravesend he is now living a retired life. His loyalty and patriotism have ever been marked and those who know him esteem him for his many sterling qualities. Of a distinguished family, his own record casts no shadow upon the family escutcheon, but has added brilliance to the family history that has been honorable and commendable from colonial days down to the present time.

FRANCIS E. POUCH.

Francis Edward Pouch, one of the leading undertakers of Brooklyn, was born May 28, 1844, at 243 (now 318) Adams street. His parents, Frank and Eliza (Cake) Pouch, were natives of the island of Guernsey, England, and came to Brooklyn in 1836, where the father died in 1882, at the age of sixty-six years. In 1847 he moved to 253 (now 305) Adams street, which is the place of the present residence of our subject. For a number of years young Francis attended the public school No. 1, at the corner of Adams and Concord streets, and in 1858 commenced learning the carpenter's trade of his father, who carried on a combined carpentry and undertaking establishment at 305 Adams street, where the son is now engaged in business as undertaker, embalmer and cremator. He continued with his father until 1877, since which time he has been alone in business, and has met with excellent success, building up an extensive trade. He is now the owner also of some real estate. On the organization of the Kings County Undertakers' Association, in 1884, he was elected the treasurer of that body, and was re-elected twelve successive years.

In 1862 Mr. Pouch connected himself with Clinton Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, at that time in the volunteer fire department of the western district, and in 1865 joined Pacific Engine Company, No. 14, also of the volunteer department, to which he belonged during the remainder of its existence. He is a member of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association, one of the organizers of the Veteran Volunteer Fireman's Association, of which he has been the vice-president, and the president of the board of trustees for many years. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the late volunteer fire department, Brooklyn, W. D., and a member of Brooklyn Council No. 16, Order of American Firemen, and a member of the State Firemen's Association, which has a home for the aged at Hudson, New York. Magnolia Lodge, No. 166, I. O. O. F., elected him to membership in February, 1883, and in January, 1887, he was chosen noble grand, an office which

he honored for two terms. Mr. Pouch still remains an active member of the lodge, also a member and treasurer of Magnolia Immediate Relief Association, also a member of the Provident Association, the Mutual Benefit Association; Franklin Degree Lodge, No. 13, and Amaranth Rebekah Lodge, No. 176, I. O. O. F. He was among the Odd Fellows who in December, 1890, started a movement for the establishment of a home for aged members of the order, their wives and widows. This met with success, and Mr. Pouch was at once elected president, an office to which he has been re-elected for eleven consecutive years. He entered the Society of Old Brooklynites and also Alpha Lodge, No. 9, K. of P., in both of which organizations his name is now read at roll call; but, not yet satisfied with his fraternal researches, he investigated in 1892 the blue passages of Masonry, connecting himself with Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. & A. M. The year 1895 saw him junior warden; 1896 and 1897, senior warden; and 1898, 1899 and 1900, master. His third consecutive election to the last office in December, 1899, was one of the highest compliments that could have been paid his active and deserving career as master of Lexington Lodge.

WILLIAM C. DEWITT.

For many years Mr. DeWitt has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs and his clear headedness and his discretion and tact as manager and leader. His career at the bar has been one of greatest honor and he has given some of the best efforts of his life to the purification and elevation of the municipal government. Almost his entire life has been spent in Brooklyn and his name is inseparably connected with the history of the city during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Of Holland ancestry, he belongs to a family distinguished in that country. In the art gallery at the Hague an apartment is devoted to the DeWitt family and the central figure therein is John DeWitt, an eminent citizen who served as



William B. Dorrill

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grand pensionary or president of the states general of Holland for nearly a quarter of a century. His cousin, Terck Clausen DeWitt, became the founder of the family in America, landing in New York in 1657. He took up his permanent residence in the valley of the Walkill, in Ulster county, New York, in 1662. Among his descendants was Mary DeWitt, the mother of DeWitt Clinton, and Charles DeWitt, a member of the continental congress during the American Revolution and one of the authors of the first constitution of the state of New York. William C. DeWitt was born in Paterson, New Jersey, January 25, 1840, and was a direct descendant of Charles DeWitt, just mentioned. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Ann Miller, was a sister of Jacob W. Miller, an attorney general of New Jersey who represented his state in the United States senate for twelve years when Clay, Webster and Calhoun were eminent men in the council chambers of the nation.

In the fifth year of his age William C. DeWitt was brought by his parents to Brooklyn and has since been a resident of the city, with the exception of about four years. He completed his literary education in the Claverack Institute when sixteen years of age and immediately afterward began preparation for the bar as a student in a law office in New York city. In June, 1861, he was admitted to practice and has since devoted his energies to the work of the profession. He was elected corporation counsel of Brooklyn, January 1, 1869, and held that office for six terms or more than thirteen years, being four times re-elected by the unanimous action of the representatives of both parties. In 1872 he became active in the work of municipal reform and instituted and conducted legal proceedings against the city treasurer and his deputy for a defalcation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, against the tax collector and his deputy for a like amount of abstractions from the public funds; against the comptroller for alleged negligence in the sale of municipal bonds; against the extravagant contracts of the department of city works; and against the notorious robbery of the funds of the board of education. In all these litigations he was suc-

cessful, except in the suit against Comptroller Johnson, where the jury found for the defendant, and in the controversy over the reservoir contract, which resulted in a compromise judgment, confirmed by the court of appeals. Nor did he confine his actions to the courts. He bore a leading part in the formation and adoption of the charter of Brooklyn; he was the author of the plan for the settlement of arrearages of taxes and assessments, and of the act passed for that purpose subsequently taken up and followed by Mayor Low; of the act reorganizing the board of county charities; of the bill in restraint of local improvements; and of the constitutional amendment restraining the power of municipalities to create debt and taxation, so as to make it impossible to financially wreck or cripple any of the cities of the state in the future.

At the bar Mr. DeWitt gained distinction early in his professional career, and his thorough knowledge of all branches of law has enabled him to maintain a foremost position in the ranks of the legal fraternity. He had not long been a practitioner when he appeared in the Spanish murder cases and thereby he won a celebrity that proved the foundation of a very successful practice. His most notable work has been in connection with the reform litigation above alluded to, the controversy over the Sage charter, in which David Dudley Field was his adversary; the maintenance of the rules against equitable interference with municipal taxes and assessments; the support of the exemption clause of city charter; and the successful contest against the Bond Elevated Railway charter, in which he was assigned the leading position by his associates against several of the foremost lawyers of the state. Mr. DeWitt retired from the office of corporation council in February, 1882. His experience since in private practice has been extremely gratifying. After six terms he had laid down an office, one or two terms of which had enriched some of his predecessors, with a very small fortune, but in eight years of private practice he doubled his resources, and is now the possessor of a fair competence.

Mr. DeWitt is a fluent, logical and entertaining speaker and his addresses on many public oc-

casions have awakened the highest commendation, arousing in his auditors the spirit which he wished to effect. A book of his speeches was published, and, although the edition was small and was circulated only among his friends, a copy is now in the Brooklyn Library. He is an esteemed and valuable member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn Clubs.

In politics he has been an unswerving Democrat from the time he attained his majority. He was president of the Democratic convention of 1870, a delegate to the national convention in Baltimore in 1871, and was a member of nearly all of the state conventions from 1869 until 1877. He was a member of the national Democratic convention of 1892 and was unanimously chosen as speaker by the delegation from New York. Among his later public works of great importance was his labor in connection with the annexation of Brooklyn to New York city. He served as a commissioner on the Greater New York charter, was chairman of the committee on draft, and chairman of the committee on revision, in which work he was associated with Hon. Seth Low, Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, Judge John F. Dillon, Hon. George L. Pinney and Hon. Andrew H. Green. Mr. DeWitt made the original draft of the Greater New York charter, which was reported and after some amendments was adopted. He spent about three months in preparing a draft. Mr. DeWitt was the only member of the original charter commission appointed by Governor Roosevelt to serve on the charter revision commission, through whose action the borough system was thoroughly developed, single-headed departments restored and a czar—mayor with constant power of removal—provided, in these respects restoring the charter substantially to the draft made by Mr. DeWitt at Long Beach in the summer of 1896.

He is also author of the borough system which, while creating a united city, yet divides it into boroughs and local districts so as to preserve existing autonomies, provides for home rule and fosters neighborhood feelings. When he was laboring for the adoption of the charter of Greater New York, after speaking at length upon that

official instrument, he closed his address as follows:

"I have thus, in whole and part, in principle and substance, from foundation to summit in all its structural features, presented in concise form the charter for Greater New York. My embattled energies were at it for eight long consecrated months. I know it from beginning to end. Since I have no selfish interest to conserve, I think I may speak of it with freedom and with pride. I shall not be a candidate for any of its offices. On the contrary, I shall be far away, enjoying a needed rest in foreign lands at the time of its inauguration. I beseech my fellow citizens to confide the first administration of the charter exclusively to its friends. Those who have assailed it, as well as the opponents of consolidation, should have the decency to consider themselves ineligible to the first terms. No intelligent people would, in the first instance, confide so complex a piece of mechanism to those who are ignorant of its principles, or who have declared it defective in its parts, or whose reputations as prophets might be enhanced by its failure. It is due to the commission that the charter be tested by its friends.

"It is likewise of the utmost importance to each section, as it is to the supreme municipality, that the ablest men should be chosen to fill the various offices. These two requests being observed, the charter is secure.

"It is adequate to all the emergencies of the vast future. It is constructed not merely for the present, but for many centuries to come. It has in it all the virtues of existing charters and the vices of none. It will adapt itself to any extent of domain and to any multiple of population. As well with a population of ten millions as with a population of three millions, it will give to each neighborhood the utmost care and attention, and to the imperial metropolis, as a whole, the utmost dignity and power. The form of government for Greater New York, it will be the model upon which Greater London will be constructed. Under it the city of New York at one bound becomes the mistress of the western hemisphere and the second city of the world. Let it be to you what

Athens was to the Greek, Rome to the Romans, Florence to the Florentine; what St. Petersburg is to the Russian, Paris to the French, London to the English,—an object of constant solicitude and of civic pride. Preserve its honor; uphold its independence; promote its greatness.

"In all these patriotic aspirations you will find the charter a ready instrument for the best results. The full year is passing and in a little while the studied page will be a living reality. Upon that reality will hang the hopes, the happiness, the prosperity of millions yet to be. In the approaching dawn of the twentieth century the majestic fabric rises upon the tides of time. As I hail it and bid it farewell, I fervently implore the favor of Heaven in its behalf, and I confidently entrust it to the patriotism and the genius of my countrymen."

HENRY A. FAIRBAIRN, M. A., M. D.

On the roll of eminent physicians in Brooklyn appears the name of Henry Arnold Fairbairn, who is accorded a leading place in the ranks of the fraternity. He was born in Catskill, New York, May 5, 1855, and is a son of the late Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., one of the most distinguished divines of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for a number of years warden of St. Stephen's College. He was a man of marked individuality, a logical reasoner, a deep thinker and a writer of great force. The Doctor's mother bore the maiden name of Juliet Arnold, and was a native of Troy, New York. She died in 1893, at the age of sixty-nine years. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Fairbairn, who was born in Cross Flats, St. Boswell parish, Scotland, and settled in Philadelphia in 1796.

Endowed by nature with a strong mentality and surrounded by the refining influences of a cultured home, Henry Arnold Fairbairn was certainly fortunate in his early environment. But environment exclusively does not make the man; his position in life must depend upon innate character and the improvement he makes of his opportunities, and in these lines the Doctor has not

been found lacking. He was educated in the parish school of Annandale, New York, and at St. Stephen's College, where he won several prizes in ethics, Hellenistic Greek and other branches, and was graduated "secundus" in the class of 1875, receiving the degree of B. A., and in due time of A. M. During the two years after graduation he was a student in the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he graduated with distinction in 1877, and was also graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, with the class of 1878. Soon after securing his degree he located in Kingston, New York, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until the following autumn, when he removed to Brooklyn. Here he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage and consulting practice. He has been a close, earnest and discriminating student of the science of medicine, his knowledge thereof being broad and accurate. His private practice has been large, and he has also served as attending physician at St. John's Episcopal Hospital since 1880, and as the president of the staff for three years. For a number of years he was attending and consulting physician at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He cared for nearly three hundred soldiers, patients in St. John's Hospital, during the Spanish-American war.

In 1900-1901 Dr. Fairbairn was elected vice-president of the Medical Society of the County of Kings. He is also a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, the Medical Club of Brooklyn, is a life fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, England, and is associate member of the Victoria Institute of London. He is the author of the volume entitled *College Warden*, which is a character study of his father, and he is also the author of numerous monograph pamphlets and papers of a professional nature. His writings are clear and concise, presenting his subjects forcibly.

The Doctor was married February 7, 1888, to Miss Alice Le Fevre, a daughter of Captain Peter E. Le Fevre, and they have had four children,—

Robert Le Fèvre, Ruth, Russell Arnold and Agnes Lathers. He and his family are members of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and he is a member of the committee of the Church Charity Foundation and of the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island, also a trustee of St. Stephen's College. He stands to-day as one of the honored physicians of Brooklyn, having gained prominence in a profession which is second to none of the higher callings to which man devotes his energies.

THE LEFFERTS FAMILY.

Among the many families of prominence whose names are inseparably connected and associated with Long Island from its early history to the present day is the Lefferts family, a family conspicuous for its men of sterling probity and integrity, eminent in social and political stations, active and public spirited, both in church and state affairs, and whose women have also brought the name into deserved notice. There are, in fact, few, if any, of the old Dutch settlers and their descendants on the island whose right to especial mention, by reason of family worth, is more widely recognized or more extensively and cordially conceded. The family is a large one. Many branches make it possible to write very little of what would only be possible of publication in a large volume, or, in fact, volumes. From the Long Island home have gone out many who have founded homes in Manhattan, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania and in various parts of the United States. The name is conspicuous upon the Kings county bench, at its bar, in banking and financial circles, in the history of the old Dutch church in Flatbush, a landmark cherished and honored because of its early and unbroken records and traditions; it was prominent in Revolutionary days and has been ever since and still is intimately associated with the very island itself.

Even if other families take precedence by a decade or two of earlier residence, the Lefferts family dates back to 1660, when the original ancestor, Leffert Pietersen (or Peter Lefferts) Emigrated from Haughwort or Haughwert, a village

one and a half hours north of Hoorn in the province of North Holland, and settled in Midwout Midwood, afterward most ill-advisedly called Flatbush, on Long Island. He seems (from the Documentary History of New York, volume 1) in 1675, to have been assessed for one pole, twelve horses, four cows and calves and seventeen morgens of land, and, in subsequent years, for a considerably larger increase. He appears on the letters patent for New Lots, signed by Governor Andros, March 28, 1677, and was prominent in many ways in those days.

It is impossible in this sketch to do more than to briefly mention a few of those whose names especially stand out and deserve recognition in this family for their characteristics and attainments. Among such was Leffert Lefferts, who married, August 5, 1746, Dorothy, daughter of John Cowenhoven, and who as county clerk had charge of the county and the town records, which were afterward taken from his house by his assistant, John Rapelye, and the house itself occupied by General Gray during the British occupation. He left a large family, among them Judge Leffert Lefferts, born April 12, 1774, who graduated at Columbia College, May 7, 1794, and then studied law in the office of Judge Egbert Benson. After admission to the bar he was appointed clerk of Kings county (which appointment had also been held by his father), and he subsequently unsuccessfully ran for congress. In 1823 he was appointed judge of Kings county as successor to Judge William Furman. He was a man honored for his integrity and great business aptitude, and accomplished much for Brooklyn. In 1822 he led in the movement for the establishment of a bank, instituted on the firmest basis, greatly needed at the time in Brooklyn, and which resulted in securing the charter for the Long Island Bank in 1824, of which he was elected the first president. This bank exerted great influence upon the prosperity of the city, and this was due in a large degree to his progressive yet conservative methods of business. He resigned the presidency in 1846, because of the infirmities of age. He was a gentleman of much courtesy of manner, shrewd common sense, excellent judgment, and was un-

sally popular. He died March 22, 1847, leaving an only child, Elizabeth, who married J. Carson Brevoort, whose spacious home in Brooklyn, at what is now the corner of Bedford avenue and Brevoort place, comprised a large block of land and was for many years the resort of celebrated men and refined women. Mr. Brevoort, who was born in New York in 1818, died in Brooklyn in 1887. He was a gentleman of great literary taste and culture, a lover of books and of literary people, and a prince among entertainers. At different times during his life he served as superintendent of the Astor Library, president of the Long Island Historical Society, and regent of the University of New York. His home was the scene of many brilliant assemblies, and the memory of the old house, and all that it was and had been, and which but a few years since disappeared by reason of the encroachments of the city, is still fresh and vivid in the minds of many yet living.

Many of the Lefferts family resided in what was then called Bedford, the junction of the old Clove road and Jamaica turnpike, and in fact the three corners of these old highways in earlier days were respectively occupied at the same time by one of the name, and all of them well known. It is but a few years since the Lefferts residence there was torn down.

Another scion of the family, one whose fame extended far beyond the confines of Long Island, was Marshall Lefferts, son of Leffert Lefferts, a kinsman of Judge Leffert Lefferts above mentioned. Marshall Lefferts was born at Bedford Corners, January 15, 1821, and after a varied experience as a civil engineer became a partner in the firm of Morewood & Company, importers, New York. In 1849 he became president of the New York, New England & New York State Telegraph Companies, and left that office in 1860 to perfect some telegraphic improvements, which were afterward patented and put into successful operation. His electrical researches were, however, interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1851 he had joined the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New York, as a private, and he became its lieutenant-colonel the follow-

ing year, and colonel in 1859. In 1861 the regiment, under his command, left for the front. It volunteered again in 1862 and 1863. In the latter year it was stationed in Maryland, and returned to New York for duty in the draft riots of July in that year. Colonel Lefferts became connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had purchased most of his patents and put them in operation, and in 1867 he organized its commercial news department, and in 1869 became president of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. He died suddenly, July 3, 1876, on a railway train while en route with the veteran corps of the Seventh Regiment, of which he was commander, to join the Centennial Fourth of July parade in Philadelphia.

His eldest son, Dr. George Morewood Lefferts, who was born in Brooklyn February 24, 1846, was educated for the medical profession, graduating at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1870, and thereafter studying in Vienna. In 1873 he settled in practice in New York, making a specialty of diseases of the throat. He became professor of laryngology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In his own branch he stands at the head of American specialists, while his many contributions to medical literature have won for him a widespread recognition in medical circles all over the world.

If the original ancestor of the Lefferts family settled at Flatbush, the name did not disappear until his death. The names of Flatbush and Lefferts go together. The old homestead, of which a picture is seen on page 324 of the first volume, is both picturesque and historic. Letters patent for the site upon which it stands were granted to a Lefferts by Governor Peter Stuyvesant in the seventeenth century, and this treasured document is still in the possession of the family. The homestead dates back to a period before the Revolution. It was partially destroyed by the British at the battle of Long Island, but was afterward rebuilt. It was the home of John Lefferts, born December 14, 1785, and who died there September 18, 1829. He married, June 3, 1823, Maria Lott Lefferts, of New Utrecht. Mr. Lefferts owned and cultivated a large tract of land in Flatbush. He was

highly respected, of excellent judgment and fine ability, and he held many important offices of trust. From October, 1811, to September, 1813, he was county treasurer. He was elected to congress in 1813, and a member of the constitutional convention of the state of New York in 1821, and from 1821 to 1826 he was a member of the state senate. He was usually known as Senator John, to distinguish him from others of the same name in the county. "Unswerving honesty, uprightness and strict integrity characterized his public and private life, and by his early death not only was his immediate family bereaved in the loss of an affectionate husband and father, but the Dutch church also lost one of its most active members, and the county a noble and public-spirited citizen."

His only children are the next two subjects in this sketch.

John Lefferts, his son, was born August 12, 1826, and resided in the homestead until the day of his death, which occurred April 18, 1893. For many years Mr. John Lefferts exerted the greatest possible influence for good upon Flatbush and Brooklyn. He was a tall, handsome man, with the strongest personality. His character was above all reproach. In domestic life he was a model husband and father, and most public spirited in daily affairs. He was ever active in the old Dutch church in Flatbush, and was elected at different times to its offices of clerk, deacon and elder. He gave the site for the Grace memorial chapel, at the corner of Lincoln road and Bedford avenue, and was a most liberal contributor to the Sunday-school building and the chapel as well. His sympathies went out to the poor and the struggling, and many, white and colored alike, will testify to his unfailing charity, his great kindness of heart and his ready aid in all times of distress and sorrow. Mr. Lefferts was identified as director and trustee with many business corporations, such as the Brooklyn Bank, the Long Island Insurance Company, Long Island Loan and Trust Company, Flatbush Gas Company, Flatbush Water Works Company and Brooklyn Safety Deposit Company. He was also one of the board of direction of the General Synod

of the Reformed Church in America, which controls and manages the finances of the church, and was a man of unusual business acumen and keen business judgment. His death was deeply deplored by the community. His eldest son, John Lefferts, Jr., is a prominent lawyer in Brooklyn, of the firm of Sutphen & Lefferts.

Mrs. Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, sister of Mr. Lefferts, lived all her life in Flatbush, and much of the time immediately opposite the old Lefferts homestead, in a spacious and attractive residence of her own. She was also a noted character on Long Island and has done as much, if not more, than any one else to preserve its history in lasting form. Her recent book, "The History of Flatbush," is an accepted authority, and is as delightfully entertaining as it is accurate and reliable. She, too, was closely allied to all the religious life of the place, especially from the Dutch standpoint, and was a most active worker. But it was in the Industrial School and Home for Destitute Children of Brooklyn where her greatest activities were for over thirty-four years daily expended. Here she was easily the leader among many talented and energetic women, and her memory is held by them all in loving esteem and as worthy of their emulation. She died January 5, 1902. Mrs. Vanderbilt was the widow of Hon. John Vanderbilt, of the celebrated old law firm of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt, of which Mr. Lott was a member of the court of appeals, Mr. Murphy United States minister to Holland, and Mr. Vanderbilt first judge of the court of common pleas of Kings county.

JAMES A. SPERRY.

Among the active newspaper men of Brooklyn is to be mentioned James A. Sperry, one of the proprietors of the "Brooklyn Times." He was born in New York city, August 6, 1849. In 1871 he became connected with the paper in the capacity of city editor, and in 1896 he acquired financial interest in it. He is recognized as one of the capable men in the profession, and his advancement is due to natural aptitude, as well as to his energy, determination and close application.

to the business to which he devotes himself with unaffected loyalty and enthusiasm.

He was among the earliest and most earnest advocates of the bridge connecting Brooklyn and New York, and was one of the first commissioners. In his official capacity, and through the influence of the journal with which he is connected, he was greatly instrumental in forwarding the building project to completion. He is a director in the Nassau Trust Company, and is a member of the Bushwick Club and of the Hanover Club; he aided in the organization of the latter named, and he has served for two years as its president. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Sperry was married, June 3, 1879, to Miss Emily Peters, a daughter of Bernard Peters, one of the founders of the "Brooklyn Times."

HENRY C. M. INGRAHAM.

Henry C. M. Ingraham, lawyer, of 16 Court street, Brooklyn, has not only attained to a foremost place in the ranks of the legal profession, recognized by signal honors conferred upon him by his associates, but he has also rendered eminently useful service in educational affairs, and has been called to high positions in various prominent educational institutions.

The Ingraham ancestors from whom he is descended were among the early colonists who came to Massachusetts to enjoy religious freedom. Upon the division of that colony they removed to Rhode Island, settling at Bristol. A descendant, George Ingraham, subsequently removed to Dutchess county, New York. His son and namesake, George (born at Bristol, Rhode Island), became one of the most active and useful citizens of that region, and was one of the founders of Amenia Seminary, at Amenia, where he had made his home. The latter named, George Ingraham, married Mary Michelle, who was born in New York city. Her father, a French West Indian, had settled there at an early day, afterward returning to the West Indies, where he died; after his death his widow, who had remarried in New York city, after being again widowed, became the second wife of the first named

George Ingraham. At Amenia, New York, were born to George and Mary (Michelle) Ingraham nine children, and of this family there are now living three sons, Richard, William M., Henry C. M., and one daughter, Jane A. S. Ingraham, the latter named being unmarried, whose residence is in Brooklyn.

Henry C. M. Ingraham was the youngest of three brothers last named, and through the two marriages of his grandfather, George Ingraham, he had two grandmothers of the same family name. He was born at Amenia, New York, May 2, 1838. He was educated at Amenia Seminary and at the Wesleyan University, being graduated at the latter named institution in 1864. Following after his brothers, who had entered the legal profession, he engaged in the study of law, and so assiduously that a year later, in 1865, he was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon practice and soon gathered about him a large and influential clientele to whom his services became widely useful, particularly in the fields of real-estate and equity practice, for which he developed a peculiar aptitude and in which he was eminently successful. Perhaps the highest acknowledgment of his professional attainments is afforded by the honors conferred upon him by his professional associates, who three times successively elected him to the presidency of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and the appellate division of the second department of the supreme court also made him the now serving chairman of the committee charged with investigation of the moral character of applicants for admission to the bar. Another high testimonial to his ability appears in his appointment as counsel for the new Brooklyn bridge at the inception of the enterprise, a position which he occupied until 1898, and he was peculiarly useful during the troublous times when all manner of objection and obstruction confronted the projectors of the undertaking, now amply vindicated in the estimation of the entire population of both New York city and of Brooklyn. Mr. Ingraham now devotes his attention solely to his personal practice, and he has habitually declined to turn aside from it to accept any political position.

Mr. Ingraham has long been an active member of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal church, and is particularly devoted to the promotion of the educational purposes of that denomination. He is a trustee of the Wesleyan University and of the Pekin (China) University, and is a member of the board of education instituted by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of the board of managers of the American Bible Society. His social affiliations have been with the Union League and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn.

September 3, 1873, Mr. Ingraham married Miss Winifred Andrews, daughter of the late Rev. Edward G. Andrews, a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, now residing at New York city, and a niece of the Hon. Charles Andrews, formerly chief justice of the court of appeals of the state of New York. Nine children were born of this marriage, of whom seven are living—Henry A., Edward A., Olin, Edith, Ruth, Grace and Mark H. Ingraham.

CHARLES LOUIS PHIPPS.

As the late treasurer of the county of Queens, Charles L. Phipps will stand out prominently in the history of that section of Long Island. The previous holders of that honorable office included many of the best known men in the county, men of more than ordinary prominence in the history of Queens and several prominent in state affairs. To close this long list of distinguished men was in itself no small honor, and to bring the office to a termination with a reputation as exalted for integrity, financial ability and personal popularity as that enjoyed by many of his noted predecessors is one of the incidents in a man's career of which he has every reason to feel proud, although personal pride may not be one of his characteristics; and it is a pride that may well be shared by his family and descendants.

Charles Louis Phipps was born in Rochester, New York, November 17, 1851. When he was a mere boy his parents removed to Brooklyn and he attended the public schools of this city, as well as the Polytechnic Institute. He completed

his studies at the Highland Military Academy, of Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was graduated with the class of 1869. Determining upon a business career, he then entered the establishment of Spellman Brothers, and in 1873 became connected with the Henry B. Newhall Company, from which he retired in 1896. Mr. Phipps has for many years taken a prominent part in public affairs, and in every capacity in which he has been called to serve has added to his honorable record. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1894, and in the business of that important body distinguished himself by his practical ideas, his strong conservatism and his desire to attain valuable results with as little red tape as possible. The same qualities marked his membership in the state board of mediation and arbitration, to which body he was appointed by Governor Morton, and of which he was the president until his resignation to assume the duties to which he had been elected in his own county. In 1896 he was elected treasurer of Queens county, in which he served with administrative ability and a personal integrity that undoubtedly would have continued him in office for many years but for the Greater New York charter and consolidation, which abolished the office of treasurer of Queens county and imposed its duties on the comptroller of the Greater New York. As it was, however, Mr. Phipps was not allowed to retire to private life but was retained by Comptroller Coler to aid in the adjustment of matters arising out of consolidation, in which position his services were of the greatest value by reason of his intimate knowledge of the finances of the county.

In 1875 Mr. Phipps married Alice Rhame, a daughter of Samuel S. Rhame, of East Rockaway. They have three children—Kate Rhame, Charles Belding and Howard Morton. The family maintain their residence at East Rockaway, Nassau county, Long Island. In Freemasonry Mr. Phipps has long been very prominent. He has been master of Morton Lodge, No. 63, of Hempstead, and was chosen by Grand Master Sherer as district deputy grand master of the first Masonic district, including the counties of



Charles L. Papp.

and Suffolk. He is a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason and a noble of the Mysine, being a member of Kismet Temple. Also a popular member of the Royal Architectural Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a number of other social organizations. In his youth he has been a member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and esteems among the most of the privileges of his life a close, personal friendship with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. In his circle in which he is known Mr. Phipps is highly respected for his personal qualities, his disposition and the high sense of public duty which seems to inspire all his actions. He is even himself a good citizen, a firm friend and a man to be relied upon in every relation, in seasons of adversity as well as in seasons of prosperity.

THE PUTNAM FAMILY.

For nearly three centuries the name of Putnam has been closely interwoven with American history, particularly that of New England, and it has been represented by those who have borne an illustrious part in all vocations and events which contribute to the upbuilding of the country and the maintenance of its best government and social institutions.

1. Putnam, born in Buckingham, England, emigrated to America in 1634, among the early Massachusetts colonists, and died at Danvers in 1662. He was the father of three sons: Nathaniel, who was born in 1618, and died in 1662; and John, who was born in 1628 and died in 1722. General Israel Putnam, the gallant and unswerving patriot who served consistently throughout the Revolutionary war, whose courageous conduct at the battle of Red Bank would alone have immortalized him, was a descendant of Thomas Putnam.

Nathaniel, second son of John Putnam, the first of the family, had four sons: Nathaniel, who was born in 1655 and died in 1685; John, who was born in 1657 and died in 1722; Joseph, who was born in 1659 and died in 1723; and Ben-

jamin, who was born in 1664 and died in 1714. He became the father of the following named: Nathaniel, who was born in 1686 and died in 1754; Tarrant, who was born in 1688 and died in 1723; Benjamin, who was born in 1692 and died in 1744; Stephen, born in 1694; and Cornelius, born in 1702. Of this family, Nathaniel, the first born, reared the following named children: Jacob, who was born in 1712; Nathaniel, who was born in 1714; Archelaus, who was born in 1718, and died in 1754; Ephraim, who was born in 1720, and Nathaniel, who was born in 1724. The line was perpetuated through Archelaus, whose children were Archelaus, who was born in 1740 and died in 1800; Ephraim, born in 1744; Nathaniel, who was born in 1746, and died in 1800; and Jacob, born in 1749. The third son, Nathaniel, was the father of two children: Nathaniel, who was born in 1794, and Archelaus, who was born in 1787 and died in 1818. Nathaniel's death occurred in 1849. His children were: Nathaniel, who was born in 1796, and died the following year; Nathaniel, who was born in 1802; Franklin, who was born in 1807; and William, who was born in 1818, and died in 1819.

Of the latter named family, two of the sons lived to extreme age.—Nathaniel and Franklin; both died in 1886, the former at the age of eighty-four years and the latter at the age of sixty years. The oldest son, Nathaniel, was born at Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts, and in early life became a sailor. By the time he had attained his majority he was the mate of a vessel, and two years later he was a captain. For several years he was in the employ of Gordon & Talbert, and he subsequently became a ship owner and conducted an extensive marine business on his own account. In 1844 he abandoned a seafaring life and took up land pursuits allied with maritime affairs. For some years he was connected with the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company. He was recognized as an expert authority on marine insurance, and his approval of an application was invariably deemed sufficient authority for the issuance of a policy. In this and kindred matters pertaining to shipping concerns his opinion was frequently sought by large ship-own-

ers and underwriters, and was always received with implicit confidence. At a later day he lived in comparative retirement. Upon leaving the sea he married Abigail Devereux Putnam, a descendant of his own ancestor, John Putnam, the founder of the family, through the third son and namesake. She was a direct descendant of the Devereux who came early to this country and settled on Marblehead Neck and whose romantic history is so charmingly told by Mary Devereux in her historical novel, "From Kingdom and Colony." Captain Putnam took up his residence in Brooklyn, where four children were added in his family: Nathaniel Devereux and William Allen, both of whom are mentioned at length elsewhere in this work; Abigail Matilda, who married David M. Morrison, president of the Washington Trust Company, of New York; and Henry Rice Putnam, who married Louise Kellogg Day, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. To the latter named were born two children, Henry Rice, Jr., and Louise Day, and their family home is in Pasadena, California.

THE STRYKER FAMILY.

Jan Stryker was born in 1615, and died about 1697. He emigrated from Ruinen, in the province of Dutch Holland, in 1652, resided first in New Amsterdam (New York), but soon removed to and was one of the first settlers of Flatbush, Long Island, where he served as a magistrate almost continuously between 1654 and 1673. He was married three times. His first wife was Lammientie Seabright, and they were married in Holland. His second wife was Swantie Jansen, widow of Cornelius De Potter, of Brooklyn, New York. They were married April 2, 1679. His third wife was Tuentie Funis, widow of Jacob Hellakers, alias Swart, of Gravesend, Long Island, but who had removed to and built the first house in New Utrecht. The following is the record of his children: Altie was married May 26, 1660, to Abraham Brickerhoff, of Flatlands, who in 1714 was a deacon in the church. Their descendants settled in Flushing, Long Island. Jannettie married Cornelius Janse Berrien, of Flushing, Long Island, and after his death mar-

ried Hendricke Von Planck, of Flatbush, Long Island. Their descendants live at Flushing and Newtown, Long Island, and New York. Garret was married December 25, 1683, to Styntie Dorlant, daughter of Garret Dorlant. He was high sheriff of Kings county in 1686, and subsequently settled in New Jersey, where his descendants still live. Angenietie or Agnes was twice married, her first husband, to whom she was married April 25, 1656, was Claes Tyson, who died prior to 1659. Her second husband was Cornelius Boomgaret (afterward called Bogart), of New Lots. They removed to Hackensack, New Jersey, and their descendants live in that state. Hendrick was married February 16, 1687, to Catherine Huyse. Eytie (Ida) married Stoffel Probasco, of New Lots, and their descendants reside at New Lots, Wallabout and Gravesend. Peter was married May 20, 1681, to Annetie Barensee, who died in 1717. He resided in Flatbush, Long Island, and was patentee under Duggans patent for that town. He had ten children, some of whom died young, while those who lived to maturity were as follows: Jacob Jacob, who married Annetie Vanderbeck; Barrent, who married Libertie Hegeman, at Three Mile Run, New Jersey; Seytie, who married Aerr-Vanderbilt; Peter, who was a farmer at Flatbush, married Jannettie Martense and had seven children. Jan, who married Margaret, daughter of John Schenck, and after her death married Sarah, daughter of Michael Bergen, and had thirteen children,—Peter; Johannes; Annettie; Abraham, who married and settled at Karitan, New Jersey; Magdalena, who married Fest Middagh, of Brooklyn; Lammetea, who married and settled at Somerset, New Jersey; Michael, who was born March 4, 1723, and died October 1, 1807, married Hannah, daughter of Cornelius Stryker, of Gravesend, Long Island, and had eight children,—Jan, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca, Cornelius, Johannes, Femmetie and Michael. Sarah was married August 11, 1678, to Jorrs (George) Hansen Bergen, who was born in 1649. Their descendants reside in Haverstraw, New York, and New Utrecht.

Jacob Garrite Stryker brother of Jan (1st), and a tailor by trade, emigrated from Holland in

1651, and settled first at New Amsterdam (New York), where he was scherpen in 1655-6-58 and 1660. In 1660 he and his wife are entered on Dominie Selyn's list of old church members as removed to Amersfoort (Flatlands). In 1667 their names appear on Dominie Van-Zuren's list as church members in Flatlands. His wife's name was Ida Huybrechts, and they had one son, Garret, who married Wyntie Corneliers Boomgaret, or Bogart, daughter of Cornelius Bogart, the son of Angenietie, who was the daughter of Jan 1st. She died at Gravesend in 1700. He died in 1695. The following is the record of their children: Gezina, baptized at Flatlands February 6, 1679. Jannetie, married Thomas Lake, of Staten Island, son of Daniel and Alice (Stillwell) Lake. They settled there and their descendants live on the island. Jacob, baptized at Flatbush August 17, 1682, married and lived at Gravesend, Long Island, till 1722, when he sold his property to Nicholas Stillwell and removed to Raritan, New Jersey. Garrett, born November 23, 1684, settled on the west side of Manhattan Island, at an indentation of the coast line called after him, Stryker's Bay. He had numerous descendants. Gussie, baptized at Flatlands January 16, 1685, died young. Maria and Catherine were the next of the family. Garretie, baptized November 14, 1694, was married October 11, 1709, to Jan Wykoff, son of Cornelius (Pieterse) and his wife Gertrude (Simonse) Wykoff, daughter of Simon Van Arsdalen. She died, and he married for his second wife Neeltie Schenck, of Flatlands. October 25, 1713, they removed to Middlebush, New Jersey. Cornelius, who was born in 1691, and died October 23, 1769, married Rebecca Hubbard, daughter of James Hubbard, about 1727 or 1728. She was born in 1700, and died September 8, 1787. They resided on their farm in Gravesend, which was purchased for him by his father from William Goulding. Their eldest child, Garret, who was born March 2, 1729, and died September 27, 1779, was married June 26, 1756, to Ida, daughter of Barent and Bertie Vandeventer. She was born November 18, 1734, and died February 7, 1810. They resided first on a farm in Gravesend, but subsequently settled at Flatlands.

They had one daughter, Gertie, who was baptized August 25, 1758.

Hannah, the second child of Cornelius and Rebecca Stryker, was born at Gravesend February 13, 1733, and was married May 31, 1751, to Michael Stryker, of Flatbush, son of John Stryker, who was a son of Peter Stryker. Samuel, born October 20, 1737, died February 7, 1828. He was married November 27, 1768, to Maria Schenck, daughter of Stephen Schenck. She was born March 17, 1739, and died May 13, 1813. They had born to them seven children: Cornelius, born August 21, 1769, died December 2, 1794. Ann and Aletie (twins) were born September 24, 1771. Rebecca, who was born January 8, 1774, and died January 28, 1850, was married April 23, 1793, to John Bergen, of Flatlands, who was born September 23, 1764, and died August 12, 1824. They had eight children: Tunis, Maria, Corneliua, Maria, John, Johanna, Ann and Garret. Stephen, who was born December 2, 1776, and died June 1, 1851, was married March 15, 1798, to Amatie Bergen, who was born October 2, 1776, and died August 22, 1833. They had six children, namely: Maria, Tunis, Samuel, Ann, Johanna and Sarah. Garret, who was born August 15, 1781, and died February 6, 1851, was married to Cornelia or Kathrine Ryder in September, 1800, and they had two children, Samuel and Phoebe. Phoebe married William Kowenhoven, of Flatlands.

Cornelius, born May 2, 1739, died February 6, 1829. He was married about 1787 or 1788 to Maria Lake, who was born March 6, 1757, and died July 3, 1837. They had four children: Rebecca, who was born December 20, 1791, and died April 23, 1870, married Rutgert I. Stillwell. Cornelius C., born August 11, 1793, died January 11, 1867. He married Nelliie Stillwell September 21, 1817. She was born November 14, 1791, and died February 9, 1867. They had five children,—Cornelius Stillwell; Mary, who was born November 2, 1820, and died August 14, 1827; Rebecca, born December 30, 1821, and now residing with her sister in Flatbush; Richard D., born December 15, 1824, residing in St. Mark's place, Brooklyn; and Maria, wife of J. F. Neefus, of

Flatbush. Cornelius C. Stryker spent his boyhood and early manhood upon the homestead farm in Gravesend. After his marriage the parents purchased a farm for the newly married couple at Newtown, Queens county, Long Island. Thither they removed and resided for about fourteen years. They then removed to Brooklyn, where Cornelius C. died. During his residence in Brooklyn he was engaged in the flour business in New York city. Maria, born December 14, 1794, died February 26, 1887. Derrick, who was born November 10, 1796, died February 24, 1843. He married Charity Voorhies December 4, 1822, and they had six children.

Cornelius Stillwell Stryker, son of Cornelius C. and Nellie (Stillwell) Stryker, was born in Newtown, Queens county, Long Island, May 8, 1819. He acquired his education in district schools and under private tuition in Brooklyn. In 1835 he began life for himself as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods store, and remained in that employ for seven years. In 1841 he removed to Gravesend, and for sixty years has been an honored and highly respected resident of that locality. Up to 1899 he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, but in that year disposed of the larger part of his farm and now enjoys a well-earned rest after over sixty-five years of active business life. He was married at Gravesend, June 13, 1871, to Elizabeth Lake, a daughter of John I. and Ann (Stillwell) Lake, who died November 8, 1898. He is a member of the Reformed Dutch church.

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD,
A. M., LL. D.

General Stewart Lyndon Woodford, an eminent lawyer and gallant soldier, who has rendered his state and the nation distinguished service on forum and field and in many important positions of trust, is a native of New York city, born September 3, 1835. His parents were Josiah Curtis and Susan (Terry) Woodford. His father was a descendant of Thomas Woodford, an early settler of Hartford, Connecticut, who came from England in 1650, and a grandson of Captain Jos-

iah Curtis, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His mother was born in Southold, Long Island, where her ancestors had resided since 1690.

Stewart L. Woodford received his early education in the Columbia College Grammar School in New York, and entered the freshman class of Columbia College in his fourteenth year. In January, 1852, he entered the sophomore class of Yale college, but the following year returned to Columbia College, at which he was graduated in June, 1854. In after life his scholarly attainments and public services received recognition from Columbia College and Yale College, each of which conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and from Trinity College, which conferred the same degree as well as that of Doctor of Laws.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Woodford began law studies under the preceptorship of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, of New York city, and he was admitted to the bar in 1857. He attended the Chicago Republican convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and on his return took a conspicuous part in the campaign, developing remarkable oratorical powers. In April, 1861, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the southern district of New York, and was placed in charge of a newly created bureau charged with the prosecution of cases arising from seizures under the blockading regulations. When the Union cause was darkest, in 1862, after General McClellan's disastrous seven days' battles and his consequent retreat, Mr. Woodford removed his family to Brooklyn, resigned the attorneyship and enlisted as a private soldier in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was soon elected to the captaincy of his company, and when the regiment took the field he bore the commission of lieutenant-colonel. In 1864 he was at various times assigned to important staff positions, as judge advocate general of the Department of the South, as provost marshal general and as chief of staff to General Quincy A. Gilmore, and he was charged with the supervision of the exchange of prisoners in Charleston harbor. He took part in several engagements on the Atlantic coast, and for conspicuous gallantry was

promoted to the rank of colonel, and was breveted brigadier general, with assignment to duty according to the latter rank, by special order of President Lincoln. He was the first Union commandant at Charleston, South Carolina, after its evacuation by the rebel army, and organized its provisional government, his success as military governor being so highly approved by the president and his advisers that he was afterward sent to Savannah, Georgia, to act in the same capacity. At the restoration of peace he resigned his commission and was mustered out of service August 22, 1865.

General Woodford at once resumed his law in New York city, retaining his family residence in Brooklyn. He was repeatedly called to positions of high honor, which interfered greatly with his professional work. In 1886 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican judicial convention for judge of the court of common pleas of New York city, notwithstanding his residency in Brooklyn, but declined the honor. The same year he was elected lieutenant governor. In 1868 he declined a nomination for congress from the Third district. In 1870 he was a candidate for governor, but was defeated by John T. Hoffman, who was re-elected to succeed himself. In 1872 he was elected to congress from the Third district, but resigned in 1874 to devote his attention to his law practice. In 1877 he was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York by President Grant, and he was re-appointed in 1881 by President Garfield. In 1887 he was appointed by President McKinley to the post of minister to Spain, and upon him devolved the delicate task of representing his government at the Spanish capital during the troublous times which preceded actual war,—duties which he discharged with dignity and great diplomatic skill. His retirement from that position, due to the exigencies of war, marks the completion of a public life which has been highly creditable to himself and eminently useful to the state and nation.

Intensely earnest in the advocacy of the policies upheld by the Republican party, which he has ever held to be the exponent of patriotism and of the highest moral and commercial principles, General Woodford has been a potent factor in many

important political bodies and before the people. In these relations his usefulness has been recognized in complimentary ways, and his state has named him for positions of unusual distinctions. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia, and he was subsequently chosen president of the electoral college of the state, and he cast its vote for Grant and Wilson. He was also a delegate in the national Republican convention of 1876, in which his own name was presented for the vice-presidential nomination, but after receiving sixty votes he withdrew in favor of William A. Wheeler. In the national convention of 1880 he placed General Chester A. Arthur in nomination for the vice presidency.

Aside from his law practice, General Woodford has long been associated with various important financial bodies, among which are the City Savings Bank and the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, and the Farragut Fire Insurance Company of New York.

General Woodford is connected with numerous military, literary and social organizations, in which he is a favorite figure, and before which he has frequently appeared as speaker, his wide intelligence and felicitous speech affording him large and appreciative audiences. Acknowledgment of his brilliant literary attainments and his eminently useful services as a statesman, scholar and broadminded citizen has been made by Columbia and Yale Colleges, as previously mentioned. Among his most notable public addresses were his oration over the remains of General George H. Thomas, at Troy, New York; a commemorative address in honor of William Cullen Bryant, delivered before the faculty and students of Williams College; an address delivered at Arlington National Cemetery, on Memorial Day, and many times republished under the caption "The True Friends of the Union," an address on "The Common Needs of the Republic," delivered at the University of Mississippi, in 1877; an address on "The Labor Problem," delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Columbia College in 1886; and an address delivered at a Washington's birthday anniversary by the Union League.

Club of Chicago. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the New England Society of New York, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of New York, the University, St. Anthony's and Lawyers' Clubs of New York, and the Hamilton, Montauk and Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn. He was for many years a trustee of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, of the Berkeley Institute and of Cornell University.

General Woodford was united in marriage with Miss Julia E. Capen, a daughter of Henry T. Capen, who was a member of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Company, New York. Three daughters were born of this union.

HON. JOHN WARD HUNTER.

Among Brooklyn's business and professional men none have been more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than was John Ward Hunter, who for ninety-three years was a resident here—the entire period of his life—a period in which Brooklyn attained to a proud position in the world of commerce, science, art and letters. For many years he was known and honored for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs and his clear-headedness, and discretion as a manager and leader. His business record was at all times irreproachable and through many decades he was treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, with which institution he continued his active connection until almost the time of his demise. It was only within a very few years prior to his death that visible evidences of his old age were manifest, and while an octogenarian he continued an important factor in the prosperous control of the financial institution with which he was so long associated.

Mr. Hunter was born in the Bedford section of Brooklyn October 15, 1807, his parents being William and Jane (Ward) Hunter. The Hunters were early English settlers of New Jersey and members of the family at one time owned Hunter's Point. The mother was descended

from the Van Duyn family, which was of Dutch lineage and made one of the pioneer settlements at New Utrecht, Long Island. In the family of William and Jane Hunter were five sons and several daughters.

Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, attending the public schools and enjoying the sports in which boys of that period usually indulged. Late in life, and after a long and active connection with public and political affairs in Brooklyn, he was once asked by a visitor what event in his long career had most impressed him. The old man thought a little and his eyes twinkled as he replied: "I think it was the intrenchments." The answer puzzled the questioner, who had never heard of any intrenchments being made in Brooklyn's public affairs, but further questioning brought out the fact that Mr. Hunter referred to the intrenchments thrown up in 1812, when he was only five years old, as a defense against the British. In the Revolution the British had approached New York by way of Gravesend and Brooklyn and in the next war the remembrance of that approach aroused a lively fear of its repetition and a line of earthworks was thrown up from Fort Greene to Gowanus bay. The small boy in pinafores in Bedford village became greatly interested in this and the talk he heard concerning the probable approach of the enemy, and, as he related, it made a stronger impression on his mind than anything else had ever done.

When about sixteen years of age Mr. Hunter became a clerk in a wholesale grocery house in New York. He was early called to public service and before he was thirty years of age was trustee of what is now school No. 1, and with Seth Low, grandfather of the present mayor of Greater New York, and Eliakim W. Raymond, he built a fine brick school building at the corner of Concord and Adams streets. In 1831 he was appointed auditor of the New York custom house and held the office for more than thirty years under twelve different collectors—a fact that indicates his great capability and fidelity in the position.

In the meantime Mr. Hunter married Miss

Hester Strang, a native of New York, and descended from Daniel Strang, who settled in New Rochelle, New York, in 1688. The name was originally L'Estrange, and the ancestors were French Huguenots who went from France to England and thence to the United States. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were born five children: William A., who died in 1881, leaving three daughters; John H., who died in 1883, leaving two daughters; Emily, who died in 1881; Lieutenant Henry C., of the American navy, who died on the same day as his sister Emily, while on duty at Yokahama; and Mary, who is the only survivor of the family. Mr. Hunter survived his sons and was the last of the family in the male line. In 1840, after his marriage, he built a pleasant home in Clinton avenue between Green and Lafayette avenues, and he and his wife expected to spend their remaining days there, but the growth of the city caused the erection of large buildings all around them, shutting off their view and even light from their windows, and selling that property Mr. Hunter removed his family to another home in Clinton avenue, near De Kalb, and afterward went to the Hotel Margaret, where he died.

For many years he was an active factor in educational interests in the city. In 1840 he built public school No. 11 in a cornfield at what is now Washington and Green avenues. He was a member of the first board of education ever appointed and continued thus to serve until elected mayor in 1874. During his service as auditor in the custom house baseless charges were made against him by sub-treasurer John J. Cisco. He was triumphantly acquitted and even the man who preferred the charges acknowledged him blameless. This incident is only of importance from the fact that it called to him the attention of the public, and that year, 1864, he received the Democratic nomination for Congress and won the election by two thousand votes over a popular Republican, Simeon B. Chittenden. There were only thirty-one Democrats in the house but they made their presence felt by the Republicans, who called for reconstruction measures for the south, and whenever a vote was taken the Democrats called for

the yeas and nays, thus consuming the time of the session and preventing the passage of many measures which the Republicans wished to bring up. The Republicans denounced the filibustering and there were exciting scenes. Mr. Hunter was the central figure in one of these tilts of ephithet and received the censure of the house for the use of unparliamentary language. Samuel Randall was the Democratic leader and Mr. Hunter sat between him and Congressman Winfield. In one of the periodical Republican denunciations a speaker pointed dramatically to these three and charged them with aiding and inciting rebellion. Mr. Hunter had two sons in the Union army and the charge made him indignant. He shouted loud enough for every one around him to hear, that as far as he was concerned the speaker was lying. The language was taken down and reported as unparliamentary and Mr. Hunter was called to account. A stormy debate followed, but the Republicans were strong enough to carry through a vote of censure. Then Mr. Hunter in a clear, cool way made a statement which passed technically as an apology with the house. He explained that he had meant no disrespect to that body but that in fact the statement, so far as it applied to him, was an unqualified falsehood, and that the man who made it strayed so far from the truth as he could possibly get.

On his return to Brooklyn Mr. Hunter was nominated for the assembly in his district but was defeated by ninety-one votes. In 1867 he was nominated by President Johnson for postmaster of Brooklyn, but the Republican United States Senate refused to confirm him. Neither the hope of winning favor or a fear of arousing opposition and thus lessening his own political chances could cause him to swerve from a course which he believed to be right, and this characteristic marked his entire career. All the time he was in Congress he had remained as treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, making flying trips between the capitol and Brooklyn, in order to attend to his official duties there and his business affairs here, and after his retirement from Congress he devoted his attention most exclusively to the bank for a number of years until 1873 when he was

offered the Democratic nomination for mayor and won the election by a large majority.

The reform city charter had not then been adopted and his term was a time of storm and stress. There were three heads to the city departments, nominated by the mayor but confirmed by the board of aldermen, and party leaders tried to influence the mayor in his appointments. It was a time, too, when the Kings county organization had great power in Albany and the current practice was to secure special legislation for everything which the organization wanted to do outside of the existing powers of the city government. But Mr. Hunter had his own views and he did not propose to become the tool of any one. He opposed the Prospect Park system as wastefully extravagant; he opposed going to Albany to secure special legislation and was the opponent of many other things which he believed detrimental to the city welfare, but which were desired by politicians who sought the rewards of office. This caused much dissension between the mayor and the board of aldermen and sometimes the latter refused point blank to receive his communications, but he never faltered in the course which he believed to be right. Party leaders did not renominate him and put up one whom they supposed would be a more docile and tractable leader. In the meantime a fast friendship had sprung up between Frederick A. Shroeder, the Republican comptroller, and Mr. Hunter. When the former supposed Mr. Hunter would be nominated for a second term he refused to run against him for mayor on the Republican ticket, but when he learned that his friend was not the Democratic nominee he accepted the candidacy and won the election.

After his service as mayor Mr. Hunter retired from public affairs as an active participant, but maintained a keen interest in them and did not hesitate to speak his mind frankly on public questions when asked to do so. He was also unremitting in his performance of his duties to the Dime Savings Bank, of which he was treasurer from 1864. Besides this he was a director of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and of the Mer-

cantile Trust Company and was for a time president of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society. He owned considerable real estate and in his younger days had property on Prospect Heights, which would have made him a millionaire if he had held it. Some one asked him one day why he didn't hold on to it. He answered, laughing: "I held on as long as I could and then let go." The laugh was a key to Mr. Hunter's view of life. He was eminently a cheerful spirit, never inclined to look on the shady side and not given to looking on his own achievements or career too seriously. During his term as mayor he acquired a reputation as a diner out, it being a standing joke about the city hall that he never declined an invitation to dinner except when two came on the same night, and he used to enjoy the joke quite as much as the men who made them, and he enjoyed the dinners as much as any one who attended them, for he delighted in the clash of wit and brilliant repartee which mark the progress of the ideal dinner. As president of the St. Nicholas Society he presided at the annual dinners of that organization at the Montauk Club and was a greatly-liked and respected figure in the dinner-going world. He also presided at such meetings of the Old Brooklynites, of which society he was president. At the former there were usually three hundred and fifty guests and at the latter one hundred. All the leading men of Brooklyn found their way to one company or the other and no one contributed more to the flow of wit and enjoyment than did the venerable president.

Mr. Hunter passed away April 16, 1900, and thus was brought to a close the life record of one whose residence covered more than nine decades. In consequence of his prominence in political, banking and social life he had a wide acquaintance and gained a host of warm friends whose high and sincere regard, recognizing his genuine worth, he fully possessed. There is no doubt that had he entered into the methods of many politicians he could have obtained almost any office he might have desired, but with him principle was above party, purity in municipal affairs above personal interest, and his absolute allegiance to a

cause which he believed to be right won him the respect and confidence of even those whose views were in opposition to his own.

TOWNSEND C. VAN PELT.

Nearly two and a half centuries ago the ancestors of the Van Pelt family came to America. They were of the sturdy Holland race that sought homes beyond the Atlantic, establishing here a commonwealth that is a monument to their enterprise, energy, honesty and upright lives. One can picture the ancestors in the colonial dress following the pursuits of the farm, and when the oppression of Great Britain aroused a spirit of independence they abandoned the plow in the furrows and with their rifles went to the battle-fields to aid in establishing the American republic. The original American ancestor of the branch of the family to which our subject belongs was Aert Tunise Van Pelt, one of the four brothers who came to the new world from Holland. He located at New Utrecht in 1663, served as a magistrate in 1698, and was a lieutenant in 1705. The line of descent is traced down through Peter Rem (perhaps Rembrant), Jacob and John L. to our subject, Townsend Cortelyou Van Pelt. The last named and his father were born in the old Van Pelt homestead on Eighty-sixth street and Twentieth avenue, Brooklyn. Aert and Rem Van Pelt were both advocates of the Whig party and served as soldiers in the war of the Revolution. When General Howe came to Long Island to engage in the historic battle here he landed at the foot of the street where the old homestead stood, and some of the British soldiers were quartered in the Van Pelt manor house. The owners thereof, however, were loyal American men and did all in their power to overthrow the yoke of British oppression. Their home stood on King's Highway, the only road leading to New Jersey, Philadelphia and the south. The people crossed from New York to Brooklyn by way of Fulton ferry and by way of Flatbush, going by the Van Pelt home and across to Staten Island from Fort Hamilton, thence across the Kills to Perth Amboy. It was necessary to follow this circuitous route on

account of the swamps and marshes behind Jersey City. The liberty pole that is to be seen in front of the Reformed church is the only one on Long Island that stands on the same spot where one was placed when the British evacuated New York. Many old historic flag-poles are to be seen, but this is the only "liberty pole," and the people take just pride in it. The one now standing is the third that has occupied that ground, and it was placed there not long since through the efforts of the Van Pelt family and other patriotic citizens.

John L. Van Pelt, the father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1885. He wedded Anna Maria Cortelyou, a daughter of Timothy Townsend Cortelyou, who was an extensive farmer and owned the property where Fort Hamilton now stands. She was born in a house which was located on the site where the big gun formerly stood. The house in which her great-grandfather was born is still standing on the reservation, and it was there that General Howe slept after landing from his ship just before the battle of Long Island. The big chain that was stretched across the Hudson river at West Point by patriots during the Revolution to prevent the British from ascending the river was forged at the Townsend foundry, owned by Peter Townsend, a relative of Mrs. J. L. Van Pelt. The chain, which weighed one hundred and sixty tons, each link weighing one hundred and forty pounds, was made and delivered within the space of six weeks. Peter Townsend also made the first anchor ever manufactured in this country. His relative, Anna Maria Van Pelt, died in 1898. She had a family of six children; of whom five are living, namely: Jacob L., a resident of Bath Beach; Townsend C.; Mary L., widow of J. Van Brunt, of Flatbush; Anna C., wife of George Shield, of Bath Beach; and John V., who is represented on another page of this volume. All of the family are members of the Holland Society.

Townsend Cortelyou Van Pelt was born in the old Van Pelt homestead, on the 13th of November, 1837, and pursued his education in the local schools and in Erasmus Hall Academy,

at Flatbush. In 1852 the town of New Utrecht was formed and was divided into twenty plats of fifty acres each. The one owned by our subject, and upon a portion of which his home now stands, was never disturbed until 1890, when, by reason of the growth of the country, our subject divided and sold some of it. The old manor house in which he lives, however, has never been in the possession of any one save members of the Van Pelt family. The brick used in the construction of the chimneys of this house came from Holland, and the place is one of the old historic homes on Long Island, having stood for nearly two and a half centuries, a mute witness of many of the important events which have formed the history of the nation. One of the few milestones yet to be found in the county is located in front of the house, it having been used in the early days to indicate directions. At the age of sixteen years Townsend C. Van Pelt began farming, and followed that pursuit until 1890,—an occupation to which he was reared and which had been followed by his ancestors throughout the long period of their residence in America. About a decade ago he retired to private life, his efforts in former years and his real-estate sales having brought to him a handsome competence. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican. He is an active member of the Reformed church, and has never withheld his support or co-operation from any movement or measure calculated to prove of public good.

Mr. Van Pelt was united in marriage to Maria E. Ditmars, a daughter of John Ditmars and a representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of the county, where her ancestors have been land owners since 1636. The marriage was celebrated October 24, 1866, and through more than a third of a century Mr. and Mrs. Van Pelt have traveled life's journey together. She is a noted historian and is regarded as a local authority on all matters relating to the history of this section of the country. She belongs to the society of Daughters of the Revolution and Dames of the Revolution, and is treasurer of the free library of New Utrecht. She is also prominent in church work, and her influence along lines of social,

intellectual and moral upbuilding and progress has been most marked. She has traveled all over the country, and is a lady of superior culture and refinement. She justly prides herself upon her pure Holland ancestry. John Ditmars, her father, was born at Flatlands, April 18, 1806, and died on the 26th of August, 1844. Her grandfather, John Ditmars, was born in the same house, as was the great-grandfather, Johanas Ditmars. The latter's father bore the same name, and he too was born in the old homestead. He was a son of Jan Ditmars, a native of Flatlands, whose father, Johanas Ditmars, was born in Flatbush. He wrote his name Van Ditmarse, and his father was Jan Van Ditmarse, and his grandfather, Jan Janson Van Ditmarse. The last named came from Ditmarsen, in the duchy of Holstein, Holland, and married Altje Dow. They had a patent, dated March 21, 1647, granting them twenty-four morgens of land on Manhattan Island. Jan Jansen Ditmarse arrived in America in 1638, and purchased for his son, Jan, Jr., a farm at Flatbush. Mrs. Van Pelt is also a descendant of Sarah Rapelje, who was the first Dutch white child born in America, her birth occurring in Brooklyn in 1623, where the naval yard now stands. Mrs. Van Pelt is a representative of the eighth generation of her descendants.

The Ditmars were strong Whigs at the time of the Revolution. Cornelius Vanderver, her great-great-grandfather, had a rope placed around his neck by Tories who were about to hang him, but he was brought before Lord Cornwallis, who offered to spare his life if he would fight against his countrymen. This he refused to do, but eventually he was released, and he planted an apple tree on his farm at Flatbush where he came so near being hanged. That tree stood until recently, on the site of the Vanderver park. The family were robbed and greatly mistreated by the Hessians. The flag for the first liberty pole of Flatbush was made in the home of Cornelius Vanderver in 1783. He was one of twelve to subscribe to build Erasmus Hall Academy, at Flatbush, a well known institution of learning, to which he gave the sum of twelve pounds. He was one of the incorporators at the time of its

incorporation, and the school was named in honor of a celebrated Holland patron of literature. Cornelius Vanderver was an ardent patriot, and his son, when only fourteen years of age, served in his company in the Revolution.

John Ditmars, the father of Mrs. Van Pelt, married Elizabeth Vanderver, who died in 1898, survived by three of her four children, namely: Cornelius, who resides at the old homestead at Fiatlands; Abraham, a resident of Amagansett, Long Island; and Maria E., now Mrs. Townsend C. Van Pelt, of Van Pelt Manor.

LEWIS R. STEGMAN.

Colonel Lewis R. Stegman was born in the city of New York January 18, 1840. He was educated in the public schools and graduated at Marpe's Academy. He then entered the law office of J. H. & H. L. Riker. His eyesight becoming affected by overstudy he was compelled to make practical his knowledge of surveying, making a map of Queens county and assisting in the field work of Johnson's state map of New York. Returning to the study of the law, under John Livingston, he also devoted himself to literary pursuits at brief intervals.

The great Civil war breaking out in 1861, he entered the services as a private in the Van Buren Light Infantry, afterward the One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers. Being selected for recruiting service, he secured sufficient recruits to entitle him to a commission, and he was elected captain of his company. The first active service of the regiment was in the spring of 1862, in Virginia, and Captain Stegman was chosen several times to make special reconnoissances in the face of the enemy. At Harper's Ferry, in May and June, 1862, he assisted young Ulric Dahlgren in manning and firing the guns of the Dahlgren battery against the furious assaults of "Stonewall" Jackson's troops. Campaigning through the valley of the Shenandoah, he was seriously wounded in the head at the bloody battle of Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862, and was sent to Washington. Though not fully recovered he reached the field of Antietam in time for

further bullets and artillery. Then followed Chancellorville in May, and Gettysburg in July, 1863, where he commanded his regiment. The Twelfth Corps, Slocum's, being sent to the west, Captain Stegman participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, the battle "above the clouds," Missionary Ridge, Peavine Creek and Ringgold, in November, 1863, under Grant and Hooker. At Lookout Mountain, Stegman was promoted to be major. In the succeeding year, 1864, he started with Sherman for Atlanta, Georgia, charging against the enemy in the battles at Villanow, Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Cassville, Pumpkin-vine Creek, New Hope Church, Dallas, Ackworth Bridge, Lost Mountain, Big Shanty, Kenesaw and Pine Mountain, where on June 16, while commanding his regiment, he was shot through the right thigh, partly shattering the bone and incapacitating him for further service during the campaign.

In the meantime Sherman had "cut loose" for his march to the sea. Stegman, having been sent home wounded, resigned from his former regiment and received an appointment as major of the First Regiment of United States Veteran Volunteers (Hancock's corps), composed of veteran soldiers, the late lamented President McKinley being adjutant-general of the First Division. The First Regiment served in the Loudoun and Shenandoah valleys, fighting Mosby's troops in the spring of 1865. It was finally returned to Washington, after Lee's surrender, where it participated in the hanging of the assassins of President Lincoln, and was then sent to Baltimore, where Stegman commanded, at Forts Marshall and McHenry, until his final muster out in February, 1866. While in the First Regiment of United States Volunteers, Stegman received the commissions of lieutenant-colonel and colonel by brevet "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." During his long services at the front he was judge advocate of Geary's division, Twelfth Corps, and of Hancock's veteran corps, but always rejoining his regiment for battle.

After the war he entered mercantile pursuits, serving also for five years as chief clerk of the entrance and clearance department of the naval

office, custom-house. From this he resigned to re-enter mercantile pursuits. At present he is engaged in mercantile business in New York. In 1873 he was elected major of the Forty-seventh Regiment of New York. He resigned in 1875. In 1876 he was made under sheriff of Kings county by Albert Daggett, sheriff. In 1879 he served in the New York assembly. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of the county by over five thousand majority, as a Republican, although the county was Democratic. During all his business and political life, Stegman never forgot his newspaper training. In 1873-4 he was editor of the "American Journal" and wrote for other publications. In 1886 he joined the "Brooklyn Citizen" and later the "Brooklyn Standard Union," being the staff correspondent at Albany for legislative sessions for many years. While in Albany he was president of the Legislative Reporters' Association for three years. By appointment of Governor Flower in 1893 he was placed on the New York monuments commission for the battle-fields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, and in 1896 was made a trustee of the Inebriates' Home of Kings County. He is a member of McPherson Doane Post, 499, G. A. R., of the Union Veterans' Legion, and the War Veterans' Association. He has been selected as a delegate many times to state and national bodies. He is president of the One Hundred and Second and Seventy-eighth Regiments, Veteran Volunteer Association.

WILLIAM HERRIES.

William Herries, one of the best-known newspaper men in the city of New York, as well as one of the small group which has been in continuous service on the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" for more than a quarter of a century, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on June 9, 1832. His parents, William and Jane (Lyon) Herries, were Presbyterians of the old school, and inherited from their ancestors the spirit of the Covenanters. The atmosphere in which they were brought up and in which they reared their sons is reflected in the books of Crockett, who describes the dis-

trict in which they lived. In his younger days Mr. Herries was employed as a teacher in the north of England, securing, in one instance, an engagement, as his principal told him, because he professed not to know anything and frankly confessed his inability to answer the questions propounded to him. When he was about twenty years of age he came to America, and spent his money and his first two years in travel, mostly in the south.

In 1854 he took up his residence in New York city, and was almost immediately engaged on the New York "Tribune." He was attached to the city staff of that paper until 1863, and during the exciting period previous to the outbreak of the Civil war, and in the critical period just after the Fort Sumter episode, did much valuable service in exposing selfish plots of politicians whose loyalty to the government was overshadowed by their reckless search for lucre. He was instrumental in terminating the system of arbitrary arrests which had its head in the office of Secretary of State William H. Seward and its tail in the United States marshal's office in New York. In 1864 he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to accept the associate editorship of the Pittsburg "Commercial," in which relation he had several opportunities of showing the importance of lifting newspaper work into practical working power in emergencies. He established the Pittsburg "Leader" in 1865, and remained at its head for about one year, when he returned to New York to accept a responsible position on the city staff of the New York "Times." Here he commended himself especially to the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the founder and editor of that paper. Mr. Herries was noted for the variety of subjects which he treated, for his captures of exclusive news, and for his original and entertaining way of writing. It was during his connection with the "Times" that he was New York correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial," sending to it letters which provoked much comment. From 1870 to 1872 he was a special contributor to the New York "Sun" and several other papers, which valued his work because of the breadth of knowledge of local conditions and history which it



William Herries.

evinced. In 1872 he became attached to the Brooklyn "Eagle," which he has served as reporter, city editor, assistant managing editor, and in other capacities to the present writing. In speaking of him, the New York "Fourth Estate" said in its issue for September 20, 1894:

"Among the best-known, most useful members and longest in service of the staff of the Brooklyn "Eagle" is William Herries. He holds a position that brings him less before the public eye than that of some members of the corps, but his influence is felt and known. He is the statistician of the establishment; he answers the multitudinous questions that are sent in for the puzzle of the powers; he directs the personal columns; is the librarian, and performs many duties concerning business details of the editorial department. He has served on numerous papers in New York, Pittsburg and Brooklyn, always with industry and distinction. In bearing he is bluff and hearty; and there is, probably, no man on the local press who has done more kindly service than he, albeit, these services are done in quiet and even secrecy. Though he has turned three score of years, he is hale and brisk as most men of forty."

Love for his native country has never abated in Mr. Herries, and he is, as he always has been, deeply interested in Scottish subjects. For several years he was a regular contributor to the columns of the "Scottish American." Outside of his profession he has given much of his time to Sunday-school work, and in later years his special religious interest has centered about the Central Congregational church of Brooklyn. He was an earnest supporter of the pastorate of the late Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., and believed in him as a prophet to the people. Because he thought that the message of that great preacher should not be forgotten he compiled a volume of selections from the sermons and addresses of Dr. Behrends during his ministry in Brooklyn, under the title of "The Christ of Nineteen Centuries." His duties in connection with the "Eagle" have been such, at times, as to impress him favorably in the interest of the verse of the mission poets, and he compiled a volume of "Fu-

gitive Poetry," which contains scores of popular poems. He has long been connected with the National Provident Union, and in July, 1900, he was elected to the presidency to fill an unexpired term, and was subsequently re-elected for two years. Under his administration the Union has been strengthened, gaining both in membership and character. He is a man of sterling integrity, of strong likes and dislikes, of firm friendships and kindly impulses. His judgment is often sought on matters of moment, and his counsel is always sound.

HERBERT T. KETCHAM.

Herbert T. Ketcham, a leading member of the Brooklyn bar, a gentleman of excellent literary attainments and a favorite in leading social organizations as an after-dinner speaker, is a native of Long Island, born at Huntington November 2, 1850. His parents were Ebenezer and Frances (Taylor) Ketcham. His father, a member of the well-known old Ketcham family, was born in Sag Harbor, and was a manufacturing jeweler in New York city for many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1873. His wife was of English parentage. To them were born five children: Herbert T.; Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. George P. Noble; Mary Wood; Fannie Taylor, the wife of Dr. Frank Anderson, now dead; and Julia J. Ketcham.

Herbert T. Ketcham, only son in the family named, began his education in the Brooklyn public schools, prepared for college in a preparatory school in New York city, and completed his studies at Williams College, at which he was graduated in 1871. He studied law under the tutorship of Richard H. Huntley, a prominent lawyer of New York city, and he was admitted to the bar in 1874. He soon formed a partnership with Benjamin C. Heald, and the association was maintained for nearly five years under the style of Ketcham & Heald. He afterward practiced alone until 1894, in New York city, his offices for the greater portion of the time being at No. 170 Broadway. He then removed to Brooklyn, and shortly afterward formed a

partnership with Joseph E. Owens, with whom he is still associated, in the law firm of Ketcham & Owens, at No. 189 Montague street. Mr. Ketcham is recognized as one of the most completely equipped lawyers at the Kings county bar, displaying special aptitude for the trial of jury cases, in which line of practice his success has been most gratifying. He has on frequent occasions acted as referee, at times by consent of the attorneys concerned, and again on nomination from the bench. In all his professional effort he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of his colleagues at the bar and the confidence of his clients, to whose interests he devotes himself with the loyalty of a personal friend as well as of a trusted legal adviser. He has also been engaged in important cases as associate counsel, and in trying causes for other lawyers. His high standing, professionally and personally, has found marked recognition from the bench in his appointment, by the appellate division of the second judicial department of the state of New York, to membership in the committee on the character of candidates for admission to the bar.

Mr. Ketcham is a member of several of the leading social and fraternal organizations, in which his excellent personal traits and his gifts as a pleasing and entertaining speaker combine to give him a position of peculiar prominence. Among these are the Lincoln Club, of which he has been president; the Brooklyn Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Apollo Club, and the Penatquit Corinthian Yacht Club, of Bay Shore, Long Island. He is also a past master of Ezel Lodge, No. 732, F. & A. M. His political affiliations were with the Republican party until the presidential contest between Cleveland and Blaine, when he gave his support to the Democratic party, with which he has since been identified.

In February, 1877, Mr. Ketcham married Miss Olivia E. Phillips, of Portland, Maine. Four children were born of this union: Lowell Phillips, who is in mercantile life; Kate Davies, Julia Jermaine and Herbert Franklin Williams. The two daughters are graduates of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, and the youngest son is attending the

Brooklyn Latin School. Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham are members of the Central Congregational church of Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman is now the pastor, and they are active supporters of the individual and benevolent work of the church, and occupy an excellent position in the social life of the city. The family occupy an elegant home at No. 212 Gates avenue.

CHARLES RICHTER.

It cannot always truthfully be said of hotels, as it can be of wine, that they improve with age, but as there are exceptions to most rules so it is in the case of Pettit's Hotel, located at Jamaica, Long Island, of which Charles Richter, the subject of this sketch, is proprietor. Pettit's Hotel has for the past one hundred and fifty years been one of the most popular of the old hostleries on Long Island, and since the advent of its present genial proprietor the fame and popularity of the house have become even more widespread.

Mr. Richter was born in Waldeck, Germany, on November 30, 1847, and was educated in the schools of his native land. Upon the completion of his school life he engaged to learn the upholstery business, which trade he followed until the year 1868. He spent the succeeding four years in the service of the German army. During the Franco-Prussian war he participated in no less than sixteen important engagements, being severely wounded at the battle of Sedan. He received his honorable discharge in 1871, when he returned to his home, remaining there until 1872, at which time he decided to sail for America. Arriving here, he took up his residence in Brooklyn, New York, where for three years he was engaged in the butchering business.

Seeming to have a natural inclination toward hotel life, in 1875 Mr. Richter opened a house on Wythe avenue. That this hotel venture was successful is demonstrated by the fact of his remaining in the same location until 1891, in which year he removed to the corner of Broadway and Willoughby avenue. Here Mr. Richter met with a reverse of fortune, the property being destroyed by fire May 16, 1892. Nothing dar



Henry M. Haviland.

ed, however, by this adversity, he purchased the Carlton Hotel, located at the foot of South Eighth street, which he successfully conducted for three years. In 1896 Mr. Richter leased the old Pettit Hotel, at Jamaica, where strict personal attention to the comfort of his guests has not only contributed to the past excellent reputation of the house, but has added materially to its popularity with the traveling public.

Mr. Richter was married in Brooklyn, June 5, 1876, to Whilimena Lucas, daughter of Henry and Caroline Lucas, who was born in Carlshafen, Germany, November 28, 1856. To them have been born eight children, as follows: Carl, who was born March 30, 1877, and died June 13, 1877; Bertha, who was born November 18, 1879, and died May 6, 1881; Flora, who was born November 15, 1882, and died June 24, 1887; Edith, born November 16, 1884; Minnie, born January 20, 1888; Arthur, born January 20, 1890, and died in 1892; Elsie, born March 9, 1893; and Herbert, born March 28, 1896.

Mr. Richter is an esteemed member of Copernicus Lodge, No. 545, F. & A. M., also of DeWitt Clinton Chapter, R. A. M., and of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, K. T.

JAMES SCHERMERHORN HALL.

Dr. James S. Hall was born at Albany, New York, June 3, 1874, the son of Dr. J. W. Hall, one of the prominent and successful medical practitioners of New York, and a grandson of Professor James Hall, M. D., who was also widely known as an eminent physician of his day, and held the position, for many years, as state geologist for the state of New York. On the maternal side Dr. Hall was a descendant of the Schermerhorn family, many members of which were prominently identified with the medical profession.

Dr. Hall acquired an excellent literary education in the public schools of New York city, and later matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1895. He supplemented his medical course by service for a short

period of time as interne on the staff of Bellevue Hospital, after which he was engaged in general practice in New York city for one year. In 1898 he located in Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he has since devoted his whole time and attention to the large general practice of medicine and surgery, which has steadily increased during the passing years. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon a college fraternity. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Royal Arcanum, Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Hall is a single man and by his genial and kindly disposition has become quite popular among the young people of Oyster Bay, Long Island.

HENRY M. HAVILAND.

Henry Martin Haviland, the present popular postmaster of Jamaica, was born at Little Neck, Flushing, April 17, 1853. His family can trace its American history back to the year 1653, while in England it has been clearly traced to 1467, and the record shows that in 1179 it had established itself in the island of Guernsey, while the earliest data place it in Normandy in 888. Surely a record of over one thousand years entitles a man to a "claim of long descent."

Henry M. Haviland was born on a farm which had been in the possession of the family for over one hundred and fifty years and on which his grandfather and father were both born. Being a younger child, he had to shape out a career for himself as soon as he had been equipped with a good public-school education. He secured a position as a clerk in New York and for several years held good positions in several business houses on Manhattan Island. But he never left Long Island; his home was always there. In 1878 he married Emma A., only daughter of the late Charles and Margaret (Ostrander) Skidmore, and resided in Jamaica. Mr. and Mrs. Haviland had four children: Charles Roe, a graduate of Jamaica high school; Harriet Beldin; Harry Eugene; and Clarence Ellsworth, who died in his sixth year.

Mr. Haviland was early identified with local

politics and soon acquired a leadership in the local councils of the Republican party. He distinguished himself as a genuine worker, and as chairman of the Republican committee he had the pleasure of seeing Queens county wheel over from the Democratic into the Republican column. In 1894 he permitted his name to be presented to the voters as a candidate for the office of collector of taxes, and was elected by a large majority, receiving the votes of many Democrats and independents generally. He continued to hold the office, winning a splendid record until consolidation. In January, 1899, he was appointed postmaster of Jamaica by President McKinley, and in that capacity has effected many improvements in the local service and proved a model official. He has direct supervision of Jamaica as the central office and branches at Richmond Hill, Morris Park, Woodhaven, Brooklyn Hills and Union Course, covering a population approximately of thirty thousand. Mr. Haviland is one of the owners of the "Jamaica Standard," the official Republican paper of Queens county, and is president of the company. He is a member of Jamaica Council, No. 433, R. A.

Mr. Haviland is a man of sterling honesty, of tried and trained habits, whose word is his bond. He has never been known to desert a friend or to abandon any cause he deemed worthy of support, and the consistency of his whole public career and the uprightness of his character have raised up for him hosts of friends in the community in which he has so long lived and labored.

RICHARD C. COLYER.

Richard C. Colyer, a prominent citizen and agriculturist of Woodbury, Queens county, Long Island, traces his ancestry to Theodorus Colyer, who, accompanied by his two brothers, Abraham and Jacobus, emigrated to this country from Holland at an early date. Theodorus Colyer had one son, John, born March 29, 1729, who was united in marriage to Sarah Whitman, and the following named children were born of the union: Mary B., Charles B., Phoebe, Amy and Charles Colyer.

Charles Colyer, youngest son of John and Sarah Colyer, and grandfather of Richard C. Colyer, was born March 27, 1769, and during the Revolutionary war, when only twelve years of age, while leading his horses to water, was discovered by British officers who were "pressing" horses for the service of the crown; they commanded him to deliver the animals, but instead of obeying he galloped away, and although fired upon succeeded in safely making his escape. He hid the animals in a thicket in a gully nearly a mile from his home, and after creeping to the house, he heard the officers threatening his widowed mother on his account, saying that if they caught him they would kill him; his were the only horses of the neighborhood that escaped the press gang. Although the owner of several thousand acres of land on the south shore of Long Island, he devoted his attention to teaching. He was one of the first surveyors of western Suffolk county, and shortly after reaching his majority was appointed justice of the peace, of which office he was the incumbent until his death, which occurred when he had attained the age of forty-six years. He married Martha Whitson, who was born April 21, 1770, and their children were: Stephen, Sarah, Richard, John, Zebulon W., Charles, Abraham, Phoebe, Jacob, Israel, Martha, Ruth W. and Rachel, ten of whom lived to rear families.

Charles Colyer, son of Charles and Martha Colyer, and father of Richard C. Colyer, was born December 23, 1799, at Round Swamp, town of Huntington, Suffolk county, on a portion of the "Bethpage purchase," a tract of land purchased by Thomas Powellsen, August 18, 1695, from the Indian chiefs, Maumee, Elias Serewanos, William Chepy, Sewrushung and Mamussum, and in 1755 Theodorus Colyer purchased some of this land from Mr. Powell. Mr. Colyer purchased a farm in Woodbury, and the remainder of his life was devoted to the cultivation of a general line of garden products. He was a member of the state militia for many years, in which he attained the rank of captain. He was formerly an old-line Whig, but later transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, being elected

on that ticket to fill a number of local offices. He was an active and consistent member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Colyer married, March 5, 1822, Mary Van Wyck, daughter of Richard Van Wyck, and granddaughter of Thodorus Van Wyck, a descendant of Cornelius Barentese Van Wyck, a member of a noble family of Holland, who came to America in 1660. Their children were: Martha, born June 8, 1823, wife of Nelson Monfort; Charles W., born February 15, 1825, married Mary Duryea, May 22, 1844, and died December 8, 1868; Mary E., born July 8, 1827, wife of Francis Sammis, to whom she was married May 23, 1844, and died December 7, 1862; Miriam, born July 25, 1834, wife of Ezra Smith; Sarah J., born June 7, 1843, wife of Ketcham Buffett; and Richard C. Colyer. The father of these children died April 9, 1878, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Richard C. Colyer, son of Charles and Mary Colyer, was born April 4, 1845, and his boyhood days were spent on the farm on which he was born, and which has been his home ever since. After receiving an excellent literary education, and upon reaching young manhood, he was earnestly urged by some of his associates to go west, but his duty to his parents overcame his inclinations and he remained at home. At an early age he was one of several in his vicinity to organize a local temperance society, of which he was elected president, retaining this office for several years. They succeeded in abolishing the three saloons in the neighborhood, and established a sentiment in that section of the island which made the sale of intoxicating liquors impossible since that date. Mr. Colyer has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, being school trustee for twenty years and treasurer of the school board for ten years. In 1879 he was elected justice of the peace, and by his wise administration of the duties of the office held the position for four successive years; he was the only Republican elected to office at that time, as the town was largely under Democratic control. In 1887 he was elected assessor of Oyster Bay, re-elected in 1881, later was nominated for supervisor, but was defeated, and in 1895 re-

ceived the appointment of notary public from Governor Morton. He is a member of the Republican district committee, and in 1893 was appointed one of a committee of three to organize the Long Island Farmers' Club at Jamaica in the interests of the farmers of Long Island, in which he has served in the capacity of vice president ever since. He was also one of the organizers of the Huntington, Norwalk and Bridgeport Steam Ferry Company, in which he has been a stockholder and director since its organization. He is a prominent member of Woodbury Lodge No. 97, I. O. G. T.

On September 28, 1870, Mr. Colyer married Alice O. Wicks, a daughter of Francis M. A. Wicks, who served for many years as justice of the peace, judge and county treasurer of Suffolk county. Their children are: Charles F., Richard F., Nelson Van Wyck and Mary R. Colyer.

HENRY THORN HEWLETT.

Henry Thorn Hewlett was a member of the fifth generation of this family which has made its home in this section of Long Island. The line of descent is as follows: Lewis, Samuel, Lewis S., Samuel L. and Henry Thorn Hewlett. Some of the members of the family were in New Amsterdam in 1646, and in 1657 they were settled at Hempstead, Long Island. George Hewlett, one of the ancestors of Henry T. Hewlett, was high sheriff of the city of Dublin in 1662, and he was also chief of the militia there; they had in their possession a crest and a coat of arms. They emigrated to this country, and settled at Riker's Island, which is near Hell Gate. Captain Richard Hewlett, another member of the family, was with the New York troops in the French and Indian war.

Lewis S. Hewlett, grandfather of Henry Thorn Hewlett, was born near Roslyn, acquired an excellent education, and became one of the public-spirited men of his day; he was also very philanthropic, having built a house on his farm for the accommodation of homeless travelers, where they could be temporarily lodged and fed. He was prominently identified with all matters

of public interest, and served as justice of the peace for a number of years. Samuel L. Hewlett, father of Henry Thorn Hewlett, was born in the house at Roslyn where the widow of Henry T. Hewlett now resides; the house is quite ancient, having been built one hundred and eighty years ago. Previously the family resided at Newtown, but on account of the number of Indians located there they were obliged to change their residence, and removed to Hempstead. Mr. Hewlett was actively interested in the Episcopal church at Manhasset, Long Island.

Henry Thorn Hewlett was born near Roslyn, March 11, 1827, where he acquired his education in the local schools, and later in the academy at Roslyn. He chose farming as an occupation, and continued in that line of work all his life. On April 11, 1849, Mr. Hewlett was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Robbins, daughter of Stephen Robbins, of Jericho. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are now living, namely: Anna M., wife of T. Treadwell; Stephen R., and Samuel L. Hewlett. Mrs. Hewlett takes an active interest in and contributes to the Nassau County Hospital. Mr. Hewlett died June 1, 1900.

LOUIS PRESCOTT PAIRO.

Louis Prescott Pairo, superintendent of transportation in the service of the Long Island Railroad Company, was born in Richmond, Virginia. His boyhood was spent, principally, in the cities of Washington and New York. He attended the Columbia University school of mines in New York city, and was graduated in the class of 1888. Fitted by education and by natural ability for the railroad work, he entered the railroad service of the Long Island Railroad and has since continued in that business. His first appointment was in 1883, as rodman in the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, since which time he has filled many and various positions, in different railroad companies.

From 1885 to 1887 he was principal assistant engineer on the Ohio Central Railroad. From 1887 to 1889 he was assistant engineer for the

Georgia division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. In 1889 he accepted the position of resident engineer of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, remaining there for one year. In 1890 he gave up that position for that of road master for the east Tennessee division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. In 1891 he became assistant superintendent of the Georgia division of the same road, holding this position until 1893, when he was promoted to master of trains on the Alabama division of the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and of the Southern Railroad. His next position was taken in 1897, when he received the appointment of superintendent of transportation of the Long Island Railroad, which position he has since held.

T. B. KEOGH.

T. B. Keogh, who occupies the position of land agent with the Long Island Railroad Company, is a man of business and executive force and ability, well qualified for the conduct of the duties which devolve upon him. He was born in Utica, New York, but during his early childhood his parents removed with their family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated. Believing that he would find the practice of law a congenial profession, he began preparation for the bar and in due time was admitted to practice. This was in 1860 and for a time he devoted his energies to the care of the litigated interests entrusted to him, but later he became connected with journalism.

In 1865 Mr. Keogh removed to the south and made his home in North Carolina until 1899, when he came to Long Island. During his residence in the old North state he held the office of register in bankruptcy, being appointed by Judge Chase. Subsequently he received an appointment from President Arthur to the position of United States marshal and creditably served in that capacity with marked loyalty, discharging his duties without fear or favor. In 1899 he was appointed to his present (1902) position as land agent for the Long Island Railroad Company and took up

his residence in Long Island City. He is a man of keen discrimination, who carefully considers every problem, then forms his plans readily and executes them with determination. In business and official life he has ever commanded public confidence by reason of unfaltering fidelity to duty and to the obligations devolving upon him.

ALBERT CHESHIRE.

In this sketch we present and perpetuate a brief record of the life history of one of the native sons of Long Island and one who has passed his entire life here, so directing his course as to not only achieve success in his business undertakings, but also to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of those with whom he is thrown in contact. Mr. Cheshire has an attractive farm estate of one hundred and fifty acres, the same being located in Oyster Bay township, Nassau county, and his home being in the village of Syosset, where he was born on the 16th of June, 1845, the son of John and Eliza (Titus) Cheshire, both representatives of old and prominent families of Long Island, where both were born. The original ancestors of the paternal line in this locality were two brothers who established their homes here in the seventeenth century, while the Titus family has been long and prominently identified with the history of the island, as may be seen by even cursory reference to sketches of members of the family elsewhere in this publication. John Cheshire was a farmer by occupation and was a member of the Society of Friends, his death occurring in the year 1851, while his widow survived him many years, passing to her reward in 1893. Of their nine children those who survive are as follows: Esther, the widow of Albert Duryea and now a resident of Syosset; Mary E., the wife of Henry Brady, of Brooklyn; James, a resident of Huntington, Suffolk county; Titus, who resides at Oyster Bay; Albert, the subject of this sketch; Phoebe, wife of Joseph A. Velsor, of Cold Springs; and Emma A., wife of John Howe, of New York city.

Albert Cheshire was reared in Syosset, in

whose public schools he secured the early educational training which has served as the basis of a broad fund of knowledge acquired in connection with the practical affairs of life. His business career has been successful, and for a period of fourteen years he was engaged in the butchering business at Huntington. Since retiring from this enterprise he has resided on his farm and devoted his attention to general agriculture and to the raising of and dealing in cattle and other live stock, his thorough knowledge of values in this line having contributed materially to his success.

He gives his support to the independent party, but has never sought the honors or emoluments of political office, though his interest in the welfare of the community has been evinced in his public-spirited attitude, and he has served for a number of years as a member of the board of school trustees. He has been a director of the Oyster Bay Bank since its organization, and also one of the finance committee. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has been a member of the church at Woodbury from his early youth. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in whose affairs he takes a deep interest. In 1869 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cheshire to Miss Jane Van Sise, who was born in Queens county, Long Island, the daughter of Cornelius Van Sise, of the old Knickerbocker stock of this state. They have seven sons, namely: George A., Camillus R. and John R., twins, Raymond E., Samuel T., and Leslie G. and Austin C., twins.

EUGENE T. CARLTON.

Eugene T. Carlton, chief car inspector for the Long Island Railroad, was born in Saratoga county, New York, on the 16th of February, 1856, and was reared and educated in the county of his nativity. His early life was spent in mercantile pursuits. In 1884 he entered the railway service, becoming chief car inspector for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Newark, Ohio, remaining in that position until the year 1893. From December of that year until

December, 1894, he served as chief car inspector for the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, maintaining his residence at Joliet. In December, 1894, he assumed the position of master car builder, in which he served until 1897, and in that year was promoted to the superintendency of the car department for the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad. He later resigned that office to accept a position with the Schoen Pressed Steel Company of Pittsburgh, assuming his duties with that corporation on the 15th of February, 1898. In July, 1899, after having resigned his former position, he became chief car inspector for the Long Island Railroad Company, which important position he still holds. He makes his home in Long Island City. Mr. Carlton is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and his close attention to duty and honorable methods have gained for him the confidence of the company which he so ably represents.

CHARLES H. VOIGT.

Of the manufacturers in the pleasant town of Hicksville, Long Island, none are better or more favorably known than Charles H. Voigt, owner of the sash, door and blind factory, and planing mill. Besides this he is also in the undertaking business. Mr. Voigt was born in Hicksville on April 20, 1860, the son of Charles G. and Mary (Nickolaus) Voigt. His education was received in private schools. After completing his schooling he learned the carpenter's trade with his father. After thoroughly learning this branch he took up his abode in New York, where he followed his trade from 1879 until 1886. In this year he returned to Hicksville and on April 1st became a partner in his father's business, the firm becoming well known under the name of C. G. Voigt & Son. On April 1, 1901, he became sole proprietor of the business.

Mr. Voigt was married on May 19, 1885, to Amelia Steers, the daughter of Henry and Anna C. Steers. Three children have blessed their union, Charles G., Anna C. and one who died in infancy. He is a charter member and deputy grand regent of Hicksville Council No. 1159,

Royal Arcanum; a member of New Bridge Mutual Benefit Association, and is identified with the Protection volunteer hook and ladder company of Hicksville, with which he has been connected for eight years. He takes much interest in the good of the community in which he lives and is president of the board of education for the union free school. He has served as a trustee of the German Lutheran church, and is a consistent member of that church. In his political views he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Voigt's attention has been closely concentrated upon his business affairs, and from his careful supervision, his wise judgment and shrewd discrimination he has placed his financial matters upon a solid basis. He is singularly blessed by nature for the control of important interests, and it is fair to presume that his career in the future will be a continuation of that success he has so justly merited in the past. He is ever ready to help others less fortunate than he. Particularly in matters pertaining to his native town is he both active and progressive, leaving no stone unturned for its betterment. Honest and conscientious, straightforward and eminently just in all his dealings, Mr. Voigt is a man whose popularity is well deserved.

The father of our subject, Mr. Charles G. Voigt, was born near Leipsic, Germany, on December 6, 1828. He sailed for this country in 1851. Soon after arriving in New York he went to Hicksville, where he remained for a time, returning at length to New York. In 1857 we find him again in Hicksville, where he purchased land and built himself a home, engaging in carpentering and building with Charles Reicht. In 1862 he built a small shop and began the manufacture of window sashes and doors by hand. In 1864, in conjunction with Charles Reicht and August Schaeffer, he built Trinity German Lutheran church in Hicksville. In 1869, his business demanding it, he built a larger workshop, introducing horse power to run his machinery, the machinery being all his own make. In 1870 he added undertaking to his business, and in 1886 introduced steam power in his factory.

He was married in New York in 1857, to Mary

Nickolaus, and to their union were born Charles H.; Amelia, who died; Jacob; Mary J.; William, who died in childhood; Johanna; and Henry. He died July 26, 1890, and his wife on April 11, 1876. As a business man Mr. Voigt was both capable and trustworthy. He bore an enviable reputation, and confidence in him was eminently justified, as his word was considered as good as his bond.

THOMAS POLLITT.

The popular station master for the Long Island Railroad at Lynbrook is Thomas Pollitt, a son of the late James and Mary (Mahoney) Pollitt. The father was a native of Glencove, Long Island, where he spent the greater part of his life. To him and his wife were born four children, namely: Thomas, Frederick, May and Nellie, the last two being twin sisters. The family attended the Roman Catholic church.

Thomas Pollitt, of this review, acquired his education in the public schools of Locust Valley and in Glencove, Long Island, and afterward studied telegraphy at Mineola, Long Island, where he subsequently became assistant station agent. He was appointed agent at Lynbrook on the 6th of April, 1900, and is an efficient and painstaking representative, highly esteemed by the company and the patrons of the line for his many good qualities.

ASHTON L. MARSH.

The average opportunities for advancement which are afforded to the average young American are such that almost any young man of fair education and abilities may hope by honesty and industry to rise to a comfortable position in the world. Young men who, like the gentleman whose name appears above, surpass in those qualities which make for success in life are quite sure to get along satisfactorily.

Ashton L. Marsh, express agent and station agent of the Long Island Railroad Company at Lindenhurst, Long Island, was born at Astoria, Queens county, New York, July 7, 1864, a son

of Lewis S. Marsh and Josephine (Alston) Ashton. Lewis S. Marsh was a son of M. L. Marsh, once a prominent wholesale druggist in New York city, who had five children, as follows: Canfield, dead; Loretta, wife of General James F. Hall; Mary, wife of William Halbershaw; Lewis S.; Julia, deceased, who was the wife of Justice Hitchcock, of Ridgewood, New Jersey. Lewis S. Marsh was born in New York city, and spent his early life there. He was graduated at the military college at White Plains, Westchester county, New York, and afterward entered business life. For many years he was in the wholesale crockery trade in New York city, but afterward took up the study of medicine, and practiced his profession in Rahway and Elizabeth, New Jersey, and later at Kansas City, Missouri, from which place he returned east and located at Hackensack, New Jersey, where he is a well known practitioner at this time. He attained to considerable professional prominence in Kansas City, where for some time he was demonstrator of anatomy in the leading medical college. Doctor Marsh has three sons, Ashton L., Herbert, who is an accountant with the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, and Morgan DeGrand, who is connected with the banking department of the same corporation.

Ashton L. Marsh gained his education in the public schools of Elizabeth, New Jersey. After leaving school he became a clerk in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in that city. Later he was employed for a time in the office of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, but returned to the Western Union Telegraph Company to accept a position in its office at Newark, New Jersey. He next became train dispatcher and operator for the New York Central Railroad Company and was afterwards employed in the same capacity on several other lines, among them the West Shore, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railways. During the past five years he has been connected with the Long Island Railroad as station master at Rockaway Park, Westbury, and for three years past at Lindenhurst.

Mr. Marsh is a member of Bristow Lodge,

No. 524, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with his wife attends the services of the Dutch Reformed church, toward the maintenance of which he is a liberal contributor. A wide-awake man of much public spirit and of a very genial nature, he is very popular with a wide circle of acquaintances. He married Elizabeth Brinkerhoff, a daughter of Isaac and Harriet Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, New Jersey, and has one child, Emma, who was born June 28, 1888.

J. FRED HEGEMAN.

James Fred Hegeman, one of the descendants of an old Holland Dutch family which settled on Long Island in the early history of our country, members of which became extensive farmers, is a familiar figure to the citizens of Munson, Nassau county, Long Island, where he has resided for many years. He was born at Old Westbury on February 15, 1838, the son of Elbert and Jane E. (Hendrickson) Hegeman. Elbert Hegeman was born at Oyster Bay, the son of Jacobus Hegeman, and he followed the vocation of his ancestors, that of cultivating the soil, in which he was eminently successful; he departed this life in 1894 at Sea Cliff, Long Island, where he made his home; he is remembered as a man of excellent characteristics and upright principles. His wife was the daughter of Frederick Hendrickson of Westbury, who also belonged to an old Long Island family; she died in 1844, leaving her husband and one son, James.

James F. Hegeman, to whom this sketch particularly refers, was educated in the local public schools. Upon the death of his father, which occurred when James was nineteen years old, he left home in order to secure a wider knowledge of life in the outside world. He had, as early as his sixteenth year, become interested in business as an auctioneer, and in this line he gained a wide reputation as well as financial success. He is credited with having conducted the largest auction sale of horses ever carried on in the city of Brooklyn, said sale extending over a period of nine weeks without a day's intermission; at this time he disposed of from one to three car loads

of horses a day. His operations in the selling of horses occupied his attention more particularly from 1891 to 1895. Aside from his otherwise busy career he creditably filled the responsible position of judge of the court of common pleas, showing his marvelous capacity for attending to matters of wide and varied scope. Barring this position of public trust, Mr. Hegeman has accepted no other office, although repeatedly importuned to do so by his Democratic constituency, in whose interests he has ever been ready and willing to engage in active work.

Mr. Hegeman married Miss A. A. Chapman, the daughter of William Chapman, a well known merchant of New York city; they had six children, only one of whom is now living, a daughter, the wife of William B. Lawden, secretary and manager of the New York Bill-Posting Company.

J. ENSOR HUTCHESON, M. D.

Dr. John Ensor Hutcheson, of Rockville Center, Long Island, a practitioner of excellent attainments, was born in 1869, in Lynbrook, New York, son of Robert William and Elizabeth (Ensor) Hutcheson. The father was born on one of the Bahama islands, of English parents, who afterward came to the United States and made their home on Long Island. Robert Hutcheson received his literary and professional education in England, and after receiving his medical degree entered upon practice at Brooklyn, Long Island, whence he removed to Rockville Center. He practiced there usefully and successively for a quarter of a century, and then went into comparative retirement on account of a cataract in the eye. He afterward took up consultation work, which yet engages his attention. His wife died in 1892. He was father of seven children, of whom four are living: Dr. J. Ensor Hutcheson and Dr. Robert F. Hutcheson, of Rockville Center; Eliza A. and Euterpe M. Hutcheson, who reside in Lawrence. Both the sons embraced the profession of the father.

John Ensor Hutcheson, oldest son of Dr. Robert W. Hutcheson, completed his literary edu-

cation in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. Inheriting a disposition for medicine, and instructed in considerable degree by his father, he became a physician, completing his professional studies in Bellevue Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1890. As a student he had made a creditable record, and was offered an appointment in the college hospital, but this he declined to enter upon practice at Rockville Center. He has been so engaged to the present time, usefully and successfully, and has arrived at a position where his attainments are widely recognized by his professional associates and in an influential and appreciative community and neighborhood.

In 1890 Dr. Hutcheson was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Vernon Turner, daughter of J. V. D. Turner, of Brooklyn, New York, and of the marriage has been born a daughter, Gladys Ensor. Dr. and Mrs. Hutcheson are useful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Hutcheson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Royal Arcanum, and of various college societies. He has long served as health officer of his village, and in political affairs affiliates with the Democratic party. His fine personal qualities bring him as high regard in social circles as do his professional attainments in his practice.

PHILANDER R. JENNINGS.

Philander R. Jennings, who is connected with the commercial activity of New York and is a prominent resident of Merrick, is a native of Illinois, but represents an old New England family that has furnished loyal soldiers to defend the nation; two of his ancestors were heroes of the Revolution and two served in the war of 1812. Hezekiah Jennings, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Connecticut, about 1790, but later removed to Sag Harbor, Long Island, and it was there that Henry S. Jennings, the father of our subject, first opened his eyes to the light of day. In early life he was a merchant at Sag Harbor. He married Eliza Cook, a daughter of Richard Cook, of New York, and in 1848 removed to Illinois, where he maintained his residence for a number of years. In his political

views he was a very active and earnest Republican, unfaltering in support of the principles of the party, and of General James A. Garfield he was an extremely warm admirer. He served in the office of justice of the peace, but never sought political preferment as a reward for party loyalty. His death occurred in 1885.

Philander R. Jennings was one of a family of nine children, and in the local schools near his boyhood's home he began his education, which he continued in Plainfield College, in Plainfield, Illinois. In 1867 he came to the Atlantic coast and has since been identified with the business interests of the metropolis. In 1869 he secured a clerkship in the house of Bruce & Cook, which was established in 1812 by John W. Bruce, and became the firm of Bruce & Cook in 1854, and has not since been changed. As he mastered the business in its various phases and displayed ability and energy, he gained promotion, and in 1880 he was admitted to a partnership in the business. The business is in tin plate and metals, with offices at 190 Water street, and warehouses occupying Nos. 186 to 190 Water street, and 248-250 Pearl street, New York, and their business relations in New York and other counties render this a profitable investment. The old established reputation of the house for straightforward dealing is maintained by the present partners, all of whom are men of known reliability and business worth.

In 1884 Mr. Jennings married B. M. Louise Asman, a daughter of Dr. H. J. Van de Berg Asman, of a prominent Holland family, some of her ancestors being among the king's guard. Mrs. Jennings is one of the governors of the Nassau Hospital and interested in many good works. Mr. Jennings is warden of the church of the Redeemer at Merrick, has been a delegate to the church conventions at Garden City and was a delegate to California in 1901, serving on the committee on diocese. He is treasurer of the archdeaconry of Queens and Nassau counties, is one of the managers of the Church Charity Foundation of Brooklyn and a trustee of the House of Mercy in New York, from all of which it will be seen that he is a man of kindly and helpful spirit, ever ready to extend the hand of assistance to

those in need. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the moral elevation of his fellow men and is most active and earnest in church and charitable work. He is a member of the Union League and of the Fulton Club of New York city, the New York Church Club and the Garden City Golf Club, taking a very active interest in the last named. Ten years ago he built a country home in Merrick, where he has since resided. His is a well rounded character, and business, social and moral interests receive due attention, thus producing symmetrical development of the tri-fold nature of man. His energy and perseverance have made him a prominent factor in business; his kindly spirit and good judgment render him an effective worker in church and benevolent movements, and his genial manner and unfailing courtesy make him popular with his large circle of friends.

COUNT ALBERT VON MICHEROUX.

The United States, and notably its metropolis, affords peculiarly attractive field for visitors from every nation upon the globe, who come for purposes of pleasure and observation. Many foreigners, too, have come to make a permanent home where they might enjoy the utmost possible personal and political liberty, and such readily assimilated with its native population. Few, however, have voluntarily relinquished titled rank and high family connection to enter upon a purely democratic life, where the patrician is reduced by his own act to the plans of the plebian. Of this small class, so small that no similar case is in the memory of the writer, a notable example is found in the person of Albert Von Micheroux, a nobleman by birth, a brilliant soldier, a fine botanist, an accomplished linguist and a discriminating connoisseur, now a prominent business man in New York city, making his residence at Baldwin, in Nassau county, Long Island. The record of his life reads as does a chapter of romance, and is well worthy of preservation.

Count Albert Von Micheroux, Duke di Montmerenci, is a native of Italy, born in the famed city of Naples, March 6, 1842, son of a nobleman,

a distinguished soldier, who saw service in the English, Austrian and Italian armies, and rose to the rank of general. He was liberally educated, graduating from a military school in Austria, in which he had been a student for nine years, with complete equipment for all departments of the military profession. Among other accomplishments, he became a fine linguist, having conversational knowledge of as many as twelve different languages. He took service in the Austrian army in 1862, and with the rank of major accompanied the Emperor Maximilian to Mexico, and was a faithful adherent of that ill-fated monarch until the interference of the United States caused his downfall. During this service Count Micheroux participated in all the actions in Mexico, including the battle of Sadowa, and on frequent occasions he met the unfortunate Empress Carlotta on friendly personal terms.

After the fall of the Mexican empire, Count Micheroux expatriated himself, and came to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he renounced his titles and became a naturalized citizen of the United States. For some time he was employed in a banking house. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he established a silk importing house and built up a leading business in that line. He lost all he had in the great fire, and, without insurance, was left penniless. He then came to New York city, where he found employment as a commercial traveler for a leading wine house. In the course of time he had accumulated sufficient means to enter upon business on his own account, and he became a member of the firm of A. Von Micheroux & Company, importers and wholesale wine and liquor merchants at 40 Water street, New York. At a later day he established his salesrooms at 18 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and a factory at Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Columbia Heights. He is a large importer of wines and brandies, and is a manufacturer of fruit wine and prune juice, exporting large quantities to India and other countries in the British empire. He has been eminently successful in business, and holds a high place in the commercial circles of Greater New York.

In 1891, Count Micheroux established an ele-



H von Biehendorf



R.E. v Micherson



gant home in Baldwin, Long Island. An ardent lover of art and curios, his rooms abound in all that is delightful to the connoisseur. Among his paintings is a genuine Van Dyke. His cabinet of coins, valued at twenty thousand dollars, comprises a larger number and variety of rare and ancient silver and copper pieces of all nations than does any other collection, including many of which there are no duplicates extant, and the copper coins are more than ten gallons in quantity. The mineralogical collection is wonderful in its comprehensiveness, drawn from all portions of the globe, and has no rival in extent and variety, whether in Europe or America. Among other curios is a great variety of watches, representing all phases of the development of the pocket time-piece, and representing the workmanship of all nationalities which have engaged in their making. Count Von Micheroux possesses much valuable silverware and jewelry, and each piece bears his crest. His conservatory adjoining his residence contains many rare and beautiful plants. He has a special fondness for cacti, of which he has almost endless varieties, and he has enabled various public and private collectors to possess extremely rare specimens.

Count Von Micheroux is a gentleman of splendid social traits, and is a favorite in many appreciative circles. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor. He is sincerely proud of his American citizenship, and will not brook any captious criticism of its history or its institutions. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Democratic Club of Brooklyn.

JAMES J. DOLLARD.

The legal profession is one which demands the unfaltering allegiance of its members, and it does not confer its prizes because of influence, nor can they be attained by purchase. They must be eagerly sought and are the direct result of comprehensive knowledge, and of correctness in applying this learning to the intricate points involved in litigation. When one has attained prominence at the bar, therefore, it is a conclusive

proof that he is strong in the possession of those qualities which go to win success at the bar—an analytical mind, plus the business sense and a ready capacity for hard labor. James J. Dollard is well known in connection with the legal profession in New York city, and although one of the younger members of the bar has already advanced to a creditable standing in its ranks.

Mr. Dollard was born in the first ward of the metropolis. His paternal grandfather, Patrick Dollard, was one of the incorporators and for many years the oldest member of the New York Produce Exchange and was widely known in connection with business interests of the city. His son, John Dollard, was also born in New York and became very prominent in connection with the grain trade. His business reached extensive proportions, and through the conduct of his affairs he amassed a handsome fortune. Removing to Far Rockaway, he was for many years one of the leading citizens of this place. He wedded Mary Gavin and they became the parents of eight children. The father died July 4, 1892, but the mother still survives him.

In the parochial schools Mr. Dollard began his education, which was continued in Manhattan College, and then preparing for a professional career he entered the New York Law School, in which he was graduated with the class of 1894. At once he began practice in New York, being associated with the distinguished jurist, Charles A. La Barbier, their partnership being maintained for five years, since which time Mr. Dollard has been alone in business. He is well versed in the various departments of the law and his practice is of a general character, connecting him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district. His success came soon, because his equipments were unusually good. Nature endowed him with strong mentality, and that persistent energy and close application without which there is no success. His advancement has been continuous and commendable and he is recognized as a strong member of his chosen calling.

On the 5th of May, 1897, Mr. Dollard was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Bradley, a daughter of Philip Bradley, an extensive land-

owner of Far Rockaway, but her death occurred in 1898. Mr. Dollard is a member of various social organizations and clubs and is popular in such circles. He was also for nine and a half years a member of Company C, Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of New York. Although he practices in New York city he makes his home in Far Rockaway, and is one of the leading and influential citizens of this portion of the island. Genial in manner, approachable, of social disposition, he wins friends in the best social circles and enjoys the high regard of all.

WILLIAM DANDISON WOOD, M. D.

There is no member of the community more highly respected than the upright and honorable old family physician, who, like William D. Wood, of Jamaica, Long Island, has for many years ministered to the sufferings of the people and been their confident and counsellor in many of the important affairs of their lives. William Dandison Wood, M. D., one of the oldest, if not the oldest practicing physician on Long Island, was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 2, 1821. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Dandison) Wood, natives of England, both lived out their allotted days there. Thomas Wood, who was a dry-goods merchant, died July 10, 1832, his wife in 1856. Their children were William D.; Michael, deceased; Maria, deceased; Philip, a member of the New York bar; Mary Ann, deceased; and Helen.

William D. Wood spent his early life in his native land, where he acquired a good classical education and devoted three years and a half to the study of medicine. He came to the United States in 1847 and located in Vermont, and there resumed his medical studies at Castleton Medical College, in which institution he was graduated in 1855, with the degree of M. D. Immediately after receiving his diploma he located in Jamaica, Long Island, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. During recent years, owing to his advanced age, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to office practice. Since taking up his residence at Jamaica

Dr. Wood has always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of its people, and he has been a witness of many changes and improvements in that now flourishing town. A man of unswerving honesty and always reliable, he had no difficulty in acquiring and retaining the entire confidence of the community, and his life has been one of honor and success. He is a stockholder in the Jamaica Bank, was for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity in Jamaica, is a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal church, of Jamaica, and is one of the fathers of the Queens County Medical Association. He has served as a delegate to conventions of the National Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association and the Kings County Medical Association. In political views he is a Democrat.

Dr. Wood married Mary Ann Wilson, who was a daughter of Isaac Wilson, of Albany county, New York, and who died in 1897. Their children were as follows: Sarah Elizabeth, who married D. J. Rider; Philip M., a prominent physician of Jamaica; Mary Frances, widow of the late Henry H. Smith; William Thomas, who died in his seventh year.

Philip M. Wood, M. D., son of William Dandison and Mary Ann (Wilson) Wood, has been in active medical practice in Jamaica for twenty-five years, and is one of the most successful physicians in that vicinity. Born there February 24, 1856, he was educated in the common schools of that town and early evinced an inclination for the medical profession. After studying medicine under his father's preceptorship he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and was graduated in that institution with the degree of M. D., in 1876, at the unusual age of twenty years. Immediately afterward he began practice in Jamaica, where he has risen to prominence as a physician and surgeon and as a citizen. He was physician in charge of the Queens County Asylum for the Insane at Mineola, Long Island, from 1878 to 1883, and resigned the position in order to give his undivided attention to his private practice. He is a member of the Queens County Medical Society, is a Mason and worships with the Reformed church.



John A. Hook, M.D.



In 1889 he married Minnie Betz, a daughter of the late John Betz, of Queens, Long Island, and they have a son named Edgar P. Wood and a daughter Elsie Wood.

THE WHITNEY FAMILY, OF LONG ISLAND.

The best English authorities state that the family of Whitney is of Saxon origin, and was seated in Hertfordshire, England, before the Norman conquest. In the year 1086 Eustace, who was Lord of Whitney, in the county of Hereford, in conformity with the Norman custom, took the surname of Whitney, and was the ancestor of a long line of knights and gentlemen who distinguished themselves in the field for four or five centuries.

Henry Whitney, known as the Long Island and Connecticut ancestor, was born in England about 1620. The first record of him is when he was associated with three others, October 8, 1649, in the purchase of land at Hashamonumock in Southold, Long Island. He removed to Huntington, Long Island, and was a resident there August 17, 1658. He settled in Jamaica in 1661, removing thence to Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1665. He was one of the petitioners in May, 1672, for liberty to begin a new "plantation neare the backside of Norwalke." This was Danbury. Leave was granted and the plantation was begun in 1684, but he did not live to take part in it. He died in 1673, leaving a son, John.

John Whitney, son of Henry, was born probably before his father went to Southold. He settled with his father in Norwalk, Connecticut, and engaged in business as a millwright and miller. He died in Norwalk in 1720. He married, March 17, 1674, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard, and had five children, of whom Richard (2d) was the fifth.

Richard Whitney, fifth son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Whitney, was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, April 18, 1687, resided there for a number of years and finally settled in that part of Stratfield Society which lay in the town of Fairfield. He was living there October 18, 1714,

when he sold land in Norwalk to "William Jarvis, of Huntington, on ye Island of Nassau." He married, April 7, 1709, Hannah Darling, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Beers) Darling, of Fairchild. They had five children, of whom Daniel (1st) was the fifth.

Daniel Whitney (1st) son of Richard and Hannah (Darling) Whitney, was born at Stratfield parish, Fairfield, Connecticut, April 24, 1723, and settled at Stamford, Connecticut. He served in the war of the Revolution. He enlisted under the first call for troops in April and May, 1775, and served under General Wooster in New York and then belonged to the Northern Department. The following year he was in Captain Keeler's company, Bradley's battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, and took part in the defense of Fort Washington, but was among the fortunate ones who escaped capture when the fort surrendered. He was a private in Captain Jonathan Whitney's company, attached to General Wooster's command, 1776-77, and probably rendered other service. He drew a pension under the act of 1818. He married Hester Classon and had six children, of whom Darling was the fifth.

Major Darling Whitney, fifth child of Daniel and Hester (Classon) Whitney, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, September 25, 1758, served in the war of the Revolution and was a private in Captain Samuel Keeler's company with his father, participating in the defense of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, but was probably captured, the remarks opposite his name being "Died?" which, of course, was a mistake. He afterward settled on a farm at East Woods, now the village of Woodbury, Oyster Bay, Long Island. He was a major in the war of 1812, and was for some time stationed at Fort Greene, in Brooklyn, under General Johnson. In May, 1819, he sold his farm to his son and removed to New York city, where he engaged in the grocery business. He died at the corner of Attorney and Stanton streets, New York, November 14, 1834. He married, the 14th of January, 1779, Sarah Valentine, of Oyster Bay (born December 29, 1757), daughter, it is thought, of Richard Valentine and great-grand-

daughter of Richard Valentine, who came from Lancashire, England. She died July 14, 1821. He married, secondly, Catharine ———. He had seven children by his first wife, of whom Daniel (2d) was the second.

Daniel Whitney (2d), son of Major Darling and Sarah (Valentine) Whitney, was born at East Woods, now Woodbury, Long Island, July 2, 1781, and resided on the farm. He was a lieutenant of militia in the war of 1812 and served for three months at Sag Harbor, Long Island. After the war for a short time he commanded a sloop on the Hudson river and Long Island Sound, and in May, 1819, bought and settled on his father's homestead at East Woods. He married, first, Amelia, daughter of Jonathan S. and Deborah Valentine, of West Hills, Huntington, Long Island; she died September 23, 1810, and he married, secondly, April 3, 1813, Nancy Valentine, a sister of his first wife. The children, all by the second wife, were:

I. Amelia Ann, born at West Hills, Huntington, September 17, 1814, married Charles A. Van Sise, and died December 22, 1864.

II. JOHN CLAWSON, born May 31, 1817, married Catharine Webb, daughter of Charles and Catharine Webb, and died August 9, 1877.

III. DANIEL DARLING WHITNEY.

IV. Scudder Valentine Whitney, born March 11, 1821, married Elizabeth Titus, a daughter of Henry and Phebe Titus, of Glen Cove, Long Island, April 19, 1849. He still lives on the homestead.

V. Sarah Ellis Whitney, born July 8, 1823, married W. H. Montfort, February 28, 1846.

VI. Timothy Titus Whitney, born May 6, 1827; died December 31, 1827.

HON. DANIEL DARLING WHITNEY,

Third child of Daniel (2d) and Nancy (Valentine) Whitney, was born at East Woods, Woodbury, Oyster Bay township, January 31, 1819. Like most boys of that period he worked on the farm during the summer and attended school during the winter months. At the age of eighteen he came to New York city and obtained em-

ployment in the retail grocery store of Cornelius M. Lewis. After two years' experience he obtained a clerkship with Thomas Day Gerald, No. 20 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and at the end of four years he and his brother, John Clawson Whitney, established the wholesale grocery and flour business, under the firm name of J. C. & W. W. Whitney, which has continued without intermission for more than half a century, the original firm being succeeded by a son of each of the former partners. This is probably one of the oldest, if not the oldest, mercantile firm in Brooklyn.

Without neglecting in any way his business affairs, Mr. Whitney became interested in politics as early as 1858, when he was elected alderman on the Democratic ticket; and again elected in 1863-64-65-68-69; was president of the board in 1865. In the latter year, during the absence of the mayor, Hon. A. M. Wood, who went with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the Brooklyn delegation to assist in the ceremony of restoring the national flag to Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, Mr. Whitney became acting mayor, and was chairman of the committee appointed to represent the city of Brooklyn at President Lincoln's funeral in Washington. He has been president of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company for more than a quarter of a century, and was made registrar of arrears for Brooklyn in 1875.

He succeeded Hon. Seth Low as mayor of Brooklyn in 1886-87, after a hotly contested election. The Brooklyn Eagle, referring to his election, said: "There never was a moment in the campaign since Mr. Whitney was selected as the choice of the Democratic convention where any other issue was possible. The conditions all rendered opposition to him in the sense of obstructing his election futile, and the handsome plurality which stands opposite his name in the returns, in spite of the questionable influences that were brought to bear against his canvass, is evidence that at no time had the people of Brooklyn any doubt as to the choice to be made."

On taking his seat in January following, the Eagle said further: "Mayor Whitney represents in the distinctest manner possible the Democratic

party and is pledged to manage the government through Democratic agents. He represents the commonality acting for itself and full of confidence in its ability to take care of itself. It has not, we dare say, ever occurred to him that he is 'better than his party,' or that there is anything degrading in being a party man. If the outcome of Mayor Whitney's administration shall be as we think it will, to show that the Brooklyn system of municipal government is good whether in the hands of independent Republicans or Democrats, we shall be in a position to accept it as a permanent feature of our civic life. Mr. Whitney has already proven his thorough acquaintance with the present conditions of the municipality and a keen perception of its needs and the means of supplying them."

One year from this time the Eagle voiced the sentiments of the people of Brooklyn and gave its unqualified approval of the administration of Mayor Whitney in the following terms, in referring to his message: "From the first to the last word the practical character of the mayor's message is noticeable. Not a subject is introduced except such as concern home affairs. They are treated narratively yet in a way which make the facts a defense and an argument, a commendation and an advocacy, an indication and a vindication of the course of the municipal government for the year which has passed. One of the exercised rights of Brooklyn is to criticise and advise their public servants. That right, to be justified, should rest on knowledge. That knowledge cannot be obtained unless the facts are perused. The extent of the message is measurable by the interest Brooklynites have in Brooklyn affairs. All through, the message is loyal to Brooklyn as well as replete with Brooklyn facts and opinions."

The records show that during Mr. Whitney's administration the debt of the city was reduced over four million dollars. His aim was to administer the affairs of the city just as he would his own business, and he never allowed himself to be swerved from the battle of duty through any political influences or pressure. In all his public acts Mr. Whitney has sought the guidance of a

Higher Power, and has strictly adhered to the conditions contained in the words of Cardinal Woolsey, viz.: "Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy God's, thy country's and truth's."

Mr. Whitney has been an active and earnest worker in the Sands Street Methodist church since 1850, and has been frequently in office. He has long passed the "three-score and ten" years, the allotted age of a man's existence, but is still active in business and religious affairs, with mind and body unimpaired.

He married Sarah Titus, a daughter of Henry Titus, of Glen Cove, July 5, 1845. The issue of this marriage is: Phebe Anna Whitney, born July 8, 1846, and died December 18, 1862; Lizzie Titus Whitney, born February 13, 1849, and died February 10, 1878; she married Harry A. Evans, a son of David and Sarah (Whitney) Evans, of Upton, Massachusetts, June 27, 1871; Gerald Whitney, born November 18, 1851, and succeeded his father in the grocery business; and Daniel D. Whitney, Jr., born June 8, 1854, a successful lawyer of Brooklyn and assistant district attorney.

JAMES HOWELL POST.

A prominent member of the mercantile and financial community of New York city, is a descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Post, one of the forty-seven original settlers in 1640 of the town of Southampton, Long Island. Mr. Post's family has ever since been continuously identified by residence with the towns of Southampton and Brookhaven. His country home is at Brookhaven on property which has been in possession of the family for a period of eighty years. The following is his line of descent from the emigrant ancestor:

I. Richard Post came from England to Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1633, and from there removed to Southampton, Long Island, in 1640.

II. John Post died in 1687.

III. Captain John Post, born in 1674, and died in 1741.

IV. John Post, born in 1700 and died in 1792.

V. James Post, Sr., born in 1741 and died August 13, 1813, married, May 4, 1774, Mary,

daughter of Samuel and a sister of Colonel Benjamin Huntting, of Southampton.

VI. Caleb Post, born May 6, 1785, and died September 8, 1872, being the youngest brother of Elizabeth, the mother of Benjamin Huntting Howell, married Mary Smith, of Moriches, Long Island.

VII. William Post, born February 13, 1828, and died March 21, 1888; married Eleanor Sackett, of Greenwich, Connecticut.

VIII. James Howell Post.

Mr. Post was born October 13, 1859, at New Rochelle, New York, during the temporary residence of his parents of that place. He was reared and educated at Brookhaven. In 1874, at the age of fifteen, he entered the mercantile house of B. H. Howell, Son & Company, in New York city, with which he has continued to the present time. For some years he has been one of the members of the firm.

He is president of the National Sugar Refining Company, member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York and director of the City Bank of New York, the Central Realty Bond & Trust Company, the Williamsburg Savings Bank and various other corporations.

Mr. Post married, in 1887, Louisa Henderson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John D. Wells, of Brooklyn, and has three daughters.

BENJAMIN HUNTTING HOWELL.

Benjamin Huntting Howell, deceased, one of the most prominent New York merchants of his time, and a highly respected and useful citizen of Brooklyn, was born at Bellport, Long Island, February 7, 1811. His parents were Hampton and Elizabeth (Post) Howell. All the American ancestors of Mr. Howell, both on his father's side and his mother's, were Long Islanders, resident from an early colonial period in the town of Southampton, Suffolk county. In the paternal line he was descended from ancestors who emigrated to this country from Holland, and in the maternal line he came from original Welsh stock.

His maternal grandfather, Colonel Benjamin Huntting (for whom he was named), served with credit in the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Howell received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen engaged in business employment as a clerk in a country store at Huntington, Long Island. In this connection he continued with various concerns until able to embark in trade on his own account. In 1836 he established in New York city, with John Howell, the wholesale grocery house of B. H. & J. Howell. From this partnership he was obliged by ill health to retire in 1840, removing in that year to Cutchogue, Long Island. In 1843 he resumed business in New York city, organizing the grocery firm of B. H. Howell & Company, which he conducted successfully until 1858. He then accepted the presidency of the Market Fire Insurance Company, but in 1861 again entered mercantile life, forming a co-partnership with his son, Thomas, under the firm style of B. H. Howell & Son. This firm, devoting its energies to the purchase and sale of molasses and sugar, was soon in the enjoyment of an extensive business. In 1870 other partners were admitted and the name was changed to B. H. Howell, Son & Company. Subsequently two other sons of Mr. Howell, Frederick H. and Henry B., with Mr. James Howell Post, were received as partners. Since the death of Mr. Howell, which occurred on the 16th of April, 1900, the house has continued without further change of name, retaining the eminent position in the commercial world of the metropolis secured for it by its founder.

Reference has been made to Mr. Howell's connection with the Market Fire Insurance Company. He was also one of the organizers and original directors of the Market Bank, now merged in the Market and Fulton National Bank. A resident of the section of Brooklyn known as Williamsburgh, Mr. Howell was at all times a representative and public spirited citizen. He was the first president of the Williamsburgh Gas Company. He took an active interest in religious work, being one of the first trustees and principal supporters of the South Third Street Presbyterian church



B. H. Howells



in the Williamsburgh district. His country home was at Quogue.

Mr. Howell married, in 1837, Mary Andrews, who died August 25, 1848, and in 1851 he married Elizabeth Banks, who died February 22, 1902.

FRANK PETTIT.

Rockville Centre, Long Island, has many progressive, active business men, of whom it is a pleasure to write, and among the more conspicuous of these may be mentioned the name of Frank Pettit, the son of Asa and Susan (Seeman) Pettit. Mr. Pettit was born at Baldwin, Nassau county, New York, October 24, 1850, and came from an excellent family. He prepared for life's battle by first acquiring a sound public school education in his native town. This completed, he came to New York, where he engaged in the produce business for seven years. Tiring of this, he returned to his home and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a short time, but not entirely satisfied with this work, and believing in relying upon a trade as a means of livelihood, he selected that of tinsmith, which he learned thoroughly, and in 1885 decided to engage in business for himself. This he did, and established himself at Rockville Center, where he is now numbered among the successful men of the town.

FREDERICK EVERETT WILLETS.

This gentleman, so prominently identified with the agricultural, banking, insurance and other interests of the city of Glen Cove, Long Island, is a descendant of Richard Willets, who was a native of the western region of England and was the first of the family to emigrate to the new world. From him the descent is through Jacob, Richard, Richard, Richard, all of whom were natives of Jericho, Long Island. The son of the last Richard was James, who was born at Westbury, Long Island, October 10, 1813, and died at Glen Cove, May 1, 1882. He married Anna Titus, daughter of Henry and Phoebe Titus, and to these parents Frederick Everett Willets was born at Glen Cove, September 13, 1846.

Mr. Willets has given considerable attention to farming and owns a beautiful property one mile from Glen Cove, and it is there that he makes his home. At the present time he is vice president of Glen Cove Bank, treasurer of the Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company, a director of the Nassau County Bank at Mineola, as also of the Roslyn Savings Bank, a director in the Westchester Insurance Company of New York, the Hamilton Insurance Company of New York, and treasurer and one of the managers of the Friends Academy of Nassau County; for years he has been supervisor of Oyster Bay township. As would be inferred from these facts, Mr. Willets is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of this part of Long Island, and he deservedly ranks among the successful business men of Glen Cove. On September 25, 1872, he was married to Miss Anna Willets, daughter of William and Mary Valentine Willets. They have five children, Clinton Everett, Fred, Martha, Elizabeth and James.

AUGUST L. REINHARD.

August L. Reinhard, a well known citizen of Hicksville, Long Island, is of Germany ancestry, his father, Franz Reinhard, born in Brooklyn, March 7, 1849, having been the son of Michael and Wilhelmina Reinhard, who came from Germany and settled in Brooklyn. Franz Reinhard, when a boy of ten, went to Hicksville, and with the exception of a brief period spent in the city, worked at the tailoring business in Hicksville until he was about fifteen years of age. He then entered the hotel business and in time became a proprietor, in which capacity he was very successful, proving himself a genial host. He built the Broadway Hotel, which was opened March 1, 1901, having previously, since 1896, been the proprietor of a hotel on the opposite corner. He belonged to the Democratic party and was active in politics, at the time of his death serving his second term as commissioner of highways. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum No. 1159, at Hicksville, and secretary of the Mutual Benefit Association of the same place. He also belonged to the Citizens' Engine Company No. 3, of the

Hicksville fire department. He married Anna Becker, of Brooklyn, and was the father of eleven children, all of whom are living: John, a silver-beater, proprietor of a plant at Hicksville; Frank, a carpenter; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frederick Becker; Margaret, who married Romain Hewlett; August; Edward R.; Cecilia; Henry; Charles; William; and Frederick. The death of Mr. Reinhard took place October 4, 1901.

August L. Reinhard, son of Franz and Anna (Becker) Reinhard, has been, since the death of his father, the proprietor of the Broadway Hotel, which, in association with his brother, Edward R., he conducts in a manner which proves him to be a worthy successor of its founder. Mr. Reinhard is a member of the Royal Arcanum and secretary of the Mutual Benefit Association, to both of which societies his brothers, Frank and John, also belong. Mr. Reinhard and his brother, Edward R., are members of Engine Company No. 2 of the Hicksville fire department.

ALBERT E. PICKARD.

Albert E. Pickard, the well known druggist of Roslyn, Long Island, was born in Fort Plain, Montgomery county, New York, on December 19, 1868, and his early life was spent on a farm. Receiving his education at the Clinton Liberal Institute, he afterward studied pharmacy in the drug store of Devoe & Shumway, a most exemplary way of obtaining a practical education in his chosen profession. Here he remained for three years, but to complete what he had taken up he entered the Ada College of Pharmacy, at Ada, Ohio, where he took a thorough course in pharmacy, and was graduated with the degree of Pharmacist in 1894.

Mr. Pickard passed the examination by the New York state board of pharmacy, December 5, 1894, and for a short time afterward was engaged by the firm of Frazer & Company, at 5 Fifth avenue, this city. Going to New Rochelle, New York, after his service with this firm, he became a registered pharmacist for one year, but was then offered and accepted the management of the drug store of William Buck, at Sag Harbor,

which post he held for one year, purchasing the business from Mr. Buck at the end of this term. Evidently all of Mr. Pickard's energies were not expended in this venture, for in 1900 we find him purchasing from Mr. William Witte, Jr., of Roslyn, the business he is now so successfully conducting, and he proceeded to run both establishments. In July of the same year, becoming convinced of the necessity of devoting all his energies to his Roslyn business, he sold out his Sag Harbor store and settled down in Roslyn, there to achieve that success which he has so richly deserved.

Mr. Pickard was married at Sag Harbor on November 14, 1900, to M. Louise Youngs, the daughter of William H. and Maria Youngs. He is held in the highest esteem both as a business man and as a citizen. He attends the Presbyterian church of Roslyn. His drug store is a model of its kind; his stock is large and varied, comprising everything up to date, and his drugs are to be relied upon for their freshness. These things, together with polite attention from his clerks, in a large measure account for the store's just popularity and redound to the credit of its owner.

CUYLER B. TUTHILL.

Like many another Long Islander destined for a successful business career, Cuyler B. Tuthill was born in Suffolk county, in the village of Jamesport, July 20, 1874, the son of George Henry and Nannie M. (Beebe) Tuthill, both descendants of families famous in the annals of Long Island, and residents of Jamesport.

Receiving his preliminary education in the Jamesport public schools, young Tuthill attended the Northville Academy at Northville, Long Island, and afterward he took a course in the academic department of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; returning east, he attended the Riverhead Academy and the Bridgehampton Literary and Commercial Institute, finishing his scholastic career with a thorough course in architecture at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. Thus thoroughly equipped he entered upon his professional career in Jamaica, in partnership with John Randolph Higgins, under the firm name of Tuthill & Hig-

gins, architects. Occupying well-appointed offices in Jamaica, well equipped and progressive, the members of this firm are prepared to draw plans for all classes of buildings.

Those who have seen and appreciated the unique arrangement of the Jamaica Hospital will learn with pleasure that the plan of that noble though unpretentious building was the handiwork of this firm. Among other buildings besides this notable work, plans for which this firm drew, may be mentioned the Jamaica South schoolhouse, the extension of the First Reformed Dutch church, Jamaica; the Casino of Inter-state Park, and, among many residences, that of the Hon. J. N. Hallock, in Southold, Long Island, conceded to be one of the finest in that section, equaled perhaps only by that of George T. Watts, and additions to residence of Hon. J. Lewis Childs, of Floral Park, designs for which were made by the same firm. A business block in Ballston Spa, New York, known as the "Sans Souci," is also the result of the firm's handiwork, together with the extensive plant of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company at Bugler Point, Bayonne, New Jersey.

Mr. Tuthill was married, at Huntington, Long Island, on Washington's birthday, 1898, to Cynthia E. May, a daughter of William H. and Elizabeth May. Two sons were born to them,—Archibald and Alvin,—the former of whom died in infancy. Mr. Tuthill is a member of the First Reformed Dutch church of Jamaica, and is held in the highest esteem by his many friends. He is also a charter member and officer of Nelson Lodge, Knights of Honor.

CHARLES H. ACKER.

Charles H. Acker, whose home is at Jamaica, Queens county, Long Island, has long been identified with the warehouse and storage business in New York city, and is now carrying on that enterprise at 74 South street. He is a wide-awake, energetic and reliable business man and is meeting with well deserved success. He was born at Jamaica on the 18th of June, 1857, and is a son of J. C. and Phoebe (Cooper) Acker, and grand-

son of Nicholas Acker. The birth of the father also occurred at Jamaica, and in early life he established himself in the bonded warehouse business, storing dutiable goods, and carried on business at 74 South street, New York city, for many years, but finally retired about five years ago, leaving his son in charge.

Charles H. Acker was reared and educated at Jamaica, and began his business career in his father's warehouse as a clerk, and now has entire control of the business and is carrying it on most successfully. On the 12th of October, 1881, Mr. Acker was united in marriage with Miss Annie Hobby, a daughter of Alexander Hobby, and to them has been born a daughter, Eloise. The family have a pleasant home in Jamaica, in which place Mr. Acker has always resided. Since attaining his majority he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is now past master of his lodge. He is also steward of the Methodist church at Jamaica and librarian of the Sunday-school, having ever taken an active and prominent part in church work. He is a man of influence in the community in which he lives, and is highly respected and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life.

ARRENDER SMITH.

Arrender Smith, of Rockville Center, Long Island, the only surviving member of a family of five children born to William and Rhoda (Miller) Smith, was born at Baldwin, Nassau county.

William Smith was a native of Hempstead, Nassau county, and a descendant of a line of worthy and able agriculturists, which vocation he also followed. He was a faithful member of the Methodist church, in whose work he took an active part. He passed out of this life in the year 1897. His wife was a daughter of Richard Miller, also of old Long Island stock, and her death occurred in 1895.

At the local public schools of his native town Arrender Smith received his education. He was early in life engaged in farm pursuits, and also searched the depths of the Great South Bay, wresting from its generous store the wherewithal

was born October 9, 1776, and their children were: Oliver H., born January 23, 1806, married Mary Cook; James H., born January 2, 1807, married, first, Eliza Cooper, and for his second wife, Susan Hawkins; Mary E., born January 29, 1809, became the wife of Alfred Collamer; George, born July 5, 1811, died July 5, 1837, in New York city; Caroline, born November 11, 1812, died January 19, 1817; John, born December 3, 1814, married Matilda F. Sharpe; William B., born November 22, 1816, married Delia Sherman; Caroline K., born February 19, 1818, became the wife of Samuel Armstrong; and Catherine A., born February 22, 1822. Mr. Lockwood died March 20, 1836, at Saratoga Springs, New York, aged fifty-seven years, and his wife passed away June 28, 1851, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the seventy-first year of her age.

John Lockwood, son of Stephen and Catherine Lockwood, was born in Ballston Spa, New York. He was a tinsmith in Troy, New York, when Russell Sage was a grocer there and the two men became friends. Later Mr. Lockwood became the proprietor of a store in which he carried tinware and hardware. He started out in life empty-handed, but was a young man of strong determination and he resolved to win success if it could be done through honorable, earnest effort. When his earnings were sufficient to enable him to start in business for himself he walked all the way to New York. He was obliged to buy most of his stock on credit, but the merchants with whom he dealt were so impressed with his business ability and honesty that they paid his fare back to his home on a canal boat. As the years passed his business efforts extended to other fields and eventually reached mammoth proportions. Going west he was engaged in the construction of gas works at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was the pioneer in that business in the west. He was a man of keen sagacity and foresight, who could look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, and realizing that gas was to play an important part in the world's commercial and industrial history he became connected with the new enterprise. He not only built gas works in Cincinnati, but also in Indianapolis, in New Albany

and Chillicothe, Ohio, and two gas plants in Milwaukee, as well as in other western cities, and his labors in that direction proved not only a source of individual profit but were of marked benefit to the various communities.

A man of resourceful business ability, he extended his operations into still other fields and became connected with railroad building, constructing the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad. He was the vice president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, and was postmaster of that city, his being one of the first appointments made by President Lincoln after he took his place as the nation's chief executive. In 1863, however, he resigned and went to the south, where he engaged in raising cotton. At New Orleans he became an active factor in political circles and aided in securing the passage of the Louisiana lottery bill through the legislature. He also built the gas works there, but through the influence of friends he was induced to dispose of his interest in the enterprise and sold out to Mr. Howard, who purchased the interest for fifty thousand dollars and afterward made millions of it. He also built gas works at Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, but lost much money and in 1885 came to Jamaica. Here he found a friend whom he had aided many years before and through his assistance was enabled to get a start in business. Although he had suffered losses, his business talent still remained and within a short time he was again reaping success. He was instrumental in organizing and in establishing the plants of the Jamaica Water Supply Company, of the Jamaica Township Water Company, the Hempstead Water Supply Company, the Great South Bay Water Company, and the Suffolk Water Company of Patchogue, and built the gas works at Edgewater on Staten Island. He studied the situation and then got out plans and maps for New York city whereby the river might be used for fire purposes. He had splendid knowledge of civil and mechanical engineering, and his labors were far-reaching in their results. He possessed business ability of a very superior order and his enterprise and energy were almost unlimited.

Mr. Lockwood was a member of the Baptist

church and drew the plans for the house of worship for that denomination in Jamaica. His life was indeed a busy, useful and honorable one, and when he passed away many friends throughout the country mourned his loss, for he had a wide acquaintance in the leading cities of the Union. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Matilda F. Sharp, and belonged to an old family of Troy, New York, is still living at the age of eighty-five years and is still very active. In the family were ten children, five of whom are yet living.

Charles A. Lockwood, son of John and Matilda Lockwood, after attending the common schools, completed his education in Racine College, at Racine, Wisconsin. In 1869 he went to New Orleans with his father and for a number of years resided in the south. He made his home for some time at Fort Worth, Texas, and was the candidate for the office of president of the village. Returning to the north he took and executed the contract for building the Queens county water works at Far Rockaway, the Stony Point water works, and also the water works at Amityville and Riverhead. He has been the engineer in charge of the construction of many water works plants and for years has acted as consulting engineer in such matters, being both a civil and mechanical engineer, with a broad and accurate knowledge in both lines. He is also called in as an expert on such matters, and stands in a prominent position among the leaders in that line of business activity. He has also been engaged in railroad work and has been employed in the government service. He found all the water for Camp Wyckoff, Long Island, at the time of the Spanish war, and was the only contractor who succeeded in finding a water supply there for the soldiers. In 1890 he took up his abode in Jamaica and is now the president and general manager of the Jamaica Water Company.

In 1874 Mr. Lockwood was united in marriage to Ella Walton Baker, and they have two children: Edith, the wife of H. G. Rand of Troy; and Everett B., who is still in school. The parents hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Lockwood is connected with several civic societies, belonging to the Masons, Odd Fellows,

Knights of Pythias and Elks, in which he enjoys the high regard of his brethren. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. His life has been one of continuous activity, and to-day he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his county. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of the community, and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this section or advance its wonderful development.

WILLIAM W. WILLETS.

William W. Willets, of Roslyn, town of North Hempstead, Nassau county, is a worthy representative of one of the oldest and most influential families of Long Island. He not only inherits a name that is widely known for the upright lives and great usefulness of its members in their various generations, but he is also the possessor of a home which has long been associated with the life work of honored kinsmen who have preceded him.

The many members of his family both on Long Island and widely dispersed throughout the United States are descended from David Willets, an Englishman who came to America in 1650, and located in the town of Hempstead, on Long Island. He was a man of most exemplary character, whose every emotion was in sympathy with his fellows, and whose life was an exemplification of kindness, charity and benevolence. His religious associations were with the Friends, or Quakers, and throughout his life he was looked up to by the adherents of that faith as an example and leader. The Willets family is remarkable for the consistency with which its members, down to the present day, have followed after him in the keeping of the same faith, and in the practice of the same virtues. Their efforts have not been confined to the making of their own character, but they have aided in many good works. They aided in affording religious and school instruction to the Indians, and in giving freedom to the slaves. They have ever been advocates of education, and through their liberality schools have been aided in

their various communities, and they have taken a leading part in the establishment of such excellent higher educational institutions as Swarthmore College.

William W. Willets was born in New York city in 1840, son of Robert R. Willets, who was a farmer by occupation, and followed in the same religious faith as did his ancestors, and was known among the most consistent and useful of the Quakers on Long Island. The son, William W. Willets, received his education in the neighborhood schools, and on arriving at manhood engaged in the life of a farmer, prosecuting his labors industriously and successfully, and devoting much of his attention to advancing the moral and material interests of the community with his influence and means. Much of his married life has been passed upon the magnificent ancestral home of the Titus family, near Roslyn, which came through his marriage with Miss Martha Taber. This splendid property, for which Mr. Willets has cared, and which he has developed in large degree, comprises a large tract of the most productive and highly cultivated agricultural land on Long Island. Here has for many years been the breeding place for the finest Durham cattle on the island, which year after year were awarded the first prizes at the local and county fairs, and the place for the raising of the best swine and poultry. The residence is one of the most stately in all the region, and was built in 1820, after the fashion of old mansions of that day. The surrounding lawns have choice shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, and an adjoining conservatory contains many varieties of rare flowers and plants. The estate is known by all who visit the island, and the residence is noted throughout its breadth as "the Old Brick."

Mrs. William W. Willets was Miss Martha Taber, daughter of Samuel T. and Catherine C. (Hiller) Taber. Her father inherited from his mother the splendid property which is now her home. Mr. Taber was formerly a resident of Dutchess county, New York, where his daughter was born. He removed to Roslyn in 1854, and resided there until his death, in 1871. He lived the elegant life of a highly cultured country gen-

tleman, caring for his estate with a genuine pride, and delighting in his books and those occupations which are refreshing to both body and mind. He was an accomplished botanist, and the first authority on the flora of Long Island. He was the leading spirit in the substantial establishment of the Queens County Agricultural Society, of which he was president for several years, and he was also a leader in the management of the New York State Agricultural Society. He came to his death through exposure while on a hunting trip. He married Miss Catherine C. Hiller, daughter of Jonathan Hiller, a prominent citizen of Chautauqua county, New York. Born of the marriage were two children, Martha T. and Phoebe T. Taber. The latter named became the wife of William Willets, and to them were born three sons, Samuel T., Stephen T. and Robert H. Willets. Martha T. Taber received an excellent education, and was endowed with those accomplishments which befit her sex. Born of her marriage with William W. Willets was a daughter, Catherine T., who became the wife of Alfred A. Gardner, of New York city.

THOMAS SNEDEKER CHESHIRE.

Thomas S. Cheshire, the county clerk of Nassau county, Long Island, is a worthy representative of two of the honored pioneer families of Long Island. On the paternal side the family was founded by two brothers, who settled there in the early part of the seventeenth century, and their descendants have been prominently identified with its growth and prosperity ever since; on the maternal side the ancestors were among the first Dutch settlers of the island, taking up their residence in Oyster Bay, where they were actively associated with its commercial and political interests.

Tredwell Cheshire, father of Thomas S. Cheshire, was born at Cow Bay, now known as Port Washington, Long Island, and his entire life was spent in the vicinity of his birthplace. He was united in marriage to Mary J. Van Wicklen, and the following named children are the surviving members of their family: James W., a prominent

resident of Freeport, Long Island, and engaged as a produce merchant in New York city; Charles H. who resides at Riverhead, Long Island; Willett, an honored citizen of Freeport; and Thomas S. Cheshire. Mr. Cheshire's death occurred a few weeks before the birth of Thomas S.; he was survived by his widow, who is living at the present time (1903) at Freeport, Long Island.

Thomas S. Cheshire, youngest child of Tredwell and Mary J. Cheshire, was born at Hempstead, Long Island, March 8, 1867, and his literary education was acquired in the public schools of Oyster Bay. At the age of sixteen years he commenced his professional career by accepting a clerkship in the store conducted by Mr. Hegeman at Oyster Bay; after remaining in this position for several years he entered the employ of F. A. Darling at Hewlett, Long Island, where he acted in the same capacity for five years. At the expiration of this period of time Mr. Darling disposed of his business to Mr. Horton, and Mr. Cheshire retained his connection with him, but later purchased the store and stock from Mr. Horton and successfully conducted it up to January, 1903. Mr. Cheshire was well known in business circles, not alone for the success which he achieved but also for the honorable, straightforward business policy which he always pursued both in the capacity of clerk and merchant. Mr. Cheshire has always been a faithful and active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, taking a keen interest in local affairs. He served as a district committeeman during the conventions and is now a prominent member of the Nassau county committee. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Hewlett, during President McKinley's first administration, and by faithfully and efficiently discharging the duties of the office he was retained in that capacity until the death of Mr. Thomas Patterson, the county clerk of Nassau county, when he was appointed to fill the unexpired term. In the fall of 1902 he was elected to the office of county clerk by a majority of nine hundred, and on January 1, 1903, entered upon the duties of the office for which he is so well qualified. Mr. Cheshire is prominently identified with various societies and clubs, among them being the lodge at

Inwood, Long Island, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Farawaucaw Lodge, F. & A. M., the Massapeque Club of Rockwell Center and the Cycle Club of Mineola, Long Island. Mr. Cheshire was united in marriage to Miss F. E. A. Darling, of Suffolk county, Long Island. Both Mr. Cheshire and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

CHARLES H. WITT.

Charles H. Witt, born in Germany in 1829, died at Port Washington, Long Island, January 8, 1899, and was for twenty years one of the leading merchants of Port Washington. Emigrating to this country after he had grown to young manhood, he located at Port Washington, Long Island, and engaged in the mercantile business, dealing in dry goods and furnishings. In 1860 he returned to Germany and was there married to Johanna Schlesenger, a native of Stettin, Pomerania, Germany, with whom he returned to Port Washington and continued his former business with marked success up to his death in 1899. His widow and four children, Henry, Charles, Albert and Elsea S., survive him. Henry is a book-keeper in Brooklyn; Charles and Albert are in business with their mother, who continues the merchandise business of her husband; and Elsea S., is engaged in the millinery business.

FRANK B. SMITH.

Frank Bernard Smith, the popular foreman of highways, was born in Far Rockaway, Long Island, on March 30, 1866, the son of Bernard and Mary Smith. Bernard Smith was a native of Manchester, England, and came to the United States when a young man, settling in Brooklyn. After a time he engaged in the livery business and in the purchase and sale of horses. He spent eleven years there in this calling, at the expiration of which time he removed to Far Rockaway. The commodious Marine Pavilion attracted his attention as a suitable place for his livery stables, and this he occupied until June 10, 1864, when the building was destroyed by fire. After this calam-

ity Mr. Smith cast about him and finally determined to establish a bathing pavilion. This he did soon after conceiving the idea, and has the distinction of having opened one of the first and at the same time one of the most successful bathing establishments on Long Island. Mr. Smith died on August 10, 1892, leaving a large number of friends to mourn his loss. His wife died a few years after.

Frank B. Smith, the subject of our sketch, attended the public schools of Far Rockaway, and after completing his education was engaged with his father in the livery business. Tiring of this, he for five years engaged in the hotel business, giving it up at the end of that time to accept the appointment of foreman of highways, which was tendered to him in 1897.

Mr. Smith was married at Amityville, Long Island, on March 18, 1895, to Alice B. Pearsall, and to them has been born one child, Francis Bernard. He has, besides many other duties, filled the post of court officer and is a member of the volunteer fire department. Like his father, Mr. Smith has many friends. He is active, has good judgment, and sets the pace for his men, whom he treats cordially but firmly, seeing that only the best results are obtained from their work.

HENRY WATERMAN.

Henry Waterman was born in the city of Bath, Maine, on the 4th day of May, 1811. Descended in many lines from Plymouth stock and numbering among his ancestors Mr. Isaac Allerton of the Mayflower company, and the Rev. Robert Cushman, who preached the first sermon on New England soil; having for a mother a member of the Allen family of Braintree, for a grandmother a member of that family of Cushings which has given so many statesmen to the country, and for a direct lineal ancestor that Robert Waterman who represented Marshfield for many years in the general court of the Plymouth colony,—Henry Waterman early showed that sturdiness and persistency of character which have made him honored and respected wherever his lot has fallen.

Bath, Maine, during the youth and young manhood of our subject, was one of the great ship-building centers of the country. It was natural, therefore, that as soon as the boy, chafing at his desk, could be excused from school, he should be found in the shipyards. And so, too, after he was graduated from the common school, although his father could well have afforded to send him to college, it is natural that we should find him taking a position in the same yards, discovering his inventive genius; and shortly, before he attained his majority, he was in charge of the forge of the largest yard in the place. Here he was at home, and here he could allow himself latitude to consider better means of accomplishing results.

Up to this time the method of making blocks and pulleys for ships had been to bind or strap them, as it was called, with rope on the outside. This was wasteful, at the best more or less dangerous, and the blocks required constant watching to prevent wearing out at critical moments. In the blacksmith shop the young foreman, himself at the forge, invented and produced the first block ever seen strapped with iron, and strapped on the inside. It was an invention which revolutionized this feature of ship-building, and which has been superseded only partially by the lately invented blocks made entirely of metal.

It was while he was in this position that he met and married, on the 5th of September, 1832, Mary A., daughter of Captain Samuel Mereen, or Marcan, then of Phippsburg, Maine. In this marriage he was fortunate, for with the blood of the Revolutionary Marions (as the name was originally spelled) was mingled that of the Kemps, Partridges and Seaburys, while old Edmond Chandler, friend of and co-representative at general court with Jonathan Brewster, carried the strain to Pilgrim times. Such a combination as this showed in the ever gentle and amiable character of the wife and in the constant encouragement which she gave the ambitious young husband.

But Bath was too small a place for him, he thought, and when he was twenty-seven years old he left wife and children and started on a

tour of investigation. Down the coast to New York, thence around to New Orleans, up the Mississippi to St. Louis and to Cincinnati he went, until after a year's absence he again took up his work in Bath. Of this trip he is wont to tell how he earned more than he spent, by starting new works at the various points where he interrupted his journey. But he found nothing attractive, and for somewhat more than five years after his return he held his old position and succeeded in amassing what for those days was a fair competency. Letters from what was then the village of Williamsburg, New York, where his brother Stephen had formed a partnership with Isaac Russell and afterward with Jonathan Burr, stirred up the old feeling, and in 1845, with his wife, family and all his worldly goods, he settled in the little village. Burr and Waterman then had their factory at the foot of South Ninth street and were manufacturing the very blocks which Henry had invented. Under inducements which apparently led to a position as a member of the firm, Henry Waterman commenced his work in that factory. The inducements, however, never materialized and after waiting four years he made a new start for himself. It is worthy of note that when he left the factory nearly all the machinery in the place had either been improved or entirely replaced by his inventions.

Building a small shop just above the factory on South Ninth street, he started. This shop was little more than a place for experimenting, and it was not very long before the wisdom of the new move vindicated itself. In 1851 he invented and patented the oil process for tempering and hardening steel, the importance of which was great. It marked the very first approach which had ever been made to tempering and hardening steel at one and the same time, and in lengths of any size. By this process there was no limit to the length of steel, and so by this process the old skirt of wooden hoops was superseded and the modern hoop-skirt wire became a possibility, indeed, under this patent all the hoop-skirt wire used has been made. This process also became of practical value in the manufacture of tools and for the first time the "belt scroll saw in one piece" was pro-

duced. For the rights to make hoop-skirt wire under this patent a combination of New York merchants, consisting of Peter Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt and others, made Mr. Waterman most flattering offers, all of which he refused; certain it is, that after a little time, "Waterman's circular saws" and "belt saws made in one piece," as well as the hoop-skirt wire, became celebrated. This led, in 1859, to the erection of the two factories on Dunham Place between South Sixth street and what is now Broadway. For that day, these factories were considered of great size and in the different shops and floors many well known firms have been located. Here the famous "Tilton and McFarland" (the first fire-proof) safes were made; here the earliest dies for cutting leather and the different parts of shoes were forged; here the first "steam-cooked cereal" appeared; and here among the first machine-made shoes were manufactured. The two factories were hives of industry and ingenuity, and the simple management of the buildings would have seemed a man's work, but with all this Mr. Waterman's inventive facilities seemed only to be sharpened. The first press for the production of fancy brick was followed by a cotton press, and both were put in successful operation; then a process by which bones were softened and pressed into buttons, while the by-products, grease, etc., paid for the whole operation; then came a boiler for engines which has been so successful that the firm manufacturing it has had several times to double the capacity of its shops; and then there is a piston which always works "tight." The advantage of these inventions and patents are well known to machinists and engineers.

But time and space fail in which to enumerate all Mr. Waterman's inventions, or to give a list of his patents. It seems as if scarcely a year has passed from the time he entered the ship-yard in old Bath that has not seen him bring to perfection some invention, either entirely new or containing such improvements as to supersede all former articles of the kind.

So much for the man and his work, a work useful and for the advantage of mankind. But a word must be said about what became a sort of

institution in the "village" and "city" of Williamsburg. It was not long after the factories were built that it commenced to be known that "open house" was kept daily in the offices at five o'clock, and that Henry Waterman could tell a good story with inimitable humor. There never was liquor at these gatherings, but there, day after day, for nearly forty years came the men of the time, and soon the fame of the "Lap and Slam Club" was established. Here one met Nicholas and Peter Wyckoff, William, brother of Peter Cooper, Gould Phelps, William Guild, and others like them, men of affairs and the leading men of the place. Age and death have broken these gatherings, but the memory is still fragrant to some who as boys found themselves on rare occasions in the precincts of the "Club."

Mr. Waterman is still living. His wife died in 1880, and his eldest daughter Ellen (Mrs. Thomas B. Roach) in 1900. Near him are his three surviving children, Julia (Mrs. Ralph Watson Kenyon), Henry M. Waterman, and Miss Ada. There are also living three grandchildren, the Rev. Ralph Wood Kenyon, D. D., Professor of Christian ethics in Amity Theological School, New York; Edwin D. Kenyon of the law firm of DeGroot and Kenyon; and Miss Ada M. Roach. The late William Waterman, M. D., was also a grandchild.

• PETER D. LEYS, M. D.

Peter D. Leys, M. D., who was surgeon for the Union on many a bloody battlefield, was born in Scotland in 1834. His father, George Leys, was also a native of that country and a prominent resident of the city of Brooklyn. Peter was reared and educated in his native land, being a graduate of Robert Gordon's College. On the 16th of October, 1851, he left home and friends to seek his fortune on this side the Atlantic. During the voyage the vessel in which he took passage was wrecked and all on board were obliged to take to the boats. After drifting about for some time they were picked up by an American vessel and landed at New York city on the 7th of December following. Ten days after reaching that city he

obtained work with a wholesale drug house, where he remained for some time, and then embarked in that business in Brooklyn. While thus employed he took up the study of medicine and attended the Long Island College.

In the year 1862 our subject entered the United States army as surgeon, being identified with the Army of the Potomac. In January, 1865, he was the bearer of dispatches to General Sherman at Savannah. He participated in many of the prominent engagements of the rebellion and served his adopted country faithfully and efficiently. Afterwards he remained in the south in charge of transportation of the sick from the hospitals, and later was appointed medical inspector for the south. At one time he was called to inspect a vessel that lay off Paris Island, and found it to be the identical vessel by which he had been picked up on the sea. For some time he was surgeon commander of transportations, and during that time transported over fourteen thousand men from southern hospitals. While in the discharge of his duty he was severely injured during a storm, and brain fever resulted.

After leaving the south Dr. Leys moved with his family to Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1870 he removed to Brooklyn, where he had resided previous to the war, and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until 1888, when he removed to Roslyn, Long Island, and has since made that his home. In politics the Doctor has always been a prominent Republican and in 1880 was vice-president of the Kings county Republican general committee.

Dr. Leys has ever been interested in educational matters and in 1893 was the Republican candidate for school commissioner. He is an eloquent speaker and has often delivered public addresses in the interests of education. At present he is secretary of the local Republican committee and is a leader in political affairs. At one time he was a member of the Presbyterian church, but is now a Congregationalist and was active in the building of the first church of that denomination in Roslyn. He is president of the board of trustees and is deacon in that church. For some

time he has taught the bible class and in some cases has occupied the pulpit in the absence of the minister. The Doctor is a member of Elijah Ward Post No. 654, G. A. R., and for two years served as president of the executive committee of the Queens county branch of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of Central Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., of Brooklyn.

On the 16th of March, 1859 Dr. Leys was married to Miss Mary Holford, daughter of Andrew Holford, of New Haven, Connecticut, and they have five children: Clifford D., a druggist in Hempstead; Alice H., wife of E. M. France, of Terre Haute, Indiana; George B., a bookkeeper of New York city; Jessie E., at home; and Clara C., a teacher in Dr. Hall's Academy at Roslyn. The Doctor has spared no pains to educate his children and may well be proud of them.

CHARLES W. SCOTT.

Captain Charles W. Scott, master mariner, and a resident of Port Washington, Long Island, was born in England, September 24, 1858, son of William H. and Mary (Booth) Scott, both natives of England. Enamored of seafaring life, Mr. Scott, in his twelfth year, chose the life of a sailor and with scarcely the rudiments of a school education went "before the mast." His education was acquired by a keen study of man and a practical life and such knowledge of books as he picked up by independent, self-suggested application. At the age of twenty-two, in 1880, he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, and here steadily rose, by close application and attention to duties assigned him, through every grade of service to that of chief officer. The struggle, though fraught with many hardships, was followed with untiring persistence to final success.

To-day he is commander of one of the finest yachts afloat. His former commands have been the Alma, Sagamore, Eleanor, and the Aphrodite, and he superintended the construction of the Eleanor and Aphrodite. During his command of the Eleanor he made a trip around the world. Captain Scott is a thirty-second degree Mason, and when not at sea spends his life with his in-

teresting family, and in the ease and comfort of his beautiful home on a high bluff overlooking Cow Bay.

WILLIAM CHUBBUCH.

William Chubbuch is a well known pharmacist of Rockaway Beach and a popular and progressive citizen. He was born in New Orleans, September 9, 1870, and is a son of the Rev. Francis E. R. and Emma Chubbuch, both of whom have now passed away. His youth was spent in the Empire state, and his education was acquired in the public schools of Elmira, New York. He afterward pursued the study of pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and in 1892 embarked in the drug business in Rockaway Beach in connection with William Weis, this partnership being maintained until 1895. They conducted a well appointed store at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, New York, but in the year mentioned their business connection was discontinued, and since that time Mr. Chubbuch has carried on operations alone. He has a fine store at Rockaway Beach and branch stores at Lakeside and Averte, Long Island. In the first named town his establishment is the most attractive and best located there. His stock comprises a full line of articles usually found in a drug store, including the leading proprietary preparations, and the store has a particularly enviable reputation as a prescription pharmacy, its proprietor having the complete confidence of physicians and the public.

Mr. Chubbuch was married at Poughkeepsie, New York, September 18, 1895, to Miss Lillian V. Bodden, a daughter of John Bodden, of Poughkeepsie, but her death occurred October 25, 1900. Mr. Chubbuch holds membership in Kings county Lodge No. 511, F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Rockaway Beach volunteer fire department, the Atlanta Athletic Association, the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club and the Rockaway Beach branch of the Schuetzen Corps. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Personally he is well known and appreciated as a gentleman of liberal business ideas and as an honorable and upright citizen.

JAMES BUCHANAN PEARSALL.

Among the most prominent families of the state of New York, beginning with the colonial days, is that of Pearsall, of which General James B. Pearsall, a well and favorably known resident of Long Island, is a representative. Its members have been actively concerned in the material progress and political affairs of New York city and Long Island in all these years, and have borne a useful part in business, in the up-building of communities and in public life.

The Pearsalls are of English origin, and the founder of the family in America was Thomas Pearsall, of Staffordshire, and from him came in lineal descent nine who bore his name, Thomas Pearsall, ending with a tenth Thomas, a deceased son of General Pearsall. About 1646

Thomas Pearsall purchased land where the town of Roslyn now stands, taking his title directly from the Indian owners. The great-grandfather, grandfather and father of General Pearsall, all of whom bore the name of Thomas, was born in the same house, in New York city, at No. 43 Wall Street. Here was the family home for fifty-seven years, and until 1805, when removal was made to Broadway, below Trinity Church. Mr. Buchanan, a grandfather of General Pearsall, also resided on Wall street, on the present site of the custom house.

Thomas Cornell Pearsall, grandfather of General Pearsall, was a gentleman of culture, wealth and leisure. In his youth he was sent by his father to England to be educated, the first lad from New York to enjoy such fortune after the Revolutionary war. Shortly after his return home, at the request of his father, he visited Europe, where he passed seven years in travel and observation. During this period he witnessed the execution of Louis XIV, King of France, in Paris, and also two revolutionary battles. He married Frances Buchanan, daughter of Thomas Buchanan, a leading banker and ship owner of New York city, in 1799. Mr. Buchanan was of Scotch lineage, and one of his ancestors was mayor of Glasgow.

Thomas Pearsall, son of Thomas C. and Frances (Buchanan) Pearsall, was born in 1800 in the paternal residence, Wall street, New York. In manhood he resided on his estate at Roslyn, where he maintained extensive stables, and a large number of thoroughbred horses. He married Lavinia Coles, a daughter of Major General Nathaniel Coles, of Dosoris, who bred American "Eclipse" and other noted horses. Mr. Pearsall died in 1843, and was buried in the old Presbyterian Church, Wall street, New York. His widow survived him many years, and died in 1896, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Four children were born to them, of whom three are now living—Nathaniel Coles, now aged seventy-nine years, James B., who is further referred to below, and Frances, the latter named the widow of Franklin Coles, of Dosoris.

James B. Pearsall was born at Roslyn, Long Island, March 14, 1827. He was educated in private schools in New York city and Massachusetts. He began his business career at an early age as a clerk in Wall street, New York. He afterwards spent seven years in Charleston, South Carolina, and in 1850 returned to Long Island and took up his residence in Glen Cove. Taking an active interest in politics, he soon became a leader in Democratic circles. Strongly opposed to misrule in municipal affairs and to dishonesty and intrigue in political action, he was a determined advocate of honest politics and good government. He served on various committees of his party for twenty years, and in 1868, 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the State legislature. Declining a re-election, on his retirement he was made the recipient of a splendid testimonial to his integrity and usefulness—a very beautiful silver service of plate, presented by four hundred of his fellow citizens, Republicans as well as Democrats, headed by the veteran editor and poet, William Cullen Bryant. In his conduct as a legislator he gave to each question as it arose his earnest consideration, with no purpose save the interests of the commonwealth, and, when once convinced, could not be swerved from his position. He

enjoyed the confidence of his constituents in a high degree, but steadfastly declined the further political preferment which was before him. Yet he was always an active politician, using the word in its best sense, and his action was ever based upon a sincere belief in the principles of Democracy. During the Civil war he was a War Democrat. For thirty years he was a close friend and confidant of Samuel J. Tilden, for whom he entertained the highest regard and admiration. General Pearsall represented Mr. Tilden when that distinguished statesman was a candidate for governor and again for president, in the First Congressional District, and aided him in the overthrow of Tammany Hall and the Canal Ring. General Pearsall was for many years a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He also served as senior aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Tilden, and was engineer-in-chief, with the rank of brigadier-general, on the staff of Governor Lucius Robinson, in 1876.

About sixteen years ago General Pearsall began to develop the north side of Long Island, and during this period he has rendered efficient service in promoting the improvement and up-building of that region. He succeeded in interesting many of the wealthy men of New York, who, recognizing the advantages of the locality for summer residential purposes, have established beautiful country homes along the northern coast. Broadly public-spirited, no enterprise or movement promising of benefit has failed to receive his support, and to many he has afforded liberal financial aid. For fifty-three years con-

tinuously and to the present time he has been a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and he has also been for many years the senior warden. On the anniversary of his half-century of service, the parish presented to him a beautiful loving-cup as a token of appreciation and affection. He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his life exemplifies its beneficent principles.

In 1850, General Pearsall married Ellena Frost, a daughter of Jarvis Frost, a retired New York merchant and a representative of an old Long Island family. Three children were born to them, all of whom are deceased.

The home of General and Mrs. Pearsall is most beautiful and attractive, and contains much rare and valuable old furniture, interesting relics and beautiful paintings, ancient and modern. Among the adornments are mantels which were brought from England one hundred and fifty years ago and placed in one of the famous old family mansions on Whitehall street. One of the chairs was once the property of John Hancock. Now in his seventy-seventh year, General Pearsall is blessed with a splendid physique, buoyant spirits and unimpaired mental powers. Treasuring in his memory the scenes of far more than a half century, during the most phenomenal epoch in the history of the state and nation, and in which he has been an active and useful participant, he also maintains close touch with the men and events of the present, and is at once an old-school gentleman and a veritable man of the twentieth century.





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